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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-213
H. R. 7978

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REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 7978

June 25, 1959	House Appropriations Subcommittee voted to report H. R. 7978.
June 26, 1959	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 7978. H. Report No. 579. Print of bill and report.
June 29, 1959	House passed H. R. 7978 with amendments.
June 30, 1959	H. R. 7978 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
July 17, 1959	Senate received request for proposed supplemental appropriations. Senate Document No. 38. Print of document.
July 30, 1959	Senate committee voted to report H. R. 7978 with amendments.
July 31, 1959	Senate committee reported H. R. 7978 with amendments. S. Report No. 597. Print of bill and report.
Aug. 3, 1959	Senate passed H. R. 7978 as reported. Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 7978. Print of bill with Senate amendments numbered.
Aug. 5, 1959	Sen. Anderson appointed as additional conferee.
Aug. 18, 1959	House conferees appointed. House received conference report on H. R. 7978. H. Report No. 943. Print of conference report.
Aug. 19, 1959	Both Houses agreed to the conference report.
Sept. 1, 1959	Approved: Public Law 86-213.

Hearings: House and Senate Appropriations Committee on H. R. 7978.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-213

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1960. Includes \$4,000,000 for "Forest land management"; \$500,000 for "Forest research"; \$2,000,000 for "Forest roads and trails"; \$1,000,000 for acquiring additional access roads to national-forest lands; \$3,000,000 for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization for allocation to other Federal agencies for civil defense and defense mobilization functions; \$850,000 for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission; \$740,000 for the River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida; \$800,000 for the River Basin Study Commission for Texas; \$400,000 for the Office of Saline Water, Department of the Interior; and various amounts for claims for damages and judgment.

June 25, 1959

10. FARM LABOR. Sen. Dodd urged the enactment of legislation to extend the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to child labor on farms. p. 10883
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill will be considered Mon., June 29, if conferees reach agreement over the weekend, and the military construction bill will also be considered Mon. (p. 10883). Permission was granted for the filing of conference reports during adjournment of the Senate (p. 10883).
12. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 29. p. 10886

HOUSE

13. FORESTRY; MINERALS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee the following bills: p. D531
H. R. 6939, to amend the act providing for the leasing of coal lands in Alaska in order to increase the acreage limitation under the act.
H. R. 6940, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 so as to increase certain acreage limitations with respect to land in Alaska.
H. R. 5849, to amend the Alaska Statehood act so as to modify conditions under which Alaska may select lands subject to lease, permit, license, or contract.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. DAIRY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Keating inserting his statement commenting on the celebration of June as dairy month. pp. A5494-5
Extension of remarks of Rep. Quie inserting an article, "Uncle Versus Uncle," and stating that "... clearly shows the forces at work in the legal action which involves Washington, D. C.'s milk monopoly." p. A5510
15. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Magnuson inserted a statement presented before the Transportation Council discussing the questions of public policy in the field of transportation which must be studied and resolved. pp. A5495-7
16. WILDERNESS. Sen. Neuberger inserted a U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce resolution favoring legislation to establish a national wilderness preservation system. p. A5497
17. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Thurmond expressing his satisfaction over the passage of H. R. 3, the antipreemption bill, and inserting an article, "Antipreemption Bill Would Fix State Status." p. A5497
Sen. Dirksen inserted an article, "Grants Without Strings -- Should United States, Like Britain, Give States, Cities Non earmarked Funds, Thus Preserving Autonomy?" pp. A5506-7
18. BUDGET. Sen. Bennett, Utah, inserted an article, "Putting Federal Fiscal House In Order." pp. A5498-9
Sen. Sparkman inserted an editorial, "Decade of Deficits." p. A5501
19. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Quie inserted an article, "Here's Why Farmers Are leaving Farms." pp. A5505-6
Extension of remarks of Rep. Hosmer discussing his bill H. R. 7848, to repeal price support subsidies and direct the sale of CCC inventory and inserting excerpts from constituent's letters favoring this proposal. pp. A5508-9

HOUSE (cont'd)

Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1960

20. The Appropriations Committee voted to report, but did not actually report, this bill. The Committee bill disallows a budget estimate of \$12,000,000 for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization which included a \$477,000 allocation to this Department. In connection with this item, the committee report states as follows:

"The request for an additional \$12,000,000 for salaries and expenses for allocation to various Federal agencies and departments for financing delegated responsibilities under the civil defense program has been disallowed. The Committee does not believe that these responsibilities are so dissimilar from the regular functions of the agencies that they should require supplemental funds. If an agency is not able to administer these delegated activities as part of its normal operations the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization can provide a limited amount from its regular appropriation."

With respect to the appropriation of funds for the Revolving Fund, Defense Production Act, the committee report states as follows:

"The bill contains \$100,000,000 to cover estimated cash requirements of the Defense Production Act Revolving Fund through fiscal year 1960. The budget estimate of \$287,285,072 proposed to restore capital to the revolving fund by writing off the losses as of December 31, 1958, incurred under the Treasury borrowing authority. This request was not related to the actual cash needs to finance required purchases ... every effort should be made to reduce the government commitments for materials where there is no defense need."

The bill also includes appropriations for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, river basin study commissions for the South and Southwest, Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior, and funds for payment of claims for damages and judgment for various agencies.

SENATE (cont'd)

21. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 1508, to provide for economic regulation of the Alaska railroad under the Interstate Commerce Act (S. Rept. 435). p. 10883

BILL INTRODUCED

22. PRICE SUPPORTS. S. 2278, by Sen. Morton, to amend section 101(c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the act of July 28, 1945, to stabilize and protect the level of support for tobacco; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 10816-7

BILLS VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT

23. TOBACCO. S. 1901, to provide for tobacco price supports at 90% of parity computed under the new or old formula, whichever is lower. Vetoed June 25, 1959.
24. WHEAT. S. 1968, to modify acreage allotments and marketing quotas for wheat. Vetoed June 25, 1959.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 26, 1959
86th-1st, No. 107

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported resolution disapproving reorganization plan to transfer forest land authorities from Interior to USDA. House received from President proposed appropriations for mutual security program. House committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported appropriation continuation measure.

HOUSE

1. FORESTRY; REORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 295, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959 which would transfer certain forest land authorities from Interior to USDA (H. Rept. 586). p. 10917
2. APPROPRIATIONS. (June 25) The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 439, the continuing resolution making temporary appropriations after June 30 pending the enactment of the remaining regular appropriation bills; (H. Rept. 578). p. 10917
3. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President proposed appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, in the amount of \$3,929,995,000, for the mutual security programs (H. Doc. 188). p. 10916
4. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 7978 (H. Rept. 579). (pp. 10889, 10917) See Digest 106 for items of interest to this Department.

5. MONOPOLIES. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 726, to amend the Clayton Act so as to provide for the more expeditious enforcement of cease and desist orders issued under the act (H. Rept. 580). p. 10917
6. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7577, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment (H. Rept. 581). p. 10917
7. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6769 (p. 10889). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Received from the President the annual report on the operation of the trade agreements program (S. Doc. 31). p. 10890
9. CREDIT UNIONS. Several Representatives spoke in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of enactment of the Federal Credit Union Act. pp. 10890, 10891-2, 10893 909
10. TEXTILES; COTTON. Rep. Dorn criticized the "unrealistic Government cotton program," and contended that "consumers of cotton textiles have seen the retail prices for such products decline in the past 10 years while the farm value of cotton in these products increased." p. 10892
11. PERSONNEL; HOLIDAYS. Rep. Johansen opposed enactment of H. R. 5752, to grant time off for Federal employees for holidays falling on Saturdays, and inserted a letter he had sent his colleagues opposing the bill. pp. 10892-3
12. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 29. p. 10916

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. LIBRARIES. Rep. Madden inserted a speech by the President of the American Library Association expressing the Association's thanks to Congress for enacting legislation aiding the library field. pp. A5524-5
14. RECLAMATION. Rep. Burdick inserted a resolution by the N. Dak. State Water Conservation Commission urging restoration of the House reduction in the 1960 Public Works budget for the Garrison Diversion Unit. p. A5525.
15. WHEAT. Rep. Burdick inserted a GTA article commending the wheat bill and criticizing Life magazine's view of farmers. pp. A5526-7
16. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Dorn, S. C., inserted a letter criticizing the price support program as a "subsidy ... for the favored few." p. A5536
17. CORN. Rep. Coad inserted an article stating that a minimum or no acreage restriction will cause an all-time high in corn yield and that Congress may have to apply stricter Government production controls on corn. p. A5540
18. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Flood inserted a table, "Congressional Districts with Labor Markets Suffering from Substantial Labor Surplus," giving approximate dates for eligibility for aid under the area redevelopment bill. pp. A5544-8

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

JUNE 26, 1959.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7978]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

The budget estimates submitted by the President upon which the bill is based are contained in House Document Nos. 114, 169, 170, 173, 182, and 185.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Committee considered budget estimates totaling \$888,931,417, including \$341,140,747 for the fiscal year 1959 and \$547,790,670 for the fiscal year 1960. The Committee recommends appropriations totaling \$632,568,845. This is a reduction of \$256,362,572 below the estimates or approximately 29 percent.

The two largest items of appropriation are \$100,000,000 for payment to the Defense Production Act Revolving Fund to finance the estimated cost of contractual obligations through fiscal year 1960, and \$484,800,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The amounts of the estimates and recommendations for appropriations by agencies in the bill are shown in the following table.

	Budget estimate	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
Funds appropriated to the President.....	\$297,785,072	\$110,500,000	-\$187,285,072
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.....	14,700,000		-14,700,000
Commission of Fine Arts.....	5,000	4,500	-500
Federal Aviation Agency.....	27,500,000	22,470,000	-5,030,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	5,670	5,670	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	530,300,000	484,800,000	-45,500,000
National Mediation Board.....	85,000	80,000	-5,000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.....	1,050,000	850,000	-200,000
River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia- Alabama-Florida.....	740,000	666,000	-74,000
River Study Commission for Texas.....	800,000	720,000	-80,000
Public Housing Administration.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	
Department of Commerce.....	500,000		-500,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	657,000	657,000	
Department of the Interior.....	625,000	515,000	-110,000
Department of State.....	5,950,000	3,102,000	-2,848,000
Claims for damages and judgments.....	198,675	198,675	
Total.....	888,931,417	632,568,845	-256,362,572

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

The bill contains a \$10,500,000 grant to the State of Alaska pursuant to legislative authorization contained in Public Law 86-70. The purpose of this appropriation is to give limited assistance to Alaska during the transitional period from Territorial status by helping to finance functions formerly performed by the Federal Government. Grants are authorized for each of the next five years on a decreasing scale. An appropriation of \$10,500,000 is authorized for 1960, \$6,000,000 is authorized for 1961 and for 1962, and \$3,000,000 for each of the two following years. After that time the State is expected to be on the same basis as other States.

EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

The bill contains \$100,000,000 to cover estimated cash requirements of the Defense Production Act Revolving Fund through fiscal year 1960. The budget estimate of \$287,285,072 proposed to restore capital to the revolving fund by writing off the losses as of December 31, 1958, incurred under the Treasury borrowing authority. This request was not related to the actual cash needs to finance required purchases.

In carrying out the programs established by the Defense Production Act, the Government several years ago entered into long-term contracts to expand defense production of certain strategic materials which were then in short supply. A Treasury borrowing authority of \$2,100,000,000, which has not been subject to annual appropriation review, was provided for financing the program. During the past several years excessive inventories have been acquired and the Government today has on hand \$8,156,210,000 in materials compared with maximum stockpile objectives valued at only \$4,125,000,000. There is \$4,238,486,600 of such materials now in excess of stockpile goals.

Maximum deliveries of materials which the Government could still be required to purchase under the DPA program between now and

1965 is \$1,005,000,000. The estimated deliveries of such materials are projected at \$614,000,000. The additional cash requirements over the \$2,100,000,000 from the borrowing authority that will be required during the life of the program is \$747,620,000.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1960 there will be a carryover balance of \$123,500,000 in the loan authority which together with the \$100,000,000 in the bill will provide a total of \$223,500,000 which should be adequate to finance purchases in the coming year under existing contracts. Since only \$19,122,000 of estimated deliveries in 1960 are for materials within stockpile needs, every effort should be made to reduce the Government commitments for materials where there is no defense need.

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

The budget estimate included \$2,700,000 to construct a regional underground control and operational center for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. The Committee has denied the funds for this facility.

The request for an additional \$12,000,000 for salaries and expenses for allocation to various Federal agencies and departments for financing delegated responsibilities under the civil defense program has also been disallowed. The Committee does not believe that these responsibilities are so dissimilar from the regular functions of the agencies that they should require supplemental funds. If an agency is not able to administer these delegated activities as part of its normal operations the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization can provide a limited amount from its regular appropriation.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The bill provides \$4,500 for added expenses of this Commission which were not anticipated by virtue of the appointment of two new members. The Congress approved the full \$37,800 requested in the regular bill. This supplemental amount has been allowed to assist the Commission in performing its work expeditiously so as not to delay important projects with resultant higher costs.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

The bill contains \$22,470,000 for construction and further development of the additional Washington airport at Chantilly, Virginia. This will provide a total of \$84,970,000 for the full funding of construction, including necessary access roads and a facility for the complete treatment of all wastes at the airport. When the airport is opened in 1961 it will be one of the finest in the United States.

In view of the tremendous economic value of the project to the State of Virginia, there was some sentiment in the Committee that the State should pay one-half the cost of the access roads. It was testified that by 1965 this facility will generate an annual business of between \$30 and \$45 million and employment will total upwards of 7,500 people which would make it the largest industry in the area.

After hearing the State Highway Commissioner testify that the State is not in a position to share the cost of the access roads (although the State of Virginia is in better financial condition than the United States), the Committee has allowed funds for the road proposed in the estimate for the reason it is imperative that the airport be placed in operation as soon as it is completed and its usefulness would be greatly impaired without an adequate highway. After also hearing testimony from representatives of the area in support of an access road to the north from the airport the Committee has made \$400,000 available for such purpose provided the State will provide the balance that will be required. In the future it is expected that any roads and other community facilities that may be needed which will benefit the area will be provided in whole or in part by the State.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The Committee has approved the \$5,670 requested to settle six specific claims filed under the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended. Such payments are authorized by Private Law 86-17, approved May 13, 1959.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee has considered budget estimates totaling \$530,300,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including \$45,000,000 for the fiscal year 1959 and \$485,300,000 for the fiscal year 1960. The Committee recommends appropriations totaling \$484,800,000, which is an increase of \$145,894,168 over the obligational authority presently available in fiscal year 1959, including the \$154,619,532 transferred from the Department of Defense shortly after the new agency was created. This is a reduction of \$45,500,000 in total budget estimates. The legislative authorization for these appropriations is contained in Public Laws 86-12 and 86-45.

Salaries and expenses.—The \$91,400,000 included in the bill for salaries and expenses is an increase of \$17,251,002 over the comparable amount in 1959, or 23 percent, and is a reduction of \$3,030,000 in the budget estimate. This appropriation finances all salary costs for NASA personnel, most of the expense related to the operation of the NASA research centers, and certain other activities.

The amount approved provides for a staff of 9,836 employees in 1960. This is an increase of 875 over the total number of authorized positions in 1959. It provides for substantial expansion of effort in space and missile research.

Research and development, 1959.—The Committee recommends \$18,675,000 for research and development under the fiscal year 1959 authorization. The budget estimate is \$20,750,000. The entire item is for the design, engineering and beginning construction of 12 satellite capsules. Funds for 1960 include an additional \$70,000,000 for the balance of such procurement, and for 25 ICBM boosters.

Research and development, 1960.—The Committee considered a budget estimate of \$333,070,000 for this purpose and recommends \$300,000,000. This appropriation provides funds for the support of

NASA research centers, all costs of operating the Jet Propulsion Laboratory including salaries of its 2,300 employees, research contracts with universities and other organizations, research by contract with private firms for specific areas of activity, and for the procurement and development of specific vehicles.

Language has been included in the bill which will require the specific approval of the Space Committees of the Congress on projects of a capital nature over \$250,000 instead of mere notification. The legislative committees keep the authorized program under their control and this prevents the handing over of blank checks to the agency.

Construction and equipment, 1959.—The bill contains \$22,725,000 for this item as compared with the budget estimate and authorization of \$24,250,000. It includes \$9,000,000 for new facilities, improvements to existing facilities, and the acquisition of approximately 70 acres of land for the modernization and expansion of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Construction and equipment, 1960.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$52,000,000 for construction and equipment items for 1960, which is a reduction of \$5,800,000 in the budget estimate. All the items proposed have been approved but it is believed the NASA can make savings in the total program to the extent of the reduction. If additional sums are needed they can be obtained from other available appropriations under the 5 percent transfer authority included in the bill. Language has also been included requiring the approval of the Space Committees of the Congress for any new facilities which have not been previously authorized. This prevents the handing over of blank checks.

General provisions.—The Committee is aware that unanticipated needs may arise in a scientific organization of this type and has included language authorizing the transfer of up to five percent between appropriations.

Language has also been included in the bill making the general provisions of the Independent Offices Appropriation bill for 1960 applicable to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration inasmuch as funds for this agency would normally be carried in that bill.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The budget estimate proposed \$85,000 to establish 75 additional Special Boards of Adjustment for the settlement of disputes in the railroad and airline industries. The Committee has approved \$80,000. The workload in voluntary arbitration and emergency disputes has increased substantially as a result of the court decision requiring that minor disputes be handled through a compulsory arbitration procedure. The extent of the increase was not anticipated when the regular estimates were considered.

NATIONAL OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

The Committee has allowed \$850,000, which together with carry-over balances of \$50,000, will provide a total of \$900,000 for expenses of the Commission during fiscal year 1960 in conducting a nationwide

inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation resources and opportunities.

In making the reduction of \$200,000 in the budget request, the Committee has taken into consideration the funds which have already been made available for this purpose in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill for 1960. The National Park Service has \$894,000 to continue the third year of its National Recreation Survey, for National Park System planning, and to assist the States in planning for their park and recreation area programs, and the U.S. Forest Service has allocated \$1,725,000 of its funds beginning July 1, 1959, to conduct the National Forest Recreation Resources Review. The amount recommended plus these other funds will provide a total of \$3,519,000 in fiscal year 1960 for continuing the objectives of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Act.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSIONS

The bill includes \$666,000 for the River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida, and \$720,000 for the River Basin Study Commission for Texas. The amounts recommended reflect reductions of \$74,000 and \$80,000 in the budget estimates for each of the respective items. Both of the commissions were established in fiscal year 1959 to make comprehensive, integrated and co-operative surveys and investigations of water resources of the river basins in their areas, and they are expected to make substantial progress in their tasks in the coming year.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The bill provides a supplemental appropriation of \$8,000,000 as proposed in the budget estimate for payment to local housing authorities for the fiscal year 1959. This is in addition to the \$107,500,000 appropriated at the beginning of the year, and is required to pay all the audited claims on annual contributions contracts for the year.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee has approved the requested language to permit the Bureau of the Census to continue distributing the cost of certain services and equipment among its several accounts in order to charge each appropriation properly. This is necessary due to a recent opinion from the Comptroller General that specific legislative authorization should be obtained.

The Committee has not approved the requested language removing the 2 percent limitation on advances from the Vessel Operations Revolving Fund for administrative expenses as was proposed in the budget document. This fund was established in 1951 to finance the direct operation and charter of vessels for the transportation of military cargo. Ships operated under the fund have declined from a peak of 538 to none at the present time, and only 7 ships are out on charter. Since vessel operating expenses and charter operations have almost ceased, the purpose for which the fund was originally created virtually

no longer exists. The Committee urges that steps be taken immediately to terminate the fund and cover its assets, which now total approximately \$14,500,000, into the Treasury.

The budget request of \$500,000 for relocating a National Bureau of Standards radio propagation research station has not been allowed. It is suggested that further consideration be given to locating this facility on Government-owned land and a revised proposal can then be submitted in the 1961 program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The bill contains \$657,000, the budget estimate, for grants for waste treatment works construction. The fiscal year 1958 appropriation of \$45,000,000 was allocated to the States on the basis of \$50,000,000 as was authorized by language of the appropriation act. It was anticipated that all States would not use their full entitlement and that funds appropriated would be sufficient. It is now evident that the additional \$657,000 contained in the bill is required to cover all the projects submitted under the 1958 allotments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The bill provides \$90,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Oil and Gas for administration of the new mandatory oil import control program. The amount provided is a reduction of \$10,000 in the budget estimate.

The Committee recommends \$425,000 for the Bureau of Land Management to provide for additional timber sales on the Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands in western Oregon. This amount together with the full budget request of \$1,791,200 just appropriated for forestry management on these lands in the regular bill will provide adequately for requirements in the coming fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The bill contains \$2,500,000 for completing the extension and remodeling of the new State Department Building in the District of Columbia. Funds totaling \$49,220,000 have been appropriated previously, and the additional amount in the bill is to complete the project including furniture, furnishings, and special items.

An appropriation of \$27,000 is recommended for Missions to International Organizations to cover the expense of United States participation in parliamentary conferences with Canada as authorized by Public Law 86-42, approved June 11, 1959.

The Committee has included \$450,000 for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, for revetment and channel excavation work on El Paso projects on the Rio Grande River. This is \$50,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount allowed is for the completion of necessary work on the projects.

The Committee has also approved an appropriation of \$125,000 for the replacement of ten deteriorated temporary houses at the site of the Falcon Dam. The budget estimate proposed \$450,000 for the replacement of 30 houses. The funds in the bill are for the replacement of the ten buildings in most urgent need of replacement at a cost of not to exceed \$12,500 per unit.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends \$198,675 as contained in House Document No. 185 to cover claims for damages and judgments rendered against the United States. The listing and details for these claims are set out in the document.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3, in connection with the Federal Aviation Agency:

, of which not to exceed \$400,000 shall be available for an access road to the north from the airport provided the State of Virginia makes available the balance of funds necessary for the construction of said road.

On page 4 in connection with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration:

including not to exceed \$5,000 for representation allowances overseas and official entertainment expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Administrator;

* * * * *

: Provided, That this appropriation shall also be available for other items of a capital nature only after such items in excess of \$250,000 shall first receive the approval in writing of the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate.

* * * * *

: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment of salaries of National Aeronautics and Space Administration personnel.

On page 5, in connection with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration:

Provided, That this appropriation shall also be available for purposes as authorized by section 3 of Public Law 86-45, but only after such construction, expansion, or modification shall first receive the approval in writing of the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate.

On pages 5 and 6, in connection with General Provisions, National Aeronautics and Space Administration:

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation made available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by this Act may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation shall not be thereby increased.

The general provisions applicable to appropriations contained in title I of the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960", shall apply to appropriations contained in this Act for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

On page 7, in connection with the Bureau of the Census; Department of Commerce:

The appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1960, shall be available to finance, through advances or on a reimbursable basis, the procurement of materials, services, or costs of activities which relate to, or benefit, two or more appropriations to the Bureau of the Census.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
170	Transitional grants to Alaska-----	\$10, 500, 000	\$10, 500, 000	-----
169	Expansion of defense production: Revolving fund, Defense Production Act, 1959-----	287, 285, 072	100, 000, 000	-\$187, 285, 072
	Total, Funds appropriated to the President-----	297, 785, 072	110, 500, 000	-\$187, 285, 072
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
	OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION			
169	Salaries and expenses-----	12, 000, 000	-----	-12, 000, 000
182	Construction of facilities-----	2, 700, 000	-----	-2, 700, 000
	Total, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization-----	14, 700, 000	-----	-14, 700, 000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS			
169	Salaries and expenses-----	5, 000	4, 500	-500
	FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY			
169	Construction and development, additional Washington airport-----	27, 500, 000	22, 470, 000	-5, 030, 000
	FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION			
169	Payment of Korean claims-----	5, 670	5, 670	-----

173	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION	94,430,000	91,400,000	-3,030,000
114	Salaries and expenses-----	20,750,000	18,675,000	-2,075,000
173	Research and development, 1959-----	333,070,000	300,000,000	-33,070,000
114	Research and development-----	24,250,000	22,725,000	-1,525,000
173	Construction and equipment-----	57,800,000	52,000,000	-5,800,000
	Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration-----	530,300,000	484,800,000	-45,500,000
169	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD	85,000	80,000	-5,000
169	OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION	1,050,000	850,000	-200,000
169	Salaries and expenses-----	740,000	666,000	-74,000
169	RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA- GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA	800,000	720,000	-80,000
169	Salaries and expenses-----	8,000,000	8,000,000	-----
169	RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS	568,485,670	517,596,170	-50,889,500
169	Salaries and expenses-----			
169	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY			
169	Public Housing Administration: Annual contributions, 1959-----			
169	Total, Independent Offices-----			

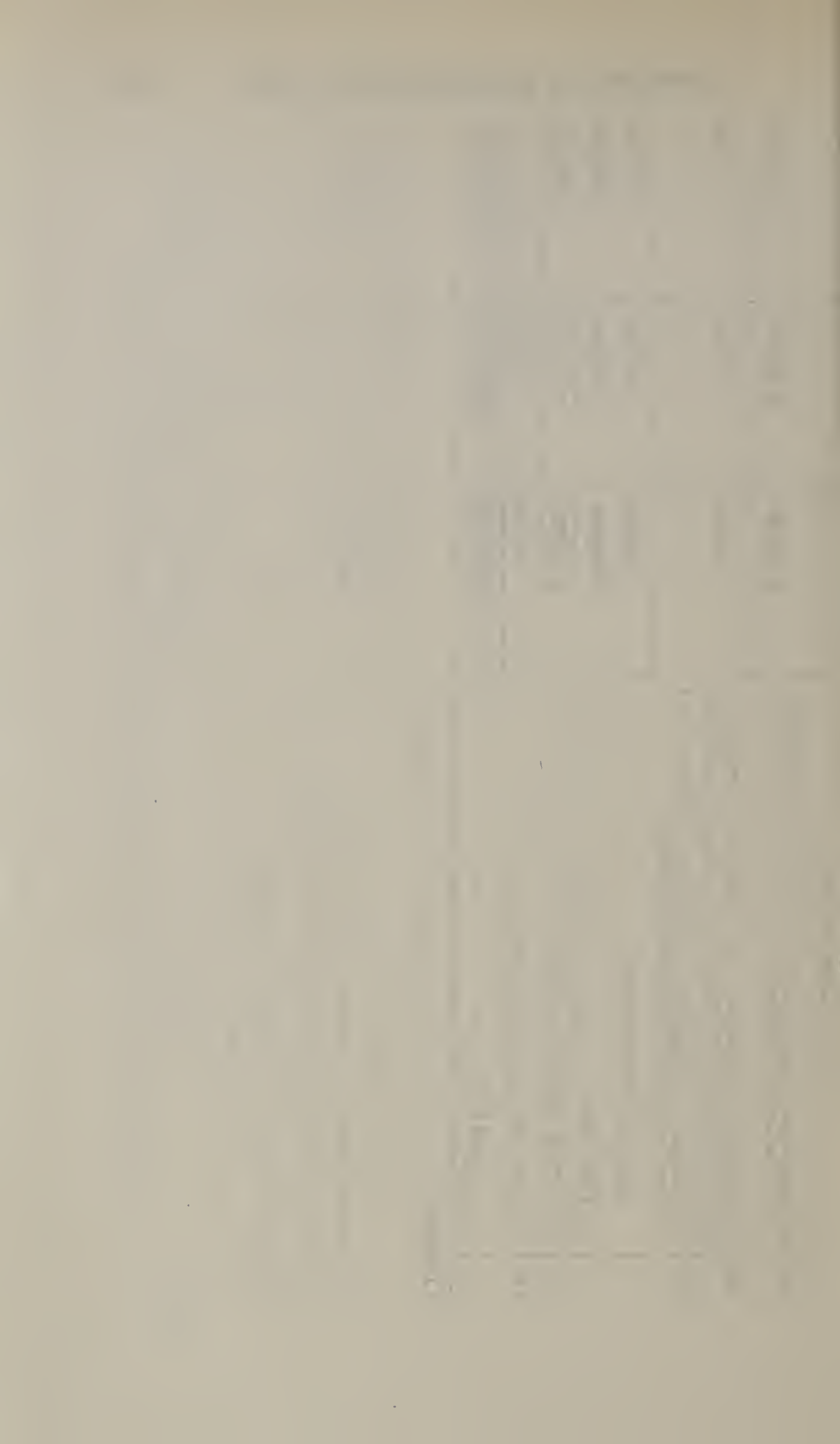
Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
169	Bureau of the Census: Salaries and expenses-----	(1)	(1)	-----
169	Maritime activities: Vessel operations revolving fund-----	(1)	-----	-----
169	National Bureau of Standards: Plant and facilities-----	\$500, 000	-----	—\$500, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	500, 000	-----	—500, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
182	Public Health Service: Grants for waste treatment works construction, 1958-1959-----	657, 000	\$657, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
169	Departmental offices: Office of Oil and Gas: Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000	90, 000	—10, 000
182	Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	525, 000	425, 000	—100, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	625, 000	515, 000	—110, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
169	Federal Prison System: Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	(1)	-----	-----

DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
169	Administration of foreign affairs: Extension and remodeling, State Department Building-----	5, 000, 000	2, 500, 000	-2, 500, 000
182	International organizations and conferences: Missions to international organizations-----	30, 000	27, 000	--3, 000
182	International Commissions: International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:			
	Operation and maintenance-----	500, 000	450, 000	--50, 000
	Construction-----	450, 000	125, 000	--325, 000
	Total, Department of State-----	5, 980, 000	3, 102, 000	-2, 878, 000
185	Claims for damages and judgments-----	198, 675	198, 675	-----
	Grand total-----	888, 931, 417	632, 568, 845	--256, 362, 572

¹ Language.

○



86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7978

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 30, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960”) for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, namely:

8 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

9 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

10 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomp-
11 lishing an orderly transition from Territorial status to state-

1 hood and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities
 2 hitherto performed in Alaska by the Federal Government,
 3 and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities
 4 in Alaska for an interim period, as authorized by law,
 5 \$10,500,000.

6 EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

7 REVOLVING FUND, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

8 For payment to the "Revolving fund, Defense Produc-
 9 tion Act", for restoration in part of the capital impairment
 10 of said fund realized through December 31, 1958, as a
 11 result of activities conducted under sections 302 and 303
 12 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50
 13 U.S.C. app. 2092, 2093), \$100,000,000, to be available
 14 for the fiscal year 1959 and to remain available until ex-
 15 pended.

16 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

17 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 20 \$4,500.

21 FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

22 CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASH- 23 INGTON AIRPORT

24 For an additional amount for "Construction and develop-
 25 ment, additional Washington airport", \$22,470,000, to

1 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to
2 exceed \$400,000 of the foregoing appropriation may be
3 used for an access road north from the airport.

4 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

5 PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

6 For payment of awards as authorized by Private Law
7 86-17, approved May 13, 1959, \$5,670.

8 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

9 ADMINISTRATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
12 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, includ-
13 ing rental of office space within the District of Columbia;
14 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$2,885,000
15 for expenses of travel; and uniforms or allowances therefor,
16 as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended
17 (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$91,400,000.

18 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

19 For contractual research, development, operations, tech-
20 nical services, repairs, alterations, and minor construction,
21 and for supplies, materials, and equipment necessary for the
22 conduct and support of aeronautical and space research and
23 development activities of the National Aeronautics and
24 Space Administration; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers
25 and periodicals; and purchase of thirty-two passenger motor

1 vehicles, of which nineteen shall be for replacement only;
2 \$318,675,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
3 That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be avail-
4 able for other items of a capital nature which exceed
5 \$250,000 until fourteen days have elapsed after notification
6 as required by law to the Committee on Science and Astro-
7 nautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee
8 on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate: *Pro-*
9 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
10 available for payment of salaries of National Aeronautics
11 and Space Administration personnel.

12 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

13 For construction and equipment for the National Aero-
14 nautics and Space Administration and for the acquisition
15 or condemnation of real property at Cleveland, Ohio, as
16 authorized by law, \$52,000,000, to remain available until
17 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
18 priation shall be available for purposes authorized by sec-
19 tion 3 of Public Law 86-45 until fourteen days have elapsed
20 after notification as required by law to the Committee on
21 Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives
22 and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of
23 the Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation made available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by this Act may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation shall not be thereby increased.

The general provisions applicable to appropriations contained in title I of the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960", shall apply to appropriations contained in this Act for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$80,000.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW

COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 238; 73 Stat. 14), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

1 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH
2 CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the
5 Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-850),
6 including services as authorized by the Act of August 2,
7 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$666,000.

8 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title
11 II of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-
12 843), including services as authorized by the Act of August
13 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$720,000.

14 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

15 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

16 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

17 For an additional amount for "Annual contributions",
18 fiscal year 1959, \$8,000,000.

19 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

20 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
23 WELFARE

24 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

25 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

26 For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-

1 ment works construction", fiscal years 1958-1959, \$657,000,
2 to remain available until August 31, 1959.

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

5 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$90,000.

9 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

10 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

11 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
12 and resources", \$425,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

14 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

15 EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT

16 BUILDING

17 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension
18 and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Serv-
19 ices Administration, of the State Department Building,
20 Washington, D.C., and for expenses necessary for providing
21 temporary office space, including payment of rent in the
22 District of Columbia, alterations, and purchase and installa-
23 tion of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until
24 expended, \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Serv-
25 ices Administration.

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

2 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Missions to international
4 organizations", \$27,000.

5 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

6 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

7 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

9 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
10 nance", \$450,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$125,000,
13 to remain available until expended.

14 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

15 For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-
16 termined by departments and agencies in accord with law
17 and judgments rendered against the United States by the
18 United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Docu-
19 ment Numbered 185, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$198,675, to-
20 gether with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest
21 (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by
22 law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of
23 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign
24 currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated
25 for shall be paid until it shall have become final and con-

1 clusive against the United States by failure of the parties to
2 appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless other-
3 wise specifically required by law or by the judgment, pay-
4 ment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not
5 continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval
6 of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives June 29, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for
other purposes.

JUNE 30, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 29, 1959
86th-1st, No. 108

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. House passed supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses cleared general government matters appropriation bill. Sen. Mansfield criticized surplus food distribution policy.

HOUSE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7175 (H. Rept. 588) (pp. 11009-11, 11075). Rep. Judd objected to the request of Rep. Whitten for immediate consideration of the report (p. 11011). At the end of this Digest is a summary of the actions of the conferees.
2. **GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960.** Agreed to an amendment to a Senate amendment on this bill, H. R. 7176, which will appropriate \$125,000 (instead of \$250,000 as provided by the Senate) for the use of Federal agencies, under the direction of the Budget Bureau, in improving management operation and establishing more efficient business methods in Government operations (p. 11006). The Senate later agreed to this House amendment (pp. 10985-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. **SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960.** Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7978 (pp. 11020-44). See Digest 106, item 20, for items of interest to this Department.

4. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 7343 (p. 11006). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
 5. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5676 (p. 11006). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
 6. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved the following watershed plans: Tobesofkee Creek, Ga., Big Blue Creek, Ill., and Shoal Creek, Ill. p. 11007
 7. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Acted on the Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 7453, and returned the bill to the Senate. pp. 11007-9
 8. CONTRACTS. Conferees were granted permission until midnight June 29, to file a report on H. R. 7086, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951. p. 11020
 9. FOOD; MARKETING. Received from the Federal Trade Commission an economic report, "Economic Inquiry Into Food Marketing - Interim Report." p. 11075
 10. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a "Special Report of the Board of Actuaries on the Valuation of the Civil Service Retirement System as of June 30, 1958." p. 11075
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6059, to provide additional civilian positions for the Defense Department for scientific research and development (H. Rept. 597). p. 11076
 11. PRICES; INFLATION. Several Representatives debated the merits of the report of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth, and discussed the problem of controlling inflation. pp. 11046-51, 11052-55, 11055-62
- SENATE
12. FOOD SURPLUSES. Sen. Mansfield criticized the Administration's food distribution policies here and abroad, urged the Administration to give Congress "a program which will see to it that every needy person in this country gets an equitable share" of our food production, recommended a long-range program to close up "disgraceful loopholes" in present law, to aid schools and other institutions, and to aid foreign countries, and inserted several articles on the subject. pp. 10931-3
 13. MONOPOLIES. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 716, to authorize the Attorney General to compel the production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for the enforcement of the antitrust laws (S. Rept. 451). p. 10924
 14. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 1789, to amend section 1 (14) (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to insure the adequacy of the national railroad freight car supply (S. Rept. 452). p. 10924
 15. PERSONNEL; ACCOUNTING. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments two bills: S. 1495, to consolidate and revise the laws relating to employment of aliens in the several States and the District of Columbia (S. Rept. 437), and H. R. 6134, to amend the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 so as to eliminate the authority to charge to certain current appropriations or allotments the gross amount of the salary earnings of Federal employees for certain pay periods occurring in part in previous fiscal years (S. Rept. 436). p. 10924

million is involved in the transportation tax on persons for a full year.

Mr. MONAGAN. In view of the gentleman's statement about the requirements of the budget, can he state the reasoning of the committee in suggesting these tax reductions at the present time?

Mr. MILLS. The conference committee is not suggesting a reduction at the present time in any tax. What the committee did was to agree to a compromise in conference that places a termination date of June 30, 1960, on, in effect, local telephone and cuts the 10 percent transportation of persons tax to 5 percent on the same date so that the Committee on Ways and Means can look then to the situation and determine whether or not those taxes will be permitted to expire on that date or be continued.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 103]

Allen	Fountain	Pilcher
Anfuso	Garmatz	Porter
Ashley	Gavin	Powell
Barden	George	Quigley
Barrett	Glenn	Rabaut
Bass, N.H.	Hall	Rains
Baumhart	Halleck	Riley
Blatnik	Healey	Rivers, S.C.
Blitch	Hess	Rogers, Colo.
Brademas	Hoffman, Ill.	Roosevelt
Bray	Hollifield	Rostenkowski
Brewster	Holland	St. George
Brown, Mo.	Jackson	Santangelo
Buckley	Jennings	Scherer
Cahill	Johnson, Calif.	Short
Canfield	Jones, Mo.	Siler
Celler	Kasam	Smith, Iowa
Chelf	Kilburn	Smith, Kans.
Clark	Kluczynski	Smith, Miss.
Collier	Lafore	Spence
Cooley	Landrum	Steed
Davis, Tenn.	Loser	Taylor
Dent	McDowell	Teague, Tex.
Diggs	Macdonald	Teller
Dixon	Miller, N.Y.	Toll
Dollinger	Minshall	Tuck
Dorn, N.Y.	Mitchell	Van Zandt
Evins	Moore	Watts
Fallon	Morgan	Wharton
Farbstein	Multer	Willis
Fisher	Ni	Zelenko
Fogarty	Porrell	
Forrester	Philbin	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 333 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

TAX RATE EXTENSION ACT OF 1959

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I object on the ground that a quorum was not present on that vote.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is somewhat late. The Chair would not hold that the gentleman's point comes too late, if the gentleman insists on it, but the Chair had already declared the result of the vote and the motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state clearly why I suggested the absence of a quorum when the voice vote on Conference Report No. 587 was taken.

As a rule, I am sure that the conference method is an effective means to compromise legislation which will effectively reflect the will of both Houses of Congress. On the other hand, the conference system can be used by the conferees as a method of frustrating the will of the legislative bodies they are authorized to represent. Many times amendments that were fought for and finally agreed to in one of the legislative bodies is thrown over by a conference group after a few minutes of cursory discussion by conferees who represent a point of view different from that of the legislative body it is supposed to represent. When this occurs, the body where the amendment was passed and the body that did not have a chance to debate the amendment both suffer. Such a situation, if not held in check can result in the conferees becoming the dictators over the groups of which, legally they are the mere agents.

In this particular piece of tax legislation, an amendment of great importance, passed by the Senate, but not debated in the House, was tossed out in conference. This amendment was sponsored by Senator McCARTHY, of Minnesota, who was formerly a Member of this House and an outstanding member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

His amendment would have provided for the repeal of section 34 of the Internal Revenue Code. This section allows credit against tax and exclusion from gross income for dividends received by individuals. It has been estimated that the simple removal of this privilege would produce approximately \$335 million in additional revenue for the American people. The theory of section 34, a section which had strong support from Secretary George Humphrey, the then Secretary of the Treasury, is to give preferential treatment to those who receive their incomes from dividends instead of salary and wages.

As Senator McCARTHY has stated on page 7919, May 21, 1959, of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

The act of 1954 provided a \$50 deduction for dividend income in addition to the regular deductions which were given to all taxpayers, and it provided for a straight deduction from income taxes of an amount equal to 4 percent of the dividend income up to 4 percent of the individual's taxable income.

There is a very basic question involved in this amendment. It is this: Why should a person who earns his money through wages or salaries be taxed more than the person who draws his income from dividends? Why should the person who, in fact, works for his livelihood, be penalized for not being able to be in a position to draw his earnings from dividends? I am sure that this body, if given a chance to consider this question would have agreed with the McCARTHY amendment. There is no reason why a person who receives his earnings in dividends should receive preferential income tax treatment from the American people over the wage earner or salary earner.

I am not arguing that a man who invests is not entitled to his income. But I am sure that this House would agree that there should not be any discrimination against the wage earner or salary earner in favor of the dividend earner.

Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that the American people suffered when the Congress did not take advantage of the McCARTHY amendment to plug a loophole in the tax law which was clearly discriminatory. I sincerely hope that in such important matters better arrangements can be made so that the whole Congress will be the judge rather than the conferees of the type of legislation it ultimately wishes to pass.

(Mr. FULTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I have opposed several of the provisions of this conference report which contain the continuation of the principles of wartime excise taxes which are burdening our U.S. economy as well as our individual businesses and taxpayers.

We, in Congress, should encourage the expansion of our U.S. economy, business and employment by prompt action eliminating Federal wartime excise taxes wherever possible.

I also disagree with amendment 3 on page 4 of the conference report which is as follows:

Amendment No. 3: This amendment would repeal the credit against tax provided by section 34 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for dividends received by individuals. The amount of the credit is (subject to certain specified limitations) 4 percent of the dividends which are received by individuals from domestic corporations and are included in gross income. Under the amendment, the repeal would be effective with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1959.

I am in favor of amendment 4 and amendment 5 which are as follows:

Amendment No. 4: This amendment added to the bill a new section 7, increasing the maximum amount of State expenditures in which the Federal Government would share under the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act (titles I, IV, X, and XIV, relating to old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, respectively). Under the new section 7, the maximum amount of State expenditures in which the Federal Government would share under the basic formula in titles I, X, and XIV (at the rate of four-fifths of the first \$30 and the "Federal percentage" of the remainder) would be increased from \$65 to \$75 per recipient, with a corresponding increase in the formula for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam (which is on a 50-50 matching basis) from \$35 to \$38. The maximum amount of State expenditures in which the Federal Government would share under the basic formula in title IV (which is presently at the rate of fourteen-seventenths of the first \$17 and the "Federal percentage" of the remainder) would be increased from \$30 to \$33 per recipient (and the rate of Federal participation increased to five-sixths of the first \$18 and the "Federal percentage" of the remainder), with a corresponding increase in the formula for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam (which is on a 50-50 matching basis) from \$18 to \$20 per recipient. In addition, the ceiling on the "Federal percentage" (applicable to States other than Hawaii) would be increased from 65 to 70 percent. The amendments made by the new section 7 would generally become effective October 1, 1959.

Amendment No. 5: This amendment added to the bill a new section 8, increasing the rate of Federal participation in the expenditures made by certain States under titles I, X, and XIV of the Social Security Act (relating to old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, respectively). Under the new section 8, this rate would be increased from four-fifths of the first \$30 per recipient (and the "Federal percentage" of the remainder) to five-sixths of the first \$36 per recipient (and the "Federal percentage" of the remainder) in any State where the per capita income is less than 60 percent of the average per capita income of the United States. The amendments made by the new section 8 would become effective with the quarter commencing October 1, 1959.

EXTENDING THE RENEGOTIATION ACT OF 1951

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the part of the House on the bill (H.R. 7086) to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951, and for other purposes, may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON POSTAL OPERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mrs. GRANAHAH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Postal Operations of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be permitted to hold hearings in the city of Philadelphia, on July 10 and 13, while the House is in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7978) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1½ hours, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and one-half by myself.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, that is agreeable to this side.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7978) with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 8 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is anything in this bill that will give many of us too much trouble. If I may summarize the high points, and I will try to do so as quickly as I can, there are about 15 agencies involved. In round figures, there are about \$888 million involved as submitted by the Budget. Frankly, two agencies have 92 or 93 percent of the money and the remaining 12 or 13 agencies have less than 10 percent of the full amount. The two agencies that have the lion's share of the money in this bill are the new space agency and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization for critical materials.

May I suggest to my colleagues that in their spare time, if they have any, they turn to the hearings and read our hearings on stockpiling. I think they will find some valuable information. I know the committee went into it fairly accurately and in a great amount of detail, and I hope you will read that information. It is something the House should pay more attention to in the future than it has in the last year or two. In other words, the problem is now becoming a considerable one, and I respectfully submit it deserves the attention of the House now and in the future.

In round figures, there is about \$8,200 million tied up in critical materials, and that is a lot of money.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Of that amount, about \$4,238 million is considered to be excess

to our stockpile needs. Is not that about correct?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. How much is there in the bill for the purchase of the so-called strategic minerals?

Mr. THOMAS. The budget estimate was \$287 million, and this was not related to what they needed, but was based on cancellations of losses. We boiled it down to \$100 million. We think we will get the job done for that figure.

Another agency about which I wish to talk is our Space Agency, but before I get into that I want to mention a distinguished Government servant, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, Mr. Floete, from Iowa. He is just simply grand. He is a hard worker, humble, honest, sincere, and just as intelligent as they come. He is one of the finest administrators in the Government service.

Do you know what he has done? We have some contracts totaling in excess of \$1 billion where the Government is legally bound to carry them out. They will not be fulfilled until the end of the year 1965, in all probability. Mr. Floete has renegotiated some of those contracts. As the gentleman from Iowa has pointed out, these are for materials surplus to the stockpile needs. How much do you think he has saved in this renegotiation? He has saved us \$297 million. That is a fine record, is it not?

Then in the Space Agency we have two other distinguished Americans: Dr. T. Keith Glennan, well and favorably known to the Members of the House who served on this committee. He was a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for at least one term; Dr. Glennan appeared before us when he served in that capacity; he is an able citizen; and his coworker, Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, in my judgment, is one of the finest, not only gentleman and scientist, but one of the best business scientists in this Government.

Let me give you some unsolicited advice: Let us not rush that agency too much. You know, Rome was not built in a day. We have lived on this good earth for many years and the moon and stars are still up in the heavens above and will be for a long time. Let us not force them into mistakes by making them act too quickly. Let us give them 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 years; whatever time it takes. I have confidence that they will come up with a tremendous program.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Will the gentleman explain to the House the basis on which the cuts were made in that agency?

Mr. THOMAS. I will discuss them the best I can. The gentleman from Louisiana, as you all know, is the very able and learned chairman of the legislative committee. You had two bills dealing with it recently, a supplemental of \$45 million and a regular bill for 1960 of \$485 million. The committee has approved \$300 million for research and development, \$52 million for construction, and \$91.4 mil-

lion for salaries and expenses. You have an increase in jobs of 1,027 requested this year over last year, which gives a total of 10,000 employees. That is a lot of employees. We cut the increase over last year only 15 percent. In other words, out of 10,000 jobs we reduced it 150. In April, when we heard the testimony, they had 444 unfilled jobs.

Now, the big money for research and development is made up, as the chairman knows, of hundreds of projects in fresh and virgin fields that no one can tell within 5 to 15 percent what they are going to cost. We reduced the \$333,070,000 requested by \$33,070,000 and provided a flat \$300 million.

They are going to do a good job, and in my judgment they have more money than they can wisely spend.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Chairman, I shall only take a few minutes on this bill at the present time because I am not a member of the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. Most of the items in this bill and the funds requested in it, as our good chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], has just told you, represent about 90 percent of the total amount in the bill for two agencies.

I shall at the proper time yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], who is a minority member of the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, who will explain the bill at some length. I was very pleased, of course, to hear the chairman of the committee, Mr. THOMAS, praise my fellow Iowan, Mr. Floete, Administrator of the General Services Administration. I concur wholeheartedly in all the compliments which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] paid Mr. Floete, that fine public servant. He deserves it. He is a conservative at heart, and would not spend one penny of the American people's tax dollar that was not completely justified if he knew it was not justified.

He is the kind of public servant we need today in every department of Government. This Congress has been on a spending spree that could soon destroy our free and private enterprise system, our priceless American heritage, through the bankruptcy route. So I praise, Mr. Floete, as did our chairman.

We have many wonderful public servants in the Government, dedicated people who could go out in private industry and receive possibly twice the salaries they receive from the Federal Government. To them I bow, and say, "Thank God we have such people in America who are willing to sacrifice in order that we may have sound fiscal policies under their administration."

I want to mention for just a moment the amount in this bill for the Space Agency. I am wondering if we are not going overboard in appropriating money for that Agency. I am wondering if we have not got our heads in the clouds. In this bill you will find a request for funds to pay almost 900 additional employees for that agency over and above what they have at the present time. I am wondering where they are going to get

qualified people to participate in this great program. Every Tom, Dick, and Harry is not qualified to take part in a program of such a scientific nature. Of course, it is true they need stenographers and they need errand boys and they need folks that are not schooled in the arts and sciences of space, and may I say that I would not go along with the amount which is requested in this bill for the Space Agency did I not have so much faith and confidence in the Administrator of the Space Agency and the other agencies involved.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KEARNS. As I understand the gentleman, he is not opposed to the objective, but he feels we should do more research as to where we came from and where we are going before we set up this overall program.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, to some degree. But, there is a very large sum of money in this bill for research. And, of course, we have no past record on which to base our action relative to space and all that it entails. So, we are appropriating in the dark, so to speak. I, of course, want to see the United States of America, my beloved country, go forward and keep pace with other nations in this great task of defending ourselves against every sort of destructive instrument that might be applied against us, but yet I cannot help but have the feeling that we are not completely justified under our fiscal conditions today to appropriate such huge sums for this experiment.

Mr. Chairman, I understand there will be amendments offered to different sections of the bill increasing the amounts, but I hope such amendments will not be adopted by this House. I would rather, much rather, see amendments offered to reduce this bill in certain places than I would approve any amendment to increase any item in this bill which was well considered by the committee. Let us not go overboard. Let us not spend recklessly.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I am interested in one particular item in this bill which I would like to call to the attention of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. Last year, by direction of our distinguished chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], various subcommittees took out of the bills all items relating to ODM and Civil Defense. We felt we should consolidate them and have them in one lump sum to see what was being done outside of the regular civil defense. That was done, and this year, for fiscal 1960, the consolidated amount came out as \$12 million. The subcommittee disallowed all of this \$12 million. One million seven hundred thousand dollars is for the Business and Defense Services Administration, part of the Department of Commerce, which does very vital work teaching in defense mobilization. So, I am

quite disturbed about the fact that this agency is being severely handicapped as a result of the committee's decision not to allow any of the \$12 million.

I would like to inquire of the chairman as to his attitude toward this amount. I hate to offer an amendment to this bill, because the tendency is that once amendments are offered and accepted, others are accepted, and we do not want to increase any appropriation bill if we can help it.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to our genial friend from Georgia he certainly is well versed in most of these matters, because he has worked as chairman of the Commerce Committee for many years. To be frank about it, there are about 25 agencies wrapped up in this package, and they have been in and out for the last 4 years.

One of the 25 that does deserve consideration under the circumstances is the BDSA. That is miscast and should not be in here, because it does business planning work. The rest of them pick up the pieces after it is all over with. I will say to my friend that when we go to conference on this we are going to put some money in there and it will be whatever amount the gentleman thinks is right; and I assume that is \$1,700,000.

Mr. PRESTON. \$1,700,000 is the amount; and with that statement of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] that this matter will be taken care of in conference, I certainly shall not offer an amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not think there will be any trouble with it.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I would like to discuss several items in this bill that probably will be further discussed when we read the bill under the 5-minute rule; and I understand some amendments will be offered.

I am going to discuss the two funds for the Chantilly Airport and then I would like to discuss briefly the matter which the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] has just discussed; that is the Department of Commerce and the BDSA appropriation.

May I first address myself to the Chantilly Airport. It will be recalled that Chantilly is the new international airport for the District of Columbia to be located at Chantilly, in Virginia. Two items will be considered in this bill today. One is the access road to the airport and the other is the question of sewage disposal. First let me address myself to the access road.

May I say first that we have now appropriated somewhere around \$90 million for this airport. First we understood it was going to cost about \$60 million. Now we are talking about \$90 million. Testimony will further show that before we finish the Chantilly Airport we will have appropriated about \$140 million. And that is a lot of money.

It is going to create in this part of Virginia a new industry, a large payroll, and will be of great value to the area.

Testimony before us has it that this \$140 million will be amortized and the taxpayers will be paid back over a period of 40 years. I am sorry that I probably will not be here 40 years from now to find out whether that is true or not. But I think I will have to live many more years than 40 to see all of this money paid back. I do not think it is going to happen. Nevertheless, we must go easy on these appropriations and know what we are doing.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I just wanted to know if the committee has given any consideration to what they were doing to the tax base of the area, when they are taking so much of it for the airport and for the highways leading to it. There will not be any assessable property there.

Mr. BOW. I think that is quite right, but we did consider it and I think the record shows that it was considered. I will say to the gentleman from West Virginia with whom I agree on practically every matter that comes up, except the one that he is talking about now—and I think that has to do with the schools in the area—that that was considered. But if the gentleman will permit, I should like to go forward with the items I have in mind to discuss now.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman for a partial answer.

Mr. BOW. If the gentleman will read the RECORD I am sure he will get a full answer, and if we have more time, I shall try to answer him completely, because I think it is important. We are spending a great deal of money, of the taxpayers' money, now, for the schools of that area. Now we are putting in this airport and that is going to bring in a great deal of new money.

Mr. Chairman, let me proceed to the question of the access road. In the regular bill before the Department of Commerce Committee, a year ago, we had a provision that this access road should be located in an area determined after public hearings were held. We are putting about \$14 million in this bill for this road, which is to be a road to the airport. There were hearings held and we determined the location, and the right-of-way is now being acquired. It will be a four-lane highway, later an eight-lane highway. The property that is being taken is for the eight lanes. For the present it will be a four-lane highway.

We have in the record, on page 23, a letter from the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Strauss, pointing out that the hearings had been held and saying that a particular plan had been adopted and indicating where this road is to go. We would expect that this road would go in the area which was designated and that no change would be made from that which is under route B and the one upon which hearings were held. If there should be any deviation from that route, I am sure it would be the feeling of the

committee and of the Congress that before the deviation of the route is made that further hearings should be held and that the people who are affected should have a right to be heard. But, if they will go forward on the route now accepted and under the plan as set forth on page 23, I see no reason for any further hearings.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. BROYHILL. I am mighty happy to hear the gentleman make the statement that if the access road should be located in an area other than an area on which hearings have been held, that he, in effect, would support possibly an amendment that would require further public hearings. The gentleman is correct in referring to the letter from Mr. Strauss. Hearings were held on four particular areas. However, there is an access road which they now propose to construct outside of the area on which public hearings were held. The people in the area recognize that that access road must be constructed, but they do feel they should at least have their day in court to be heard before the plans for construction are finalized. I am also happy to hear the gentleman admit that this airport is for the District of Columbia and not for the people of Virginia. We did not ask for the airport. In fact, for a number of years, we opposed it.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further to my colleague. We have debated this subject before. The airport is to be located there and the roads are going to be built, and I do not favor an amendment. I think we made ourselves crystal clear as to where we expect this road to be built, the area where the hearings have been held. If they do change that or deviate from that, then further hearings should be held.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. What is the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] saying that Virginians are not going to use this airport?

Mr. BOW. Well, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] will take care of that. I cannot yield any further for a discussion of that subject between you two delightful gentlemen. You will have to take that up under the 5-minute rule.

Now, Mr. Chairman, on this question of the sewage disposal plant, I say to you, my colleagues, this is an important question. We have had this question before the House on the purification of streams and so forth. I just want to call this to your attention. When we first planned the Chantilly Airport, when it was first before the committee, it was determined that an adequate sewage disposal plant could be located at the site for \$750,000. Funds were appropriated on the basis that they would go ahead at \$750,000. I have in my hands the International Airport interim report on sewage and sewage treatment by the engineers who have made the surveys there. They say that they have made a preliminary design for such a

plant which would exceed all the requirements of agencies or authorities having jurisdiction. The plant would assure an affluent at all times which would be purer than the normal quality of water in the Potomac River above all waterworks intakes.

That is the \$750,000 sewage deal. The affluent would go into the Occaquan Creek from there and on about 9 miles into the Potomac above the intake.

In this bill, we had from the Budget Bureau an amount of \$6,200,000, as I recall it, to build the line from Chantilly Airport across Key Bridge into the disposal plant of the District of Columbia. So that the sewage would come all that distance. We were told \$6,200,000 was the amount, or at least that is what was in the budget. When I studied this report to determine upon what basis, this claim was made of the \$6,200,000 I was surprised. In checking further the recommendations, as offered by these engineers, it was not \$6,200,000, but the recommendations was \$22,065,000. So if we go through with this plan, we do not increase it from \$750,000. Rather the increase is to \$22,065,000 under the recommendation of the engineers that have been employed. If we go forward with this new plan, which has been recommended, which the engineers say will cost \$22,065,000 the evidence before the committee is that it will last about 5 years. After that time an entire new metropolitan area to which the sewage disposal from Chantilly can be hooked into will be much more substantial. If you increase this above the \$750,000 figure, the amount that is appropriated for, it will eventually lead to a \$22,065,000 expenditure, and it is a matter of 5 years only, then it will become inadequate.

Let me point out also that after you spend this \$22,065,000 you will have to pay \$150,000 a year rental to the District of Columbia to take care of the sewage. Then in the natural course of events the District will be back here to have us enlarge their sewage disposal plant to take care of the added burden and, of course, you know where they will come to get the money. So I urge the House on this matter before they exceed the \$750,000 which will provide an adequate sewage treatment plant, the effluent of which goes about 17 miles before it enters the Potomac and is purer than the water in the river above the water intake.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BROYHILL. The gentleman speaks of the effluent being purer than the water above the intake. It is still the effluent from the treatment plant. Does the gentleman support the plan to put treated or untreated sewage into the river above the water intake?

Mr. BOW. No not untreated sewage, certainly not. I support the \$750,000. No matter if we built the more expensive plant something different would have to be worked out 5 years hence. It is at best a piecemeal plan. These engineers point out that this water is as pure as drinking water and purer than the water

that is found in the Potomac above the intake.

If we are going to spend \$22,065,000 we may as well admit it is to provide a sewage outlet for these little villages in Virginia to let them hook on for another free ride. I say to you that when we can do all that is necessary for \$750,000 of Federal funds, it would be wrong for the Members of this House to appropriate \$22,065,000 simply because somebody objects to pure water flowing into the Potomac River.

Mr. BROYHILL. The amount I intend to request is \$2,450,000 additional to prohibit a Federal agency from dumping sewage into the Potomac River above the water intake.

Mr. BOW. That statement is misleading. It is not raw sewage such as some of the cities of Virginia are now pouring into the Potomac River south of the intake; it is not the same as the raw sewage that the District of Columbia is pouring into the Potomac River below the water intake. Clean up your own house. I will be glad to vote for funds to clean up the Potomac River. Let us not ask this installation to spend \$22,065,000 to pour pure water into an area where raw sewage is now being dumped by Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Mr. BROYHILL. The Director of Public Health of the District of Columbia, Dr. Finucane, says:

The treatment plant produces an effluent which is still treated sewage and nothing more, certainly not water fit to drink.

Mr. BOW. I urge support of the \$750,000 plan.

COMMERCE MOBILIZATION ACTIVITIES IN OCDM BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960

GENERAL

The House committee action in deleting from the OCDM budget for fiscal year 1960 all funds for allocation to various Federal agencies and departments is indeed perplexing. The House subcommittee handling the Commerce bill requested the various Federal agencies to budget for mobilization and defense activities under one item. Accordingly, the various agencies removed from their 1960 budgets those items which they had previously been conducting and financing on the basis that the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization would present a consolidated budget for these activities.

Now we find that another subcommittee of the House deleted these funds, stating that it does not believe that these delegated responsibilities are so dissimilar from the regular functions of the agencies that they require supplemental appropriations to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

I must point out to the House that very important continuing defense and mobilization programs now being conducted in the various Federal agencies as contrasted from civil defense activities must be discontinued for lack of financing in fiscal year 1960. This is a most disastrous consequence of the contradictory actions of the two House subcommittees.

As an illustration, within the Department of Commerce there are four bureaus which now conduct essential de-

fense and mobilization activities. These are the Business and Defense Services Administration, the Weather Bureau, the Defense Air Transport Administration, and a small amount of executive direction in the Office of the Secretary. Let me describe the consequences of the subcommittee action on each of these programs.

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Included in the \$12 million of the OCDM budget is \$1,775,000 for the Business and Defense Services Administration. In the budget request of the Business and Defense Services Administration made to the Subcommittee on Department of Commerce and Related Agencies it was indicated that the sum of \$1,700,000 was spent during 1959 on activities directly related to defense mobilization and delegated by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. It was further stated that in submitting the budget request for fiscal 1960 for the industries and commodities item for that Agency, the sum of \$1,700,000 was subtracted from the Commerce budget request and included in the OCDM budget.

This raises the following questions: First, the Business and Defense Services Administration has important responsibilities in the defense mobilization field as distinguished from civil defense activities. This agency exercises the President's title I authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. Under this authority the agency administers the defense materials system which helps insure the prompt delivery of Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission products and materials on schedule. This, of course, includes production and construction in connection with the ballistic missiles and satellite programs. In addition, the agency has important responsibilities in connection with the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of 1946, the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, as well as the National Security Act of 1947. These responsibilities would not appear to come under the heading of civil defense activities as is stated in the committee report.

Second, the funds for this agency in the amount of \$1,700,000 would not appear to be supplemental money in terms of the total executive branch budget. This amount was subtracted from the agency's regular request and appears as a request in the supplemental budget for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. This amount is balanced out by the subtraction made from the regular Commerce budget. Incidentally, this budget transfer was made in connection with the 1960 request at the direction of the House Committee on Appropriations in its report accompanying the Department of Commerce appropriations bill for fiscal year 1959.

The elimination of the \$1,700,000 of the \$12 million request in this bill in effect reduces the industries and commodities item of the Business and Defense Services Administration by almost 50 percent.

Under these circumstances, it is clear that these important defense responsibilities, which the Congress authorized cannot be carried on in fiscal year 1960 by the Business and Defense Services Administration. Who is to carry them on? Or are we proposing that the President's powers contained in the Defense Production Act to compel performance on defense programs not be exercised at all?

These are questions which trouble me very greatly. I am familiar with these activities as a result of my service on the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Subcommittee and I should like reassurance that the activities will not be dropped.

WEATHER BUREAU

Included are funds which will permit the Weather Bureau, as a delegated function from OCDM, to continue providing the Nation with forecasts of areas which would be subject to fallout of radioactive debris. The \$297,000 will permit continuation of this very vital program which has for the past 4 years been carried on by the Weather Bureau with funds supplied by the OCDM.

The Weather Bureau has developed a very effective program to keep appropriate defense units throughout the Nation constantly advised of the areas on the ground where radioactive particles from a thermonuclear explosion would be deposited. These radioactive fallout forecasts are prepared and disseminated to over 500 local civil defense points throughout the Nation at 6-hourly intervals throughout the day and night, 7 days each week so that the defense of this Nation can be in a state of readiness at all times in making split-second decisions relative to warning, evacuation, dispersal, and sheltering, should an emergency situation develop.

Evacuation of populated areas following an attack on this country must be planned with a knowledge of wind and weather patterns. If this program is not continued, where will the Civil Defense Director turn to find out whether the safest route is north or south? He cannot wait until after the attack to contact the Weather Bureau. OCDM planning provides him with this information regularly ahead of time so he is always prepared. As a nation we cannot afford to take chances with the lives of millions of our citizens.

I have been informed by the Weather Bureau that they will be unable to continue to support this vital function from their normal appropriations and they must therefore rely on the same method of financing which has been carried on over the past 4 years.

DEFENSE AIR TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

Included in the amount disallowed for the Commerce Department is \$106,000 for the continuing program of the Defense Air Transportation Administration. This agency was established in 1951 and is responsible for developing and administering preparedness measures relating to air transportation for current defense activities as well as readiness for future mobilization of the airline indus-

try, both domestically and internationally.

The Defense Air Transportation Administration is responsible for the allocation of civil aircraft for use of the military in time of war or national emergency. These aircraft are known as the Civil Reserve Air Fleet or CRAF. The agency takes the airlift requirements given it by the Joint Chiefs of Staffs and from the total number of usable commercial civil aircraft allocates the needed equipment. These are four-engine aircraft that have been specially modified in accordance with procedures worked out by the agency and the Air Force. The Civil Reserve Air Fleet is part of the airlift capability relied on by our Armed Forces in the event of war, and in the event of police actions short of war. This is a particularly critical time in the allocation requirement to the military support because of the advent of jet aircraft in the airline inventories.

The Civil Reserve Air Fleet program calls for a series of contracts between the airlines whose aircraft have been allocated and the Department of Defense and which include arrangements to supply crews, parts, and operational personnel and facilities. The Defense Air Transportation also administers an aviation war risk insurance program pursuant to title 13 of the Federal Aviation Act, which is of immediate concern in the Berlin situation in view of the dependence of Berlin upon air transportation.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

As in all other phases of departmental management responsibility for overall coordination of departmentwide Civil Defense and Government continuity planning is conducted with a small staff. The budget request provides for two positions the annual salaries of which are approximately \$15,000 and includes \$5,000 for the expense of training activities conducted at national and regional levels.

CONCLUSION

This covers only some of the consequences of the House Appropriations Committee action with respect to the OCDM funds for allocation to the Department of Commerce. I understand that similar conditions and consequences will result in other Federal agencies supported by OCDM fund allocations. I cannot help but bring this very serious matter to the attention of this House.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks], 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I find it one of the most painful procedures of my legislative life to have to take the floor today to differ with my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Texas, with reference to the appropriations regarding the Space Agency in this bill. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and I came to Congress together; we have been friends both in and out of Congress, and he is a grand gentleman, most conscientious and faithful in the performance of his duties.

I think, however, it would be unfair for me, the chairman of the so-called Space Committee, that is, the Committee on Science and Astronautics, to let the opportunity pass by without calling your attention to the serious consequences of reduction in the amount of money authorized in this bill for this program.

Mr. Chairman, I am disappointed in the action of the Appropriations Committee in reducing the authorization for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the amount of \$45,500,000.

At the outset let me say that I fully appreciate the efforts of the committee to attempt to make savings and reduce the national budget. In nearly every instance, I have supported and will continue to support these efforts. But, in this instance, I believe the committee has gone too far.

We are not in the business of exploring space merely to satisfy our curiosity of the unknown. Quite on the contrary, scientific data to be gained can be translated into benefits to man's peaceful existence on his own planet. There are specific applications which are already obvious: expanded world communications through the use of satellite relays, intercontinental television, advances in meteorological sciences and possible weather control, navigation and mapping.

But, in my estimation these are not the most important applications we must consider. Whether we like it or not, we are in a race with the Soviet Union for space and all of the world is waiting to judge how well the United States performs in this respect.

To be sure, we will continue to strive for understanding with the Soviets concerning the peaceful uses and control of outer space. But, if we are unsuccessful—and we have had little success up until now—then we must be prepared to proceed without Russia's cooperation.

The potential uses of outer space for military applications are frightening and all of them cannot be fully discussed here, but suffice it to say that if Russia should put a reconnaissance satellite into orbit, it would have the most serious repercussions in this country.

I might also point out that an agreement on disarmament may well hinge on placing a reconnaissance or detector satellite in orbit, for this will be the answer to an inspection system.

So, at this time, we must consider the national security and how this bill affects it. In reducing this appropriation by \$45,500,000 I believe we are weakening the national defense by just that much.

When the survival of the Nation is concerned, it does not pay to be second best. We not only must be best, but we should be first as well. I think we can ill afford to take risks and take the calculated chance that by saving \$45,500,000 we will not delay urgently needed programs which could go far in preserving our peaceful way of life.

I would not be taking issue with my good friends of the Appropriations Com-

mittee if I did not have personal knowledge of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's budgetary requests. But, the House should remember that the Science and Astronautics Committee, of which I am chairman, has already conducted the authorization hearings on NASA's 1959 Supplemental and Fiscal 1960 budget. We went over both of these budgetary requests with a fine tooth comb. Our committee simply could not find any fat in these budgets and apparently the Congress agreed because the 1959 Supplemental Authorization bill and the 1960 Authorization bill have both passed Congress and are Public Law today. These two bills authorized a total of \$530,300,000.

Now these bills passed the Congress only a few short weeks ago. By approving the bills, the Congress was saying that NASA needed the total amount it had requested. What has happened in the short time since then that we can now say: "No, we were wrong. NASA does not need \$530,300,000. It only needs \$484,800,000." If we say that, then we are also saying that we made a mistake when we passed the authorization and gave them \$45,500,000 too much.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that we did not make a mistake in giving NASA the total amount requested as their part of the President's budget and therefore it certainly follows that we did not give them \$45,500,000 too much. For the security of the country, in order to not weaken the national defense, in order that we can keep up with Russia in the exploration and control of outer space, I think that the reduction made by the Appropriations Committee should be restored.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. The gentleman is filling his responsibility as chairman of a committee.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WIER. From now on I expect this agency that the gentleman has will be demanding more, more and more money.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Oh, I am glad to yield to the gentleman, but I do not think he is correct in his observation, in two respects.

First, I am not head of the Space Agency. I am still a legislative officer.

Secondly, there is no assurance that there will be a demand for more and more money. But when the security of our Nation is involved—and it is involved, make no mistake about that fact—if I am tardy about speaking, I hope someone will get on the floor and call me to task for failing to do my duty for this country. I know we are working on such a thing as a reconnaissance program which will mean putting a satellite up to tell us what is going on in other countries of the globe. I know Russia is working on the same thing. I know that the security and the survival of our country is involved. I know if Russia gets a breakthrough before we get a breakthrough in science and astronau-

tics, you will have your problems in your congressional districts and I will have mine down in my district also. The American people want this security program, and they are going to demand it.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to discuss with the committee the action on this supplemental appropriation bill as it effects funds for the Business and Defense Service Administration of the Department of Commerce.

The supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, does not provide for any appropriation for the mobilization activities of the Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce. This agency, although small in number, carries the responsibility for the operation of the defense materials system which is deemed necessary for the proper progress of our defense production. This agency does the commodity and industry study work on which plans for industrial survival must be based. This small group—316 people—is the prime spot in Government where representatives of industry can obtain advice and information on the current and proposed operations of the industry in the event of a national emergency.

I recall that, last year, the Department of Commerce was instructed by the Appropriations Committee of this House to request money for defense and mobilization activities from within the ODM budget. This the Department has done and you will recall that the Commerce budget, which this House approved on the 28th day of May of this year, carried \$6 million for the Business and Defense Services Administration, of which \$1,819,000 was earmarked for the industries and commodities activities. You will further recall that it was stated that the funds for mobilization activities would be included in the OCDM budget. When they were so included in the OCDM portion of the supplemental bill under consideration, this \$1,775,000—which is only \$75,000 more than this agency is currently spending, and not a supplemental at all—has been deleted by the committee with the statement that his can be absorbed in the regular functions of the agency.

Last year, you will recall, this agency was granted a slight increase. This year we will force a drastic cut in the operations of the Business and Defense Services Administration—curtailing both the mobilization activities of the agency and the business service activities which the House approved in toto on May 28, as I have stated above. I view such an action with alarm. Any curtailment in the service which this agency is furnishing to Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission might have a drastic effect upon our production of critical military equipment. It is interesting to note that, at the same time as we are hearing testimony on the effect of nuclear war upon this country, we are, by eliminating an expenditure of \$1,775,000, seriously curtailing the ability of this Government to minimize such a catastrophe.

I believe this action has been taken without a complete knowledge of all the facts. The mobilization activities of BDSA are not those which are normally ascribed to civil defense but rather their activities form the basis for industrial mobilization and national survival. The moneys requested for BDSA are not supplemental funds, but actually are funds necessary to maintain the agency at the current going rate. These are funds which were subtracted from the BDSA Commerce budget and transferred to this appropriation item at the request of the Appropriations Committee.

In view of the language which was carried in the 1960 Commerce appropriation bill and committee report, I wonder if the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], could shed some light on the reasons for this particular reduction.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to the gentleman that there was no disposition on the part of the committee to upset the activities of that Department. In my humble judgment, that agency was miscast in putting it in a bill with some 14 other agencies. This is a business service agency, as its title indicates. The other agencies in here are doing civil defense work, looking toward picking up the pieces after a bombing raid. These other people render a mobilization service. Of course you know the history of it. It is an agency with some 800 people.

During the war it handled the allocation of all metals. It gave priorities and, of course, it was the nucleus of the price control agency and so forth. But, directly answering the question of the gentleman, it will be the policy of the committee—and I have an understanding with the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and the other gentlemen and, as I told our colleagues, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], awhile ago—to take care of it in conference. Will that be satisfactory to my colleague?

Mr. LAIRD. I appreciate that, and I thank the gentleman from Texas. This agency does the commodity and industry study work on which our survival could be based, and I thank the gentleman very much for his assurance.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I find myself somewhat perplexed regarding the effect that the passage of this proposed bill would have on the defense mobilization activities presently being carried on in the Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce.

On page 3 of the committee report, under the heading of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, appears the following language:

The request for an additional \$12 million for salaries and expenses for allocation to various Federal agencies and department for financing delegated responsibilities under the civil defense program has been disallowed. The committee does not believe that these responsibilities are so dissimilar from the regular functions of the agencies that they should require supplemental funds.

Included in this \$12 million is the sum of \$1,775,000 for the Business and Defense Services Administration. In the

budget request of the Business and Defense Services Administration made to the Subcommittee on Department of Commerce and Related Agencies it was indicated that the sum of \$1,700,000 was spent during 1959 on activities directly related to defense mobilization and delegated by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. It was further stated that in submitting the budget request for fiscal 1960 for the industries and commodities item for that agency, the sum of \$1,700,000 was subtracted from the Commerce budget request and included in the OCDM budget.

In the face of this situation it would be most helpful if I could be enlightened on several subjects. First, the Business and Defense Services Administration has important responsibilities in the defense mobilization field as distinguished from civil defense activities. This agency exercises the President's title I authorizes under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. Under this authority the agency administers the defense materials system which helps insure the prompt delivery of Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission products and materials on schedule. This, of course, includes production and construction in connection with the ballistic missiles and satellite programs. In addition, the agency has important responsibilities in connection with the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of 1946, the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, as well as the National Security Act of 1947. These responsibilities would not appear to come under the heading of civil defense activities as is stated in the committee report.

Second, the funds for this agency in the amount of \$1,700,000 would not appear to be supplemental money in terms of the total executive branch budget. This amount was subtracted from the agency's regular request and appears as a request in the supplemental budget for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. This amount is balanced out by the subtraction made from the regular Commerce budget. Incidentally, this budget transfer was made in connection with the 1960 request at the direction of the House Committee on Appropriations in its report accompanying the Department of Commerce appropriations bill for fiscal year 1959.

The elimination of the \$1,700,000 of the \$12 million request in this bill in effect reduces the industries and commodities item of the Business and Defense Services Administration by almost 50 percent. Under these circumstances, it is clear that these important defense responsibilities could not be carried on in fiscal year 1960 by the Business and Defense Services Administration. Who is to carry them on? Or are we proposing that the President's powers contained in the Defense Production Act to compel performance on defense programs not be exercised at all?

These are questions which trouble me very greatly. I am familiar with these activities as a result of my service on the Department of Commerce

and Related Agencies Subcommittee and I should like reassurance that the activities will not be dropped.

Mr. Chairman, under unanimous consent I include at this point three letters in support of my position and that of BDSA:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C. June 25, 1959.

Mr. HORACE B. MCCOY,
Administrator, Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MAC: Bill Truppner has just told me of the situation that has arisen which might result in BDSA being unavailable for the administration of the defense materials system. I think I can speak with some authority in regard to the importance of this system since, as you know, I was a part of the original CMP development, assisted in administering it, and subsequently in using it during the Korean War for the whole automotive industry when I was Director of the Motor Vehicle Division of NPA.

The fact that through BDSA, and in particular through the defense materials system, the Army is able to get priorities and directives which require the delivery of important scarce materials for the production of military hardware, is a very clear reason to me why this activity should be continued. We are using the defense materials system at present whenever it is necessary to relieve bottlenecks and will continue to do so if it is available, even during peacetime. In any kind of an emergency the ability to get our materials and to preserve our production schedules is vital. Even in peacetime, if there is a strike in an important industry where we procure materials for programs such as the missile program, the communications program, the various weapons programs, and the combat and tactical vehicle program, BDSA is the agency through which we can get immediate relief through priorities and directives to take advantage of existing stocks.

I cannot urge too strongly that this well-developed system which serves to guarantee our military production be preserved.

Sincerely,

COURTNEY JOHNSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Army,
(Logistics).

CHRYSLER CORP.,
Detroit, Mich., February 12, 1958.

Mr. H. B. MCCOY,
Administrator, Business and Defense Services Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

My DEAR Mr. McCoy: Chrysler Missile Division, as you know, is the prime contractor for the Redstone missile system. In this capacity we are often faced with extremely short lead times for procuring long lead time items. Your organization has been helpful many times in assisting us in obtaining such items. In particular, you have recently assisted us in a manner for which I would like to express our specific appreciation.

The item concerned was a scientific instrument which is manufactured in England. The time of receipt of this instrument was so critical that every hour had to be counted in order to meet our production requirements. Your organization was not only instrumental in expediting delivery of the item from the manufacturer but also arranged to minimize the time required for customs inspection at the port of entry. As a result of your efforts the instrument arrived in our plant in time to permit completion of the end-item on schedule.

This is but one of many cases in which your personnel have been most helpful. We wish to thank you for the assistance given

us in this case as well as for the assistance on less spectacular, but equally important, cases.

Sincerely,

F. N. TUTTLE,
Priorities Administrator.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Washington, D.C., June 12, 1959.

Mr. WILLIAM J. ZEPP,
Priorities and Directives, Office of Industrial Mobilization, Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. ZEPP: I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to you and your staff for the splendid cooperation recently shown in connection with obtaining bottleneck items for Spencer-Safford Loadcraft, Inc., of Augusta, Kans. In my opinion it was largely your kind assistance and that of your staff which enabled the contractor to obtain the materials and components on or before the date required for completion of this very important contract.

The excellent work performed by Business and Defense Services Administration in expediting various components and items in support of ordnance procurement programs has often been brought to my attention, however, this is the first opportunity I have had to extend to you and your loyal organization my personal thanks.

Sincerely yours,

G. C. CARLSON,
Brigadier General U.S. Army, Assistant
(For the Chief of Ordnance).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. IKARD].

(Mr. IKARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. IKARD. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the distinguished chairman, if I may, a couple of questions. In the first place, I was greatly disappointed when it was made known that the committee had deleted an appropriation that was budgeted and requested by the President in the amount of some \$2.7 million for a prototype regional defense center in my district, in Denton, Tex. This site was selected because Denton had been for 4 years the alternate national headquarters. This center would not be something that would be used only in the event of attack, but it would be an improvement of the present facilities which are a permanent headquarters, and there would be people from other Government agencies who would be there on a daily basis as a cadre to be pulled into service in the event of an emergency. I would like to dispel any doubt that this would be only a shelter to be used in the event of an emergency, which is not the case, but it is simply to replace a presently leased facility that has been used, and this would also have given added protection in the event of an emergency.

To know the quality of this organization and its present situation and the real need for additional communications and facilities, I would like to invite any Members of the House only to discuss their activities with those who are familiar with the disaster in Cameron, La., or any other cities and communities in the five-State area that they

serve that have suffered as the result of a natural disaster. This is simply not, to repeat, a shelter that somebody thought of and wants to build. It is a prototype. It is one that must be built before any others are built in order to know whether it will function properly and whether the ideas and the designs that the people built in it will really work.

I do not like on the floor to talk about this, and many of us get tired of hearing cries of wolf and despair, but to me it was a little more than significant last week that we were told by one congressional committee that some 49 million Americans would be directly affected in the event of a nuclear attack. Then, on the very next day, we decided not to go into this program, which is the only feasible way of providing a communications center, a rallying point, where those of us that might be left in the event of such an emergency might organize the Government and continue its operations and effectively strike back.

In view of the great importance of this program and particularly of this prototype center, I would like to know if there is any possibility that there might be some further consideration given to this project which I consider to be a very worthy one.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my very dear friend from Texas, in the first place, the committee does not want the gentleman to think that there is anything in the slightest in this that might point toward him. This House has grown to love and admire and respect the gentleman and the high position he holds on the Committee on Ways and Means. I think everybody on both sides of this aisle will bow to your good character and your good, common horsesense and your sincerity to do a job.

Now, the committee has backed away from starting to build shelters beginning in 1950. The first budget was presented here in the order of \$500 million to start shelters. In some varying degree every year there has been some little different angle presented to the committee.

As far as I am concerned, the item that was presented this year was the best of the lot. This is not to take care of the civilian population in that great area the gentleman represents between Dallas and Fort Worth, where you have a Strategic Air Command base and defense plants. But it is to take care of those 100 or 150 employees who are going to be manning those delicate civil defense operations there. They are delicate, because right there in that underground center you will control the communications for five States.

Mr. IKARD. That is right.

Mr. THOMAS. So far as I am concerned, we will consider this and the other seven offices. Yours was a regional office and it covers five States.

Mr. IKARD. I thank the gentleman. I would like to point out again the fact that he made, that this is, in effect, a communications center. It is not a vast shelter where everyone would gather. It is a point where the Government would rally. It would be a place from which we

would actually carry on the day-to-day work of the Government, not only in the five States, but possibly even on a national basis.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IKARD. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am glad the gentleman has taken the floor to explain his position on this question. I want the gentleman to know that I was one of the members of the committee who favored appropriating money for the shelters; but I must say in all honesty that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and I were outvoted to quite a degree. We tried our best to explain to the committee that these shelters were justified, as the gentleman has attempted to do. The committee did not see it that way.

Mr. IKARD. I thank the gentleman. I am aware of his support and I am grateful to him.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, on April 20, 1959, the President submitted to the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1959 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The request for funds totaled \$45 million. In the letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to the President, dated April 15, 1959, there is this sentence which I would like to read:

The amount of \$20,750,000 is to further research and development for the early achievement of manned space flight.

In other words, out of this \$45 million the President requested, \$20,750,000 was for our manned space flight program better known as Project Mercury.

On June 16, 1959, the President again submitted a budget request for the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, this time for fiscal year 1960. He requested a total of \$485,300,000. Included in that amount was \$333,070,000 for research and development in general for the space program.

The subcommittee and the Committee on Appropriations took this action in reference to the Project Mercury and as I indicated before funds for Project Mercury are in the fiscal year 1959 request and in the funds for research and development for fiscal 1960.

On page 4 of the committee report you will find this sentence under the title "National Aeronautics and Space Administration":

Research and development, 1959. * * *
The entire item is—

And that is \$20,750,000—

is for the design, engineering, and beginning construction of 12 satellite capsules. Funds for 1960 include an additional \$70 million for the balance of such procurement, and for 25 ICBM boosters.

In other words, in the supplemental for fiscal 1959, on the research and development funds for the fiscal year 1960,

for the space agency, there is a total of \$20,750,000 for project Mercury. The committee, as I understand the action, reduced the fiscal 1959 supplemental for project Mercury by a flat 10 percent across the board. There was no effort to pinpoint where the reductions would be made. It was simply a percentage slash in the funds requested. In the fiscal 1960 research and development funds, including the \$70 million for project Mercury, again a 10 percent cut was made across the board without any effort to pinpoint where the reduction should be taken by the agency.

In this kind of an area, I think we have to admit there is a certain degree of uncertainty as to whether or not the funds are adequate or inadequate. But it is my strong feeling and very deep belief that when we are dealing in this problem of competition with the Soviet Union in space, we should err if we do err on the side of generosity.

Within the last several days, all of us, I believe, received this booklet from the Soviet Union. It is entitled "The U.S.S.R. Exhibition in New York, 1959." They sent me, and I suppose all Members of the House, two tickets to see the Soviet exhibition on science, technology, and culture. However, if you turn to page 3 of this very well prepared booklet, you will find this paragraph, which I think will bear reading. Under the heading "Progress in Science and Technology," I quote from this booklet:

The focal point of the display is the outstanding contributions of Soviet science to the study of outer space and problems of space travel. The visitor's attention will be attracted by full scale models of the three Soviet sputniks, the world's first artificial earth satellites developed and launched in the Soviet Union, and the Soviet space rocket hurled into the cosmos to become the first artificial planet of the solar system constitute a whole epic in the advancement of mankind's scientific knowledge.

At this point it might be interesting to read a quotation from Soviet Premier Khrushchev shortly after Sputnik III went into orbit. I quote:

They [the United States] will need very many satellites the size of oranges to catch up with the Soviet Union. We have outstripped the United States in science and technology.

Mr. Chairman, I do not happen to believe that we are behind the Soviet Union across the board in the science of space exploration. We may be behind in certain limited areas, but on balance we are ahead. Nevertheless, Members of this body have repeatedly made statements on the floor of the House which I think we should read, and we should certainly consider seriously if we are to take any action today. My good friend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations of the House Committee on Appropriations, said, on June 3, 1958, and I quote:

We are thinking more about how to keep up with the Joneses than how to keep up with the Russians in space technology.

Then, Mr. Chairman, if you turn to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 16, 1958, you will find this quotation from

the majority leader, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK]. I quote:

It is not enough that the United States merely matches what the Soviet Union is doing. If we continue to follow in their scientific footsteps, their own program which has considerable momentum will lead ours for the indefinite future. We must leap frog their accomplishments. The problems of long lead times and the great stakes involved offer us no other logical choice.

Mr. Chairman, one of the foremost technicians today, a man who has a reputation in the field of space, is Dr. Wernher von Braun, Technical Director of the Army Ballistic Missiles Agency. On April 13, 1958, he said.

If you give us scientists the support we need, we will give you the results you want.

I say to you that this Congress should not make these reductions in the budget request of the President of the United States for the National Aeronautics and Space Agency. This is an area where we should be generous if we expect the success which is important for the United States of America in this race for supremacy in outer space.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. In connection with what the gentleman just said, practically every scientist who knew anything whatsoever about the satellite and missile programs emphasized the fact that we were lagging behind the Soviets in the development of the heavy booster program, the ICBM program to which reference was made in the report of this subcommittee on appropriations including the statement that we are lagging behind; and Dr. Von Braun said it would take us 5 years to overtake the Russians if we increased our effort on the average of 20 percent a year.

Mr. FORD. I hope today we will take action to increase the funds to the extent that the President recommended.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, this is the first supplemental bill for 1960; it is the second supplemental that has hit the floor this session. It does represent on the committee's part a reduction of \$256,362,572 below the budget estimate. The total budget estimate was \$888,931,417. The amount which we recommended should be considered was \$632,568,845.

I think it can be said after reading the record and this report and looking at all the facts, that this committee has been very fair in the sense that it has cut all agencies that came before it to justify these supplementals.

There are only three areas in which we find some disagreement. The first is the critical materials area which the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], will discuss in a moment; the second is with reference to the Federal

Aviation Agency, and specifically with reference to the Chantilly Washington International Airport, and the third, which was just discussed a moment ago by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford], one of the most able Members of this body with reference to defense and space expenditures; also the distinguished chairman of the Science and Astronautics Committee, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks].

We did cut the National Aeronautics and Space Agency by some \$45 million. The fact of the matter is that we appropriated for fiscal 1960 for the National Aeronautics and Space Agency \$145 million more than it requested in 1959.

The fact of the matter is also that we made provision in this expenditure of some \$484 million, for them to go out and hire some 875 additional people to help run the Agency. The NASA came before us with a request to hire 1,027 people. They now carry on the payroll 8,961 people. They requested funds sufficient to hire approximately 10,000. We gave them funds sufficient to hire about 9,900—practically everything they asked for with reference to the hiring of personnel.

As was discussed a moment ago we did cut them somewhat in certain areas. In research and development, for instance, we cut them from \$333,070,000 to \$300 million. It was a 10-percent across-the-board cut.

Is there anyone in this body who thinks this was not a justified cut? You know, in the less than 1½ years that this Agency has been in existence we have now appropriated over \$800 million to the National Space Agency. Is there anyone in this body who will say that the Congress is not just as much interested in the progress and security of this Nation as are the members of the Science and Astronautics Committee?

Is there anyone here who will assume that we are not willing to give them all the funds necessary in these critical areas? But can we not overdo it? All we hear from the spenders is research and development, research and development, research and development. I have just had the pleasure of listening to the testimony of Admiral Rickover, the father of the nuclear-propelled navy and once of our greatest physicists, one of our greatest scientists.

He, himself, just last Thursday indicated to our Subcommittee on Public Works—the gentleman from Iowa will bear me out—that this is one field in which we are wasting a tremendous amount of money—research and development. Every single agency in the Government is in the research and development business, as well as all of the top agencies—Department of Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force. They are all interested in a booster program. The gentleman from Michigan complains, and I think he complains with some justification, that we cut the fiscal 1959 budget from \$45 million down to \$20 million. This money was to go for 12 capsules for project Mercury, for the manned space flight. There is not a member of the committee who wants to injure that particular program. All we

want to do is to read some good commonsense into it, and I think we do that in this instance. The fiscal 1960 budget provides for 21 boosters.

Who else is interested in boosters? The Army, Navy, Air Force all engaged in some sort of booster program. So all we are doing here is to tell the National Aeronautics and Space Agency to cooperate and correlate your activities with the Department of Defense, with those agencies that are doing precisely the same work that the NASA is doing.

I say that we have done, in connection with this particular program, a good job. It is very difficult to budget absolutely perfectly for this kind of an agency. It is not yet a year old. We have given it practically all the funds it has requested. We have only cut it by 10 percent. I think we have shown some good judgment here. This is one place where you can save money and one place where it ought to be saved.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman from Massachusetts for the statement he has just made, and to say to him and to the Members of the House that this is one new agency of Government that is really blossoming out fast and big. The House will be well advised, the Congress will be well advised, to watch closely the duplications that are bound to be taking place because of the fast growth of this agency.

I want to ask a few questions concerning some of the provisions of this bill, including an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the State Department. I wonder if the chairman of the committee can tell me just what is proposed. Does this provide furniture and equipment for the new State Department building?

Mr. THOMAS. I may say to the gentleman that the Bureau of the Budget requested an appropriation of \$5 million. It is for nice furniture, draperies, rugs, and for fixing up the quarters of some of the officials. The answer is "Yes."

Mr. GROSS. Do I understand now it is proposed to spend \$212,000 to equip just two offices in the new State Department Building: the Office of the Secretary of State and the Office of the Under Secretary of State? Could that be possible?

Mr. THOMAS. May I ask the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Bow, is that your understanding?

Mr. BOW. I may say to the gentleman he will find in the record where inquiry was made and we found there was \$212,000 requested. Very shortly after that a letter was received from the budget officer of the State Department withdrawing the request for \$431,000 which included this amount. They said they had checked up and found out they could use the old draperies, the old furniture, and they were going to do that. So they withdrew the request for \$431,000.

Mr. GROSS. Did that include the \$263,000 proposed to be spent on the State Department dining room?

Mr. BOW. No. I think they intend to go ahead with the international dining room. The gentleman asked about the two rooms and the reception room. That has been withdrawn.

Mr. GROSS. But they are going to spend \$263,000 on a dining room?

Mr. BOW. I think that is included. That is the dining room and an international conference room.

Mr. GROSS. Are they going to use platinum on the floors and walls? What do they propose to use in that dining room; does the gentleman have any idea?

Mr. BOW. I have no idea. They want to spend \$212,000, and I raised a question. The withdrawal of \$431,000 was a good day's work, to get that out.

Mr. GROSS. I want to commend the committee for applying the brakes to the \$212,000, and I hope it sticks. I would have liked to have heard that the committee also put the brakes on the \$263,000 to decorate and furnish the dining room. I just do not know how anyone can spend \$263,000 on a dining room. I understand they are also out to spend about \$10,000 to equip the office of the Chief of Protocol. Is it possible that they are not going to use any furniture that they presently have? And, those \$40 and \$50 wastepaper baskets, are they just going to throw them out, or what are they going to do with them?

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I wish somebody would throw some more light on it.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I just discovered an item of over \$4 million for a dining room in Colorado Springs.

Mr. GROSS. Dining rooms are really becoming expensive, I guess. I notice a \$27,000 appropriation in this bill for missions to international organizations. Will the gentleman tell me what that might be for? One gentleman just suggested maybe that was for the World Health Organization meeting he attended recently in some foreign country.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, if I may interrupt, this is the money used by the gentlemen of this body and the other body to attend a meeting in Canada.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

(Mr. KIRWAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, we can hardly pick up a newspaper or a magazine without seeing an article dealing with the farmer and the surplus of wheat. Then they say it is the sort of thing that Congress cannot do much about. The President has not done much about it. But, there is one thing about that surplus wheat; we can eat it if we ever get into a crisis or have a depression in this country. Then they keep writing about the effect of bombs and missiles. Yes, they tell you about bombs and that we must have a big stockpile and surplus of this material, too. The Stockpile Act was created in 1951, and in the last 8 years it has cost us \$8 bil-

lions. It was testified to before the committee that there is an \$8 billion stockpile of minerals on hand now and that \$4 billion of that is surplus, excess. They do not know what to do with it. Now you made it known to Mr. John America. This is the first time it has ever been put in the RECORD that this surplus has cost us \$4 billion that was not needed. And, I again repeat, we do not know what to do with it. The only thing they will eventually do is to declare it surplus and then have a lot of men buying it and then resell it back to the Government. Now, last year, if they were not stopped, they would have had \$600 million more added to the surplus. Now, what we should do is to stop, look around, and listen. Yes; we should have a certain amount of it on hand, but with this enormous amount of surplus, it is just wasteful. I wish every Member of Congress would read that report that for the first time gives these figures. In those hearings I accused them of buying dirt. And they do not deny it. But what was the cause of it? Congress lowered the value of the ore and they could go out with a scraper and scrape a couple of feet of dirt, as you would strip mining for coal, and sell it to the Government. They admit now that they are refining it and trying to get a little tungsten out of the dirt.

I again serve warning about what happens when you get away from the system that the Founding Fathers set up, a system of checks and balances, and provide that you do not have to come back to the Congress of the United States and tell the Congress what became of the funds.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

(Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. JONAS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SISK].

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, a little over a year ago we marched up the hill with a program to meet what we felt to be a real threat to our security. All of us remember very well what happened back in October of 1957, and the tremendous impact that it had. So last year we attempted to rectify, at least to some extent, that situation by the selection of a select committee to consider the problem of meeting the Communist threat to our security. I might say that we have marched up the hill and now possibly are marching back down, but the trouble is we have not reached the top of the hill.

The work of the select committee last year in setting up this new space agency and granting to it the authority to do some of the things that we feel so necessary in this particular field, I think certainly was a step in the right direction. For the first time this year we were faced with a request for funds for that agency. The gentleman from Massachusetts made some considerable point a moment

ago of what apparently to him represented a big increase between those funds requested for 1960 as against the funds for the fiscal year 1959.

Of course, this agency has barely gotten out of the cradle. It was not even created until early in the fiscal year 1959. In fact, most of the top personnel have been in office only a few months.

Whether or not the amount of money which the Committee on Appropriations has set aside is sufficient I do not know and I do not know anyone else who does know for sure. Maybe they have put in enough, maybe not, but the thing to me that is important is this. Everyone of us was up in arms about the fact that apparently we had failed to do the things necessary to stay on a par with Russia when they launched sputnik and when they launched their other vehicles. We were up in arms; the whole country was alarmed. Today apparently we are gradually going back to sleep. And that is typical. America has ever operated to some extent in that way. Once the threat is upon us, we get very busy appropriating money to do all the things that are necessary. The minute the threat passes or we think it has passed we relax and pursue our various ways. Maybe that is the correct way to do things. But I think there is not a person in this House today who will not agree that if and when another war comes there is not going to be that time to prepare and we are going to have to fight with what we have on hand.

It seems to me that it comes with poor grace that upon the first request of this new agency, upon whose shoulders we have placed so much responsibility and upon who we have made so many demands in order to place us in a fair and equitable position in the world, that we start off at once cutting back on that program.

A great deal of the money that is included in their request I might say represents actually fixed costs, or obligations heretofore entered into. In fact, of the \$354 million represented in the R. & D. funds for the supplemental and the 1960 funds, \$310 million is already obligated and represents actually fixed obligations at the present time.

Mr. Chairman, the NASA is headed by a group of dedicated public servants who are doing an outstanding job meeting their obligations to this Nation. We should do no less than to give them our complete support and it is my firm conviction that they fully justified their needs for the money requested at the time they appeared before our committee. I hope this Congress will see fit to grant to them the full amount of the budget request.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], a member of the committee.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks immediately following the remarks previously made by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER].

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, House Report No. 579, bill H.R. 7978, the supplemental appropriation for 1960, contains the statement:

The request for an additional \$12 million for salaries and expenses for allocation to various Federal agencies and departments for financing delegated responsibilities under the civil defense program has been disallowed. The committee does not believe that these responsibilities are so dissimilar from the regular functions of the agencies that they should require supplemental funds.

It is my understanding that included in the \$12 million is the sum of \$1,775,000 for the Business and Defense Services Administration. This sum is not a supplemental fund, it is not an increase for 1960 over 1959, it is not for civil defense activities, but represents the current activities the Business and Defense Administration is performing under its responsibilities in the defense mobilization field.

The \$1,775,000 was subtracted from the agency's regular request and appears as a request in the supplemental budget for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in line with the request and direction of the House Committee on Appropriations in its report accompanying the Department of Commerce appropriation bill for fiscal year 1959.

I am much concerned by the fact that the action of the Appropriations Committee will reduce the BDSA from its 1959 current activity rate by approximately 50 percent. The Business and Defense Services Administration has important responsibilities in the defense mobilization field as distinguished from civil defense activities. This agency exercises the President's title I authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended. Under this authority the agency administers the Defense Materials System, which helps insure the prompt delivery of Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission products and materials on schedule. This, of course, includes production and construction in connection with the ballistic missiles and satellite programs. In addition, the agency has important responsibilities in connection with the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, the National Security Act of 1947, the Trade Agreements Act of 1958, and in cooperation with all industries develops important mobilization programs that have for their objective the development of our industrial and economic strength to meet any national emergency.

Thus the elimination of \$1,775,000 will terminate the Business and Defense Services Administration activities in

these important mobilization areas and will greatly impair our national security.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Construction and development, additional Washington airport

For an additional amount for "Construction and development, additional Washington airport", \$22,470,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$400,000 shall be available for an access road to the north from the airport provided the State of Virginia makes available the balance of funds necessary for the construction of said road.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language of the bill on page 3, line 6, beginning with the words "of which" and running through line 10, on the ground that this language is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I am compelled to concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN [Mr. KILDAY]. The gentleman from Texas concedes the point of order. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 3, line 6, after the word "expended," insert "provided that not to exceed \$400,000 of the foregoing appropriation may be used for an access road north from the airport."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we think the amendment cures the objection raised by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa. We think this one is purely a straight limitation. It requires no outside effort on the part of anybody. The first objection by the gentleman from Iowa was clearly good.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the additional point of order that the language is not germane, that this appropriation is not authorized.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard briefly on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Virginia briefly.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The authorization for these highways and roads is found in the original airport act authorizing construction of the airport. This is just one of the highways that is included in the general authorization for highways and necessary facilities to get to the airport.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. KILDAY). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment to that portion of the bill beginning on page 3, line 6, to which the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross]

has made a point of order on the grounds that the amendment is not germane and that it constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair is constrained to hold that inasmuch as the access roads were authorized by legislation creating the airport and that the amount of \$400,000 is a limitation on the purposes for which funds may be used, that it is germane to the bill and is not legislation.

The Chair overrules the point of order.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized in support of his amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this bill as I understand it, provides \$22,470,000 for the Chantilly Airport in Virginia, of which \$400,000 is to be spent on an access road. I do not know where this road starts or where it ends, but I seriously question whether it was ever the intent of Congress to build roads for the State of Virginia to this airport. Certainly I do know that I never voted any funds for this purpose.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize that after spending this \$140 million of the Federal taxpayers' funds to build this Chantilly, Virginia, Airport, that if we do not build these roads the State of Virginia would provide no funds to have access to and from the airport and that it would be a total loss?

Mr. GROSS. The State of Virginia ought to have some obligation with respect to this airport. The gentleman says it will cost \$140 million. I understand it is supposed to cost \$62,500,000 as of now; we have that much money in it. Less than 2 years hence, in 1961, it will have cost \$90 million, and within 8 to 10 years thereafter we will be expected to put another \$50 million into this airport, or a total of \$140 million. How far are you going to go in taking money out of all the taxpayers' pockets to be put into a facility like this in Virginia, without Virginia making a substantial contribution?

I was very much interested in the hearings in this respect. As I understand, the land for this airport cost an average of \$550 an acre for some 10,000 acres. Am I correct?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. 10,000 acres at \$550 an acre.

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. That is a fancy price for some land I have seen across the river in Virginia. How did they get a valuation of \$550 an acre?

Mr. THOMAS. If the gentleman will yield briefly, and I have no quarrel with the gentleman, and if the gentleman will read our report he will find that we expressed the hope that in the future if there are any general community facilities over and above these essential roads

to the use of the airport, that the State of Virginia will make a contribution. Somehow or other I feel they will.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman give us any idea as to what will happen to tax assessments in Virginia when farmland of that kind sells to the Government for an average of \$550 an acre?

Mr. THOMAS. They are going to have a business over there of anywhere from \$30 to \$50 million a year.

Mr. GROSS. That is the point I was going to make and the reason I say that Virginia ought to be making a real contribution to this huge airport. Not only that, but I was interested to read in the hearings that despite the fact this airport will cost \$140 million, and although it is claimed the Federal Government will be repaid, nobody knows as of this date what the operators are going to charge the commercial airlines for landing and other fees.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to the gentleman your committee will sit very closely to this problem. We are going to see that the compensation is adequate.

Mr. GROSS. What I am afraid of is you are going to lock the door after the proverbial horse is stolen.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I might say to the gentleman that I am not so much concerned with the expenditure of \$400,000 for this access road as I am with having the commercial airlines pay a proper revenue toward the cost of this airport. I cannot see why an airplane with 100 passengers can land at the Washington National Airport and pay but \$15, or 15 cents a head, for the passengers. That is the only revenue the Government gets from the airlines. You may say, "all right, they pay for the cost of ticket counters, hangars, and so forth"; however, the actual profit or remuneration that the Government gets is 15 cents a head for each passenger in one of these big airliners.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I simply want to point out this is one item in the bill, the \$400,000, where the State of Virginia does contribute to the highway. This is not the main access highway from Washington. It is one from the north to the airport off of Route 7. In the case of this one the State of Virginia is contributing. I favor this amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, usually I go along with my good friend from Iowa because he is trying to save a little money, but perhaps he is excited and has not directed his efforts in the right direction. This morning I went over to the other body and listened in on the McClellan committee. I do not know why we are fussing about this tax business here, complaining because taxes go up. The Ap-

appropriations Committee ought to send somebody over there to the McClellan committee and see how Hoffa does it. He gets millions upon millions of dollars out of the taxpayers, the consumers, practically everybody kicks in to Hoffa. No one, apparently, cares anything about that or complains. At least we do not remedy the evil. Why do we not turn this thing of getting money over to Hoffa and let him use the dollars collected? He collects millions of dollars but they do not pay taxes on it. They build airports. But Hoffa and his buddies had a wonderful camp up in Wisconsin 8 or 10 years ago. Union money went into it. Now they have a big deal down in Florida. Again union funds.

I cannot figure it out. I will ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] why are you fussing about what the Government does with the taxpayers' money. Sure all well and good. When Hoffa collects he does not build airports for the public. He just builds hunting camps, fishing camps, engages in business deals, and so forth, wonderfully fine places, for himself and his assistants, many of them ex-convicts. Hoffa takes care of them and while so doing thumbs his nose at the committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I am getting more than a little tired of spending millions of dollars constructing bridges across the Potomac River into Virginia and Maryland at the expense of the Nation's taxpayers.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That does not do any harm. They do not rob anybody. Hoffa gets the little fellow as well as the big one and uses the money for his personal advantage.

Mr. GROSS. It is my taxpayers I am thinking about. These Virginians and Marylanders are on the backs of my taxpayers. Maybe they are not on the backs of the taxpayers of Michigan and perhaps it would not do them any good because all reports indicate Michigan is broke. I am trying to save Iowans from a similar fate.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Now, I do not like the gentleman's unpleasant talk about Michigan. We have three great men up there. We have Hoffa, Reuther, and Williams. We have a bigger tax rate than many. We do not do much hollering. When we are completely broke, then we will come down here. But the gentleman has not told me why the House goes along with Hoffa and Reuther and Williams. I have not heard the House show any indication that indicates a desire to end the practice so evil and so long followed by the crooks.

When will we give our people the legislation for which they ask and should be given?

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Thomas].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BROYHILL: On page 3, line 5, strike out "\$22,470,000" and insert "\$25,920,000".

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes after the gentleman has consumed his 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes of which to be reserved for the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Bow.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will increase the appropriation for the construction of the international airport at Chantilly by \$2,450,000. I fully realize the difficulty and the improbability of getting the House to disgrace with the recommendations made made by the Committee on Appropriations. However, I feel that this is a very serious matter. A very serious misunderstanding has occurred here, and certainly a very serious problem affecting our Nation's Capital area.

The purpose of this \$2,450,000 increase would be to restore the amount requested by the Federal Aviation Agency and the Bureau of the Budget for the construction of a sewage disposal line for the sewage there at this airport. And, incidentally, this airport is not a Virginia airport. That was pointed out by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] earlier in his remarks. It is an airport for the Nation's Capital which the Congress saw fit to locate in Virginia. The record will show that there were a lot of misgivings about having it located there, and we opposed it for a number of years, but finally wound up on a compromise arrangement at Chantilly. \$3,200,000 was requested to construct the line down to and across the Potomac River in the Chain Bridge area into the District of Columbia disposal system. The Federal Aviation Agency originally planned to construct a \$750,000 sewage disposal facility at the airport site. That seemed at the beginning to be the most practical, the most economical, and that is what is provided for now in this appropriation bill. However, it was discovered that if the sewage were disposed of there at the airport site, it would dump the effluent into the Potomac River above the water supply intake for our Nation's Capital area. And, every agency of the Federal Government and of the District of Columbia stated that that would endanger the health of the people of the metropolitan area of Washington, including the Members of Congress who are temporarily residing here in our area. So, we tried to work out this problem as economically as possible, and it was decided by the Federal agency and the Bureau of the Budget that the most economical and practical

way of disposing of the problem was to construct a \$3,200,000 line across the Potomac and dispose of the sewage at the Blue Plain plant below the water intake.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I wonder if the very able and genial gentleman did not make a mistake in his arithmetic. You intended by your amendment to increase it by \$2,450,000, which would bring it up to \$24,920,000.

Mr. BROYHILL. Nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes. If that is true, the \$25,920,000 is more than you really wanted. However, we can check those figures later.

Mr. BROYHILL. My mathematics may be incorrect, but it should increase the appropriation by \$2,450,000. I believe you will find that is what the amendment does. That is what it is intended to do. It may have been read incorrectly but I agree that \$22,470,000 plus \$2,450,000 is \$24,920,000 and that is the way the amendment should read.

Now, we have been authorizing millions of dollars for cleaning up the streams of our Nation and to preserve and protect the water supply of the Nation, and we have provided the money here for cleaning it up here in the District of Columbia area. There is a bill pending before the Congress to authorize the expenditure of \$75 million to help alleviate the disgraceful condition which now exists in our own beautiful Potomac River, and yet, in effect, we are directing the Federal agency to do what we would prohibit any private agency from doing, actually creating an additional hazard to the health of the people here in the area which we are trying now to alleviate.

There are several agencies, as I said before, of the Government that oppose this limited program, and they have all been alerted, and I have several statements from them here which I intend to submit for the RECORD to justify why this amount is needed. One is a letter from the Director of the Public Health Service of the District of Columbia, which I propose to read.

I would like to point out a few excerpts from this letter which pretty well explain why this particular amount is necessary. It refers in part to a report that was submitted to the Joint Committee on Metropolitan Area Problems which the Congress created last year to study the problem and coordinate the agencies in the metropolitan area of Washington.

I read here the entire letter, which very effectively points out the problem involved:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BROYHILL: This is in reply to your request for an opinion on the health hazards which might be expected from the discharge of treated sewage originating from the Chantilly Airport and discharging to the Potomac River above the water intakes. On the subject of sewage discharges to the Potomac River above the wa-

ter supply intakes, I refer to the report of Mr. Abel Wolman, sanitary engineer, entitled "A Clean River In the Washington Metropolitan Area," October 1957, and to the staff report entitled "Water Supply and Sewage Disposal," December 1958, prepared by Mr. Gilbert V. Levin, sanitary engineer for the Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems, 85th Congress 2d session. Mr. Wolman based his report in part on the assumption that no sewage treatment plants would be permitted to discharge sewage in the area immediately above water intakes because of the attendant health hazards. Mr. Levin's report states in part:

"The council made a special request that no sewage be discharged above the Washington water supply intake. The subsequent selection of the Chantilly site and the consideration of a plan by the Civil Aeronautics Administration to discharge the sewage effluent in the upstream vicinity of the water supply intake constitutes flagrant disregard of community interests. No discharge of treated or untreated sewage from the Chantilly Airport should be permitted at any point where it will result in the contamination of any public water supply in the metropolitan area."

The Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia has protested the proposal and the National Capital Regional Planning Council adopted a resolution condemning the Chantilly sewage disposal site. A sewage disposal plan has been adopted by the local authorities through voluntary agreement to prevent the discharge of untreated or treated sewage into the Potomac River between Washington and the Monocacy River. This new proposal by the Federal Government for a sewage treatment plant at Chantilly is in direct conflict with the water supply and sewage disposal interests of the Washington metropolitan area.

A sewage treatment plant produces an effluent which is still treated sewage and nothing more, certainly not water fit to drink. Discharge of such an effluent from a sewage treatment plant to a water course which serves as a source of water supply can only result in impairment of water quality. There is no practical way today for discharging sewage from treatment plants without causing some pollution. It is recognized that research programs are needed to discover new waste treatment methods for removing those impurities which cannot now be removed. Many chemical compounds which are of concern to public health now pass through the best known sewage treatment methods and are discharged virtually unchanged. Some of our newer detergents are an example of this.

In the present and in the future, Washington will draw water from the Potomac River at Little Falls. The location of sewage treatment plants immediately above a water intake is a violation of fundamental public health principles and involves unwarranted health hazards. Sewage treatment plants eventually become overloaded or break down. It is because of this that sewage treatment plants incorporate "bypasses" in their design. When such bypassing occurs, relatively fresh sewage is discharged into the stream and could easily be carried to the water supply intakes.

The effluent from sewage treatment plants contains large amounts of nitrogen and phosphorous compounds. These compounds fertilize the receiving water, causing large growths of algae which cause taste and odors in the water at water treatment plants. The successful removal of taste and odors is difficult and necessitates increased treatment, with resultant increased costs. It has been proven that disease organisms present in raw or partially treated sewage pass through water treatment plants because of breakdowns

or improper operation, and can cause outbreaks of such diseases as typhoid and infectious hepatitis.

Large amounts of Federal, State, and District of Columbia moneys have been spent to clean up the Potomac River in the Washington metropolitan area. Even though State and local authorities have no legal way to insure the proper location and operation of a federally owned and operated sewage treatment plant, they have been successful in obtaining sewage facilities on Federal installations which are consistent with their water pollution control plan.

The Atomic Energy Commission, when it located at Germantown, constructed a sewerline to Galthersburg in order that sewage effluent would not be discharged to Seneca Creek, which is above existing and proposed water intakes. Now that the Cabin John trunk sewer has been completed, the sewage that once reached the Potomac River at Little Falls is now conveyed to the District's sewage-treatment plant. The completion of this trunk sewer has resulted in a marked improvement in the quality of the Potomac River at the Little Falls water intake. The District of Columbia has recently reached an agreement whereby sewage from the Pimmit Run sewage-treatment plant and the new Central Intelligence Agency facility at Langley, Va., will be conveyed to the District of Columbia sewage-treatment plant.

The construction of a sewage-treatment plant at Chantilly is contrary to the policy, plans, and measures which have been taken to protect the metropolitan area water supply. Even if it is argued that the pollution from this proposed plant will be relatively low, other small plants will be sure to follow. Such plants located in the same watershed area will cause a "buildup" of pollution to a significant figure. The discharge of sewage effluent to small streams in populated areas is contrary to accepted public health principles. Such sewage should be conveyed to acceptable locations and discharged to streams having large flows.

It is my sincere hope that all sewage originating in the area immediately upstream of our water intakes will be conveyed through interceptor sewers to sewage-treatment plants located below Washington.

If there is any further information which you desire, we shall be pleased to furnish it.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL LEO FINUCANE, M.D.,
Director of Public Health.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment and I should like to ask him this question. Do I understand that, by virtue of his amendment, the chances of accentuating the polluted condition of the Potomac so far as the water supply of Washington is concerned, will be reduced or eliminated? In other words, if the gentleman's amendment does not pass, the danger of pollution of the Potomac will be increased; in fact, not only the danger of it, but it will actually result in increasing the polluted condition of the Potomac as we have it at the present time.

Mr. BROYHILL. The gentleman is absolutely correct. The gentleman has put forth a great deal of effort to try to alleviate the disgraceful condition that now exists within our Metropolitan Washington area. The purpose of this amendment is to prohibit a further con-

tribution to that condition by a Federal agency.

Mr. FOLEY. The gentleman knows that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LANKFORD] and he and I have bills pending before this body which will seek further the elimination of this condition of pollution of the Potomac River Basin. As I understand the gentleman, he is contending that if his amendment is not approved a Federal agency will itself be contributing to the polluted condition in the Potomac above the intake of the water supply of Washington; is that correct?

Mr. BROYHILL. That is correct. Some Members may be under the impression that we are providing a sewage system here for the people of Virginia. We are merely trying by this amendment to prohibit a Federal agency from dumping its sewage into the Potomac River above the source from which all of us receive our water supply.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman for his effort and urge the Members of the Committee to support his amendment.

Mr. BROYHILL. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] stated that this sewage would be treated so purely that you could drink it. I say if that were true we would not have to have any water supply at all, we could continue to use the sewage over and over again. We would not need any water supply. As I have pointed out before in quoting from Dr. Finucane's letter you simply cannot treat sewage to the extent that it would not be a hazard to the health of our people if it were discharged above our water supply intake.

I urge the adoption of this amendment which in effect would then prohibit this Federal agency from further aggravating a problem concerning pollution of the Potomac which we are all trying to correct.

(Mr. BROYHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair feels, in view of the colloquy that took place between the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Virginia when time was limited, that he should point out that the time was limited to 15 minutes, with 5 minutes reserved to the committee. At that time three Members were standing. That would provide 5 minutes for each Member. However, time was extended from 10 minutes to 15 minutes after the colloquy with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] with reference to another amendment. So the Chair is in the position of suggesting that three Members are entitled to recognition for 5 minutes each, which would consume the entire debate on this paragraph.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VANIK].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. VANIK. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, when could I offer this other amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. To this paragraph? Mr. BROYHILL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. After the disposition of the pending amendment. The Chair would point out that under the arrangement made, the gentleman might find himself in the position of not being permitted to debate the other amendment.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] that I may have sufficient time so that the gentleman from Virginia may be able to offer his amendment.

I simply want to state that I oppose this amendment to increase the Federal contribution to the Chantilly Airport project. It is extremely difficult for me to reconcile this effort to spend more money for airports with the current effort that is going on to repeal the tax on transportation. I am among those Members of this Congress who feel that the tax on air transportation is a just tax, when we consider the fact that we have spent some 25 billions of Federal dollars to expand and build airports all over the country. When we consider the Federal contribution through subsidies, and when we consider the Federal contributions to the operation of the airways through the Federal aviation agencies, it seems to me that a 10-percent tax on air travel is a just and necessary tax which taxes the users of the system. In my district, of my 490,000 constituents, I doubt that 400,000 have had any occasion to travel on the airlines. Is it fair to tax all of the people of the community for the special facilities of air travel which only a portion of the population use? It seems to me that a 10-percent tax on air travel hardly pays the interest on the Federal contribution in the construction and the building and operating of these airport facilities throughout the country. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman from Iowa on this particular proposal. I feel that we should hold off any further contribution or expansion of our Federal grants until we can determine whether or not there is going to be a continued contribution by the users of the air system to this great cost of the system.

I now yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, may I withhold the use of this time until the pending amendment is disposed of?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair was attempting to state the parliamentary situation a moment ago. The time was limited on this paragraph to 15 minutes. The gentleman from Ohio has consumed 2 minutes of that time. Therefore, there are 13 minutes remaining. The Chair now intends to recognize the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] for 5 minutes. The committee is still entitled to 5 minutes. Whatever time is not consumed will be available after the disposition of the pending amendment.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I should like to point out in talking about this \$750,000 sewage system at Chantilly, which has been authorized and appropriated for, and was agreed upon, and again I should like to read what the engineers have to say:

The plant will assure an effluent at all times which will be purer than the normal quality of water in the Potomac River above all waterworks intakes.

Mr. Chairman, that is as to the quality of the water. I should also like to point out to my colleagues that from the point where the effluent, the point where the effluent from the Chantilly disposal plant, the \$750,000 plant, until it reaches the water supply intake at Little Falls, would travel a distance of 32.7 miles. So from the point of the effluent going into a stream, the Occaquan and then down through that stream until it reaches the Potomac, it is 22 miles. Then from the point where it actually reaches the Potomac, pure water, until it reaches the point of the intake is another 10 miles. That is a total of 32.7 miles. I must point out again under these recommendations, which I have before me and which are the recommendations on which the FAA is proceeding, you are not here appropriating \$2,400,000 to be used to complete a system into Washington where you are going to pay \$150,000 a year rental later, but what you are actually doing, and let me read this to you so that there will be no misunderstanding:

It is recommended that the plan identified as route H be adopted and that Federal funds, in the amount of \$22,065,000 be made available for its construction.

That is not \$2,400,000 but it is \$22,065,000 before we get through.

It reads further:

This plan will include permanent gravity sewers from Chain Bridge up Difficult Run and temporary construction—

And that is \$22 million—

and temporary construction from Broad Run to Difficult Run. The interceptor portion from Chain Bridge to the lower end of Difficult Run, representing over half of the total cost, would be in tunnel of capacity sufficient ultimately to carry all sewage from the entire drainage area of the Potomac, on the Virginia side.

That is what we are getting into, my friends. It is \$22,065,000 and not \$2,400,000. That is what it would take to carry it from the entire area. Then we will also be called upon someday to vote for the \$75 million bill to clear up the raw sewage that the District of Columbia and Virginia are putting in the Potomac River. I am going to support that. I want the Potomac River to be one of the finest rivers in this Nation. I want a beautiful Potomac and this particular item here does not affect a beautiful Potomac. It is pure water that travels 22.7 miles before it enters the Potomac River.

Mr. GROSS. Would it not be cheaper just to take that area of Virginia into the District of Columbia?

Mr. BOW. I do not know, but when you figure this addition we had here a few minutes ago, a mistake of a million dollars in simple addition, I am wonder-

ing how much good the Federal aid to education we have sent over there has done when you can make a million-dollar mistake that easily.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. And I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman from Ohio may proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Is not the situation simply this? Of course, nobody in the world, especially nobody on the committee, has any desire to pollute the river. As a matter of fact, the water that is in the river above the point of intake is much more contaminated than any effluent to be placed in the river.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman is right.

Mr. THOMAS. That is point No. 1.

Point No. 2 is this: If we were to spend literally a wagonload of money on this project in less than 5 years it would be virtually wasted and thrown out because you would have to tear up the whole system again.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman is correct, 5 years, approximately.

Mr. THOMAS. Therefore, the less money we spend on this project the better off the taxpayers will be.

Mr. BOW. That is correct.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment ought not to be adopted, for there is no sense in spending a lot of money that will be useless in 5 years' time.

Before relinquishing the time, let me compliment the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] on his efforts and his tireless energy for the people of his district. He has done a wonderful job for them. The gentleman has taken a lot of punishment at times while he has been in Congress, but he has done so graciously and we respect him for it.

Mr. BOW. And in addition to the punishment he has taken let it also be noted that he has taken a lot of good across the river for his people in Virginia at the expense of the taxpayers of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BROYHILL: On page 3, line 10, add the following: "Provided, That no part of any appropriation made in this Act shall be used for land acquisition for any access road to the public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia authorized by the Act of September 7, 1950, until after the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency shall have consulted with the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia, on the location of such road and shall have had public hearings at a convenient location, or have afforded the opportunity for such hearings, for the purpose of enabling persons through or contiguous to whose property such road will pass, to express any objections they may have to the proposed location of such road."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. BROYHILL. Yes, if the Chair please.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is similar to the limitation we had in the appropriation bill for this same project last year. It merely requires that the community be consulted as provided in the authorization act. It likewise requires public hearings as the authorization act requires. We feel that to require public hearings in the area which has been designated as the access road site is consistent with the authorizing legislation.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. KILDAY). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Virginia offers an amendment which has been reported.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] makes a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The amendment seeks to enjoin upon the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency duties and obligations not now required by law. It is therefore legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for "Research and development", fiscal year 1959, \$18,675,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 4, lines 2, 3, and 4, on the ground that there is no authorization in basic law for this appropriation to be made.

In connection with that, I send a copy of Public Law 8645 of the 86th Congress to the Chair. I make the point of order on the ground that there is no authorization in basic law for this appropriation to be made. The authorization for this appropriation did exist at one time, but it was repealed by the act of June 15, 1959, Public Law 8645, section 4, which reads as follows:

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no appropriation may be made to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by the Congress.

This law, Mr. Chairman, was approved on June 15, 1959. This language clearly indicates, Mr. Chairman, that appropriations can be made for items authorized by legislation which is hereafter enacted, meaning after June 15, 1959. Section 4 clearly states that appropriations can be made only for items authorized after June 15, 1959, hence all previous authorizations are voided.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I hope my distinguished friend from Iowa will

withdraw his point of order. We studied this very carefully. I do not know what my able colleague now acting as chairman of the committee will hold, but we are familiar with the gentleman's point. We will let it go at that. But if it should be sustained, it will upset the plans of this agency. You notice the language goes one step further. This is a 1959 appropriation. I am trying to say in so many words I agree exactly with what you said.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I am simply trying to get the Appropriations Committee to follow the law, that is all.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. Of course, I do not know how the Chairman is going to rule on this point either, but the gentleman from Texas and others know that the legislation to which the gentleman from Iowa refers is legislation which he and I and others sought to amend to prevent this question from even arising, as we felt that the basic law which was passed last year, sponsored by the House and Senate Select Committees on Space, gave continuing authorization for appropriations. The inclusion of an amendment to an appropriation bill last year and the passage of this law this year has brought about a very unfortunate situation. The net result of the enactment of that provision in a law last year and the enactment of this law to which the gentleman from Iowa refers, if the Chairman rules for the point of order, proves the point we tried to make, that that law and that amendment last year will have a serious adverse impact on a good sound space program and will handicap the United States of America.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not think the \$20 million is going to bankrupt America. I will not go that far. But I do hope my friend will withdraw his point of order before the Chairman makes a ruling. This is for a very useful purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa insist on his point of order?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, Mr. Chairman; I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. KILDAY). The gentleman from Iowa has made a point of order against that portion of the bill appearing in lines 2, 3, and 4, page 4, and has called the attention of the Chair to section 4 of Public Law 86-45. In view of the language cited, the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For contractual research, development, operations, technical services, repairs, alterations, and minor construction, and for supplies, materials, and equipment necessary for the conduct and support of aeronautical and space research and development activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including not to exceed \$5,000 for representation allowances overseas and official entertainment expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Administrator; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers and periodicals; and purchase of

thirty-two passenger motor vehicles, of which nineteen shall be for replacement only; \$300,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for other items of a capital nature only after such items in excess of \$250,000 shall first receive the approval in writing of the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment of salaries of National Aeronautics and Space Administration personnel.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. I make the point of order against the language on page 4, lines 16 to 22, inclusive, beginning with the word, "*Provided*" and ending with the word "Senate" on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and requires additional duties.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, unquestionably the point of order is good. We were merely trying to straighten out some language in that Act, and I send an amendment to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas concedes the point of order, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 4, line 16, after "expended" insert: "*Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for other items of a capital nature which exceed \$250,000 until 14 days have elapsed after notification as required by law to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment on the ground that it changes existing law and requires additional duties on the part of the Space Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I think my distinguished friend from New York is in error in this regard. It requires no additional duties.

Let me explain to the House what the situation is. What this original amendment did was what in our judgment was a serious defect in the authorizing legislation itself. Now, let us see what the situation is. The authorizing legislation says that the Administrator of this new agency can spend, in the nature of a capital investment, for research and development, any amount of money he wants to in excess of \$250,000, not beneath it but above \$250,000. By doing what? Upon notifying the Committee on Science and Astronautics that it is

going to spend this money. Can you imagine that? What is notification? They could put a letter in the mail to the legislative committee saying "We are going to spend \$15 million which has not been approved by the legislative committee and which has not been approved by the Committee on Appropriations" and they are loose to spend that money. They can bind the taxpayers to spend any money they want to without approval of the legislative committee and without approval of the Committee on Appropriations and without approval of this House. Now, you give them a blank check; that is what you are doing.

Now, my able friend from New York knew that, and we tried to cure that basic defect, and he offered a point of order, and it was good. But, my friend is not noted for signing blank checks, but that is exactly what you are doing. We are trying to cure it by saying that you have to notify the legislative committee, and you cannot bind the agency until you wait 14 days. That gives the good legislative committee 14 days to look around. It does not take away any authority. We are not assuming any authority in this committee. And, you Members of this good House, do not get any say-so, either, but it just gives the legislative committee 14 days. Now, what is wrong with that?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard further on the point of order?

Mr. TABER. I do, Mr. Chairman. There never has been a provision in the statute requiring this sort of thing to be done. Any committee of this House that wants to know what an agency is doing along the line of letting contracts—and that includes the Space Agency—has the right to ask them, and they will receive information directly. Now, this amendment does require additional duties, and I do not see why we should require these people by statute to do something that is regularly and duly supplied by every agency of the Government, including the military. They do it to the Committee on Armed Services, of which the chairman is an honored member. They do it to the Appropriations Committee and they do it to any other committee of either the House or the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. KILDAY). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has offered an amendment which has been reported. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has made a point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair calls attention to that portion of subsection (b) of Public Law 86-45 approved June 15, 1959, with reference to expenditures in excess of \$250,000 and notice to the legislative committees. In addition thereto, the amendment contains a period of notice of 14 days. However, this does not impose a new duty, because it is a limitation upon the expenditure of the funds within a period of 14 days.

The Chair therefore overrules the point of order.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 4, beginning with the word "including" in line 10 and running through the word "Administrator" in line 13, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would note that there is an amendment pending upon which the Chair has just overruled a point of order. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I was on my feet and have been on my feet constantly since this section was called up.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to have the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] indicate the point to which he makes a point of order.

Mr. GROSS. The language on page 4 beginning with the word "including" in line 10 and running through the word "Administrator" in line 13.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] on the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. I cannot recall that there was any legislation authorizing this entertainment fund for the Administrator. We reduced it drastically as it was sent up by the Bureau of the Budget. Perhaps it would serve a useful purpose. I think the gentleman's point of order is good and I concede it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas concedes the point of order. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on my amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas on his amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I shall not delay the House any longer. I hope this amendment is sustained and sustained by a good majority. You are not doing anything but the right thing, the correct thing, in approving this amendment. You are being asked to give this agency a blank check for the expenditure of any funds over \$250,000. The projects have not been authorized by this Congress or by any committee of the Congress.

Talk about a back-door approach to the Treasury and about being embarrassed by having spent \$4 billion or \$5 billion more for critical materials than we need because of a back-door approach to the Treasury. The Congress had no notice and could not express itself on it. Now we are fixing to make that same mistake.

We are not implying any bad faith on anybody's part. But you cannot sign away your duties that our people send us here to perform. This Congress should keep control over the purse strings. My guess and my hope is, and I shall go all out and say that I am sure, that this Congress at all times will give this agency whatever funds it needs to do its job. But there is no need to give it a blank check like this. Think about it, for everything \$250,000 and above, not below. Now with reference

to this little amendment, all it does is this. It says that before you can go ahead and bind your taxpayers, this great committee must have at least 2 weeks' notice to think it over. That makes sense, gentlemen, and I urge you to vote for this amendment.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment will only add confusion. It will continue to delay the operation of the space program, which is important to this country in its overall contest with the Soviet Union.

May I review for just a moment the history of our National Aeronautics and Space Agency. Last year, after we had the launchings of the space vehicles by the Soviet Union, this Congress, on the recommendation of the President, enacted a National Aeronautics and Space Agency law. The chairman of the select committee on the side of the House was the distinguished majority leader, and the ranking Republican on that committee, was the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN]. After great consideration and care, we passed a good law.

Subsequent to that, the majority leader in the other body decided that he or a committee headed by him had to have duplicating scrutiny and approval of space projects and programs. So through the process of amending an appropriation bill, it was necessary in 1959 for the Congress to have a special authorization of all space projects and programs. The net result of that amendment was to slow down the space agency in its efforts to do a good job. Subsequently, this year, the space committees of the House and the other body approved a bill which required annual authorizations for 5 years of every space project.

Now we have a third layer of approval. Believe me, if we want to run a race, we should not try to handicap the people who are trying to win it. We should not try to handicap those who are trying to execute a program as expeditiously as possible.

It seems to me that we have under existing law adequate safeguards. You have first the authorization process, which I do not think is necessary, on an annual basis through the space committees of the House and Senate. Then we go through the appropriation process where the space agency program is scrutinized not by one committee but by two committees. In other words you have four committees of the Congress under the existing process, going into the budget and the programs of these experts on space matters. Now this new amendment adds a third layer which says, "You cannot do anything despite the fact the Congress on two occasions gave you prior approval."

Believe me, this is the ultimate. This amendment hobbles the horse even worse in its effort to do a job and move ahead. Why we go through this torturous process is beyond my comprehension. If you want them to get ahead, so far as I am concerned, this is the ultimate in trying to slow down a program that needs as-

sistance and which needs a little push. I hope and trust this amendment is defeated.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had offered an amendment very similar to the amendment which the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee has offered on page 4. I have offered another amendment later on on page 5 of the bill. These amendments, which I offered, are patterned after amendments previously adopted over a period of years by the Congress of the United States. The original reading of the bill was not correct because the wording of the proviso in the bill, as originally stated, was in violation of the opinion of the Attorney General of July 13, 1955, which has been cited before on the floor of the House of Representatives. So my amendment was offered as the Thomas amendment was offered and intended to comply with the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States. Previously, faulty wording of this sort of amendment has resulted in vetoes of measures. So we followed the exact wording adopted by the Congress in years gone by which requires that the Congress be informed of the programs of the agency. There has been no objection to that type of amendment. There should be no objection now. There should be no delay in any program by anyone because we require the Congress or the congressional committees to be simply informed as to what is going on in the agency and, where large sums of money are available to these agencies, I am sure the agency has no objection.

In this particular instance I want to say that NASA—that is, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—expressly stated it had no objection to that type of amendment and that it would not slow down their program. So there is no reason for not adopting this amendment; and, certainly, if this amendment is adopted, it is not going to slow down any space program.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. LAIRD. Would the chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics admit that the language which was placed in last year's appropriation bill, and because of the point of order which has been raised here which demanded a double authorization, has brought Project Mercury to a standstill.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I will answer the gentleman that there is no double authorization there; as a matter of fact, the history of the program is this—

Mr. LAIRD. The authorization was repealed.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Let me answer the gentleman. The history of the situation is this, that when the appropriation bill went to the Senate last year, the Senate added a proviso that the legislative committees must have prior authorization. When that bill came back to the House the Appropriations Committee accepted that authori-

zation and followed the lead of the Senate Appropriations Committee in providing that there should be authorization by the Committee on Science and Astronautics until June 30, 1960.

Mr. LAIRD. I think the gentleman misstates the fact.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Let me finish. When this year's authorization bill went to the body at the other end of the Capitol they changed that provision and they said that in the future there should be prior authorization indefinitely. In my book it is good law and there should be an authorization before there is an appropriation, and every member of a legislative committee in this body will go along with the thought that the legislative committee should have the right to report enabling legislation before it becomes a matter for a normal appropriation.

Mr. LAIRD. The gentleman has not answered me with regard to Project Mercury. The fact of the matter is there are two authorizations, one canceling the other. That brings Project Mercury to a standstill.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I am answering the gentleman. Probably we will need legislation. Certainly, if enabling legislation is needed it will be forthcoming.

Mr. LAIRD. Which means we will have to go through the whole authorizing procedure again.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. If that is necessary we will provide it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph end in 30 seconds.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph close in 5 minutes, the last 2 minutes to be reserved to the committee. We are all familiar with this subject; it has been amply debated.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FORD. I have an amendment to the dollar figure in this paragraph. If the gentleman's motion prevails would it preclude full debate on the dollar figure amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman's motion should prevail all debate on the paragraph would end in 5 minutes. As to whether or not the gentleman would be permitted to debate the dollar figure would depend on how much of the 5 minutes had been consumed before action on the pending amendment.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the gentleman's motion because of the inclusion of the 2-minute reservation for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that in a motion limiting time that the gentleman from Texas cannot reserve the last 5 minutes for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order with reference to the reservation of 5 minutes to the committee.

The gentleman from Texas moves that all debate on this paragraph end in 15 minutes.

The question is on the motion.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. Chairman, someone has asked my good friend on the Appropriations Committee why there was necessity for his amendment.

This agency is spending a great deal of money. It is a new one. It is one that lends itself to the spending of money. But we must be doubly sure, because it is a new agency, that the money is being spent efficiently and necessarily. If this were an old standard department of Government, perhaps there would be no necessity for safeguarding legislation and the expenditure of money as we are trying to do. But let me point out to you that on this floor less than a half hour ago a speech was made highly critical of the National Science and Astronautics Agency. Statements were made that they were getting out of hand in their spending, that they were spending too much money, that this was a wasteful squandering of public funds.

The whole field of research and development is a nebulous one. We cannot say this much is good and this much is bad, but certainly the sincere people who are running the NASA do not object to justifying the expenses and the expenditures before a committee of this Congress. This is not a new practice. We have done it in the case of the armed services, an agency that spends money along wide guidelines. I can assure you that the Committee on Science and Astronautics is as devoted to its work as any committee in this House. They are conscious of the necessity for pressing the program.

There are things you cannot overcome. It is easy to make charges that the program is stalled. It is not stalled today because they have not gotten cooperation. All we are trying to do is to safeguard and protect funds that could be charged were spent recklessly and without proper consideration.

I think the amendment is a good one, and I commend it to the serious consideration of the committee.

(Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FORD) there were—ayes 41, noes 17.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FORD: On page 4, line 16, strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$343,675,000".

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, my amendment seeks to do two things. First, it seeks to increase the funds for fiscal year 1960 to the extent of \$25 million for the Space Agency research and development program. The President recommended in this area \$333,070,000. The committee cut it by \$33,070,000. This amendment seeks to restore \$25 million of that reduction.

The second portion of the amendment seeks to put back in the bill that portion which was stricken on a point of order made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS]. For that reason the total comes to \$343,675,000.

Mr. Chairman, in the fiscal year 1959 budget the President for project Mercury requested \$20,750,000. The committee cut that by \$2,075,000. The committee said in its report:

The entire item is for the designing, engineering, and beginning of construction of 12 satellite capsules.

In other words, the committee reduced the funds for project Mercury by slightly over \$2 million. Project Mercury is our only manned space project, and I think most Americans agree that we must have a manned space project, and that we should get along with the project as rapidly as possible.

The responsible people in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration say they need this much money to do the job. I believe they are competent, better than we, to make such a determination. For that reason I believe that the \$18,675,000 should be approved. As a matter of fact, I think the additional \$2 million should have been included.

Now, the other part of the amendment pertains to \$25 million which the committee had stricken from the President's request. The gentleman from Arizona in the full committee last week offered an identical amendment seeking to restore this amount of money. It seems to me that again, this cut made by the subcommittee and the full committee will have an adverse impact on Project Mercury.

I am certain a year ago if this amendment had come to the floor of the House, there would not have been much difficulty in achieving success. The amendment would have been approved. I am fearful if we do not fully fund this program, the research and development for our Space Agency, we will not make headway; in fact, we will fall behind. The net result will be a situation similar to that which prevailed in October of 1957 after the launching of the Soviet sputnik.

I agree with those who say that you cannot be precise to the penny in a program of this magnitude, but I think if we are going to err, we should certainly be on the side of generosity. I know in the case of the military budget we had in the bill this year something over \$3 billion for research and development. Every penny that was requested by the Army and the Navy and the Air Force and to establish the Advance Research Project Agency program was approved.

It seems to me incongruous, therefore, when we come to the civilian side of space exploration, when we are talking about the only projects that relate to man in space, that we should cut their funds. I consequently hope that this amendment, which restores the funds recommended by the committee itself for Project Mercury in fiscal 1959, and a part of the funds for research and development for fiscal year 1960, is approved.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BOLAND as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. FORD: On page 4, line 16, strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$318,675,000".

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee will accept this amendment as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD]. The figure of \$318,675,000 that I offer at this point is offered to take care of the problem that was created on a point of order by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS]. I put back into this bill the sum of \$18,675,000 that was knocked out in that point of order. I think the gentleman from Michigan will agree with me that it is desirable that we put back in the \$18,675,000, because failure to appropriate at this time would stop Project Mercury in its tracks.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I would certainly agree, if my amendment does not prevail, that the gentlemen's amendment should prevail. But, nevertheless, I feel that the larger sum, the extra \$25 million, should be included so that the fund would be effective.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Of course, if we had the original \$330 million, we would not be in this situation. However, I think the gentleman is correct in his observation, and I support it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. By this device now you are avoiding section 4 of the public law.

Mr. BOLAND. In a way we are getting around that, but I think it is something we ought to do.

Mr. GROSS. This is again the back-door approach.

Mr. BOLAND. I think it is something we ought to do. This is a project under way, under obligations, as I have stated project Mercury would be stopped dead in its tracks if this were not approved. And, I do not think we ought to do that.

With reference to the \$25 million, I think the subcommittee has gone far enough. We have provided in less than 2 years more than \$500 million for research and development. Is that not enough money to get along on? They

came in with a supplemental request asking for \$330 million, and we gave them \$300 million. We recommended \$300 million, because in all the testimony that was developed before our committee we concluded that this was all they could prudently use during the next fiscal year.

Remember that this is an agency which was created last year. Other agencies of the Government, the Department of Defense, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, are also engaged in similar kinds of program of research and development. Its biggest problem, as the gentleman from Michigan indicated in his speech during general debate, is the problem of boosting. We will never get a man into space unless we have the proper booster power. The Army, the Navy, and the Air Force are working precisely on the same projects on which this agency is working. If we have cut this item by \$30 million, we have just put a little commonsense, a little fiscal responsibility into this agency. I think we can do it. If we do not do it now, God help us in the future, because this is an agency that will be spending not \$484 million that we appropriate in this 1960 budget, but that will be spending billions of dollars in the foreseeable future. This is one way to curb them; not to curb them in the sense that we want to destroy their program, but in the sense that we ought at least to put some commonsense into the spending of this agency and to make them correlate their activity with the Department of Defense, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOLAND. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I asked the gentleman to yield only for the purpose of making the observation that I think he was inadvertent in admitting that this is any sort of back-door approach. I do not think the gentleman intended to agree to that characterization as made by the gentleman from Iowa. It is not a back-door approach, it is a direct appropriation.

Mr. BOLAND. I only said that it is a back-door approach to the problem which the gentleman from Iowa presented us a moment ago by knocking out the \$18,675,000.

Mr. JONAS. It is a way of getting around that.

Mr. BOLAND. I think we ought to put it in. I think this Committee would be wise in voting for the \$318,675,000 as included in the amendment that I have offered as a substitute to the amendment which was offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Chairman, reference has been made here, this afternoon, that this program is vital to the security of the Nation and that we are tampering with this security by the acceptance of the cuts that the committee has recommended. This of course is not true. I take it that the real threat to our security would lay in our failure to provide for an adequate national defense; in a failure to appropriate sufficient funds to the Department of Defense to program

for an adequate defense and offense. This, it seems to me, is a lot more important than any money we appropriate to the National Aeronautics and Space Agency with reference to our security and any threat to it.

No one disputes the tremendous importance and significance of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency. The very fact that we are here today appropriating some \$485 million surely attests to that. But let us not be panicked into throwing millions more into its programs. The \$300 million for research and development for fiscal 1960 added to the \$18,675,000 asked for as a supplemental for 1959 and combining this with \$204 million previously appropriated for 1959 gives a grand total of more than \$500 million alone for research and development.

Surely, Mr. Chairman, this a powerful amount of money to be spent in this area. And this is particularly so when we consider that the Department of Defense is engaged in researching and developing in kindred fields. No one can deny that many sins have been committed in the name of research and development and it is one area where truckloads of money can be and have been wasted. No member of this committee seeks to withhold any money or one dime from the quick and effective development of doing the things our Nation has to do if we are not to be outstripped in our efforts to explore the complexities of outer space. Of course it is important that we move ahead rapidly and with daring and imagination.

Mr. Chairman, your committee that considered this program would not, for an instant, hamper the desires of the Members of the Congress, the special House Committee on Science and Astronautics of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency from doing the job that has to be done. We believe that we have joined in this desire and have provided sufficient funds to do that job.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the Committee will adopt my substitute of \$318,675,000 instead of the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan calling for \$343,675,000. My amendment takes care of Project Mercury and insures that it can continue at the pace established by the Space Agency.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph close in 15 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I cannot help but harken back to the time not too many months ago when the first sputnik went into orbit. I cannot help but wonder if the House would have been as complacent about the denial of some \$20 to \$30 million for space exploration at that time as it now seems to be. Also, Mr. Chairman, I cannot help wonder if the people of the country could be as complacent about the denial of that

money as we in the House now seem to be.

Mr. Chairman, actually while this is a new agency as far as the space part of it is concerned, as far as the personnel are concerned, the people who are doing the work, it is not a new agency. It is an agency which has been in existence for quite some time and I think it is time here and now that we point out that this National Astronautics and Space Administration is the successor to the well-thought-of agency known as the NACA. These are largely the same people. They have been given the additional job by this Congress and the administration of getting this country into outer space. Maybe some of you do not feel a sense of urgency about getting into outer space. Mr. Chairman, I do feel a sense of urgency. It is not that I know what is out there. If I did maybe I would not feel such a sense of urgency about it. It is not that I know what will happen if we do not get out there first. If I did, maybe I would not feel any sense of urgency about it. It is, Mr. Chairman, that we are dealing here now with a new concept of warfare, a new concept of life, the course of which nobody in this Chamber, nobody in this world, can predict accurately. Space could contain or foster the most deadly elements or situations with which we will ever deal. On the other hand, it could contain the most benign and favorable factors imaginable. But until we find out just exactly the character of this menace or benevolence which we face, we would be very poorly advised to do anything other than push ourselves into outer space with all the urgency at our command.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The parliamentary situation is this. Unless the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] is adopted, as it is, without any substitute, then by no parliamentary device could a vote be had upon that in the House. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary if we are to get anywhere that the amendment be adopted as it was offered.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The gentleman is absolutely correct. If this bill were to be passed, minus \$18,600,000 which was taken from the bill by a point of order, it would result in a cut to this space administration of some \$52 million out of a total budget request of \$333,700,000 for research and development. To me, Mr. Chairman, that is too much to cut an agency which is in the business of building up these projects which are, in my opinion, very important projects. We talk about where we might be behind the Soviet Union. I will tell you where we probably are behind them in the type of boosters with great thrust needed to get people and hardware into outer space. We have heard talk about duplication between this agency and the Armed Forces. There need be no duplication. It is only necessary the Armed Forces have a booster big enough to put a payload into an intercontinental ballistic flight path, and

to take that payload wherever it needs to be delivered in this world. The propulsion of any payload over and above that in weight or distance properly belongs in the jurisdiction of NASA and not in the Armed Services. There need be no conflict between the Armed Forces and NASA.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Ford amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG].

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, permit me to devote my time to the clarification of the picture that seems to be confronting us at the moment. It seems that under the point of order previously raised the funds in this bill for research and development for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration amounting to \$18,675,000, have been eliminated. This item was included in the bill to cover fiscal 1959 expenditures. The substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] would restore that amount, and that amount alone. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] would not only restore the \$20,750,000 which was the original budget request for fiscal 1959, but this amendment would add \$25 million to the fiscal 1960 money for research and development. Originally this appropriation bill for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration amounts to some \$484,800,000. The budget request for this Agency, including funds for fiscal 1959, totaled \$530 million, and this bill as reported reduces that amount by more than \$45 million. I think it can be said that the whole issue of space exploration and involving space programs and projects can be boiled down into three areas of operation. First, the salaries and expenses that go with it. Second, the research and development which is the crux of the program, and I might add the big money and the key to the whole purpose. Third, the problem of construction and equipment. Under the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford], as I gather it, he would raise the \$300 million as provided in the committee bill to \$345 million, which includes a restoration of the \$20 million requested in the fiscal 1959 supplemental plus an additional \$25 million over and above the \$300 million for fiscal year 1960, making a total amount for the research and development for fiscal year 1960 of \$325 million. The fact remains that originally the budget amounts for the Space Agency for research and development alone amounted to \$354,450,000. Mr. Ford's amendment amounts to a total both for fiscal 1959 and 1960 of \$343,675,000. Therefore, his amendment, if adopted, would leave this bill \$10,775,000 less than the original budget request. I think the importance of this far-reaching program has been well established here today, and that time is not only of the essence at the moment, but the funds necessary to carry out these experiments and these tests, particularly with regard to Project Mercury, are essential to the success of this mission. The National Aeronautics

and Space Agency deals with outer space, which may involve far-reaching consequences, and it would seem to me to be pennywise and pound foolish for us to be niggardly in providing for this very important program. This program is so vital that a few million dollars may mean the difference between our competitive position and that of any other power in the world today.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the Ford amendment will prevail, although I favored the inclusion of 1959 fiscal moneys of \$18,675,000 as offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND], but it seems essential that we include both; consequently I hope that the Ford amendment will be accepted.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, there is certainly no disposition on the part of anyone to slow down or hurt this Agency. All we ask our colleagues to do is just use a little of the common-sense that you use in applying your judgment to other agencies.

There is no hysteria here; and, frankly, I am not sure that there is so much need for a lot of wasteful haste either. Certainly, proceed in due order; but let us not be hysterical about it.

This country is depending upon the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force to defend us from a military point of view. One of the great headaches that our President had was defining the jurisdiction between the military and this Agency; and cut it anyway you will, certainly there is an unlimited amount of overlapping between the military and the civilian in this regard; and, by nature of the problem that duplication must exist for at least another 4 or 5 years. It is nobody's fault; it is there, but let us be frank and recognize it.

We cut this Agency's research and development fund only \$33 million. We allowed \$300 million. There is not one project or 1 dozen or 2 dozen; there are 50 or 60 different projects, and they are all brand new, dealing with subjects that none knows too much about. If we knew all about them we would not have such a big research and development program. This money is being spent to learn something about it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. Certainly I yield to my lovable friend from Iowa. I am just talking horse sense.

Mr. JENSEN. I certainly want to agree with my chairman in the statement he has just made. Three hundred million dollars is in this bill.

Mr. THOMAS. And they admit they cannot tell within 10 or 12 percent what it is going to cost.

Mr. JENSEN. We are guessing at least that we are right in spending \$300 million of the American people's money for this purpose.

Mr. THOMAS. And my colleague will remember that they said when we began to press them about this in order to get a little information, they said: "Why, this is a new agency and a new field of endeavor. The chances are we will have to reprogram." How much of this money will they reprogram? Thirty to forty

percent, and then you quibble about a little 10 percent cut.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, does not my colleague think this committee has been liberal?

Mr. THOMAS. Why, of course.

Mr. JENSEN. Liberal when we ask this Congress to appropriate \$300 million for this experiment?

Mr. THOMAS. Let me remind you that there is also a 5-percent transferability clause with another fund of about \$50 million to give them that much more leeway.

Mr. Chairman, may I request a vote on this amendment? I hope that the Ford amendment is defeated and the Boland amendment is voted up. In so doing you will give them all the money you need, but you will save \$25 million, and you will restore the \$18 million that went out on a point of order. I think they need it; they can use it. It would not bankrupt them, of course, if they did not get it.

I ask that the Ford amendment be voted down and the Boland amendment be voted up.

I ask for a vote, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FORD), there were—ayes 69, noes 34.

So the substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], as amended by the substitute offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND].

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Construction and equipment," fiscal year 1959, \$22,725,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 5, lines 2, 3, and 4, on the same grounds as I indicated in my point of order against the language on page 4, lines 2, 3, and 4, on the ground that there is no authorization in basic law for this appropriation to be made. Authorization for this appropriation did exist at one time, but it was repealed by the act of June 15, 1959, and I call the attention of the Chair to section 4 of that act which clearly indicates that appropriations can be made for items authorized by legislation which is hereafter enacted, meaning after June 15, 1959.

Section 4 clearly states that appropriations can only be made for items authorized after June 15, 1959. All previous authorizations are voided.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I request our distinguished colleague from Iowa to not press his point of order? I am not even intimating about what our able and genial Chairman will rule.

We considered this in subcommittee and we decided not to make a point of order because we thought that perhaps the little reduction we gave them, modest and mild as it is, would be perhaps ample under the circumstances.

May I point out to my friend from Iowa the situation, and I am not intimating that I know what the Chairman will rule because I do not know and I do not profess to know. But should the Chairman uphold or sustain the point of order, then we would be precluded from adding it to the next money item down below, the \$52 million. There is no back-door approach here and let me explain that. The legislative committee in this field will keep this thing in its hand. That is perfectly all right. I am glad to see them do it. I am against blank checks. I want the committees of the Congress to keep their hands on the business of the Congress. A point of order would lie if we attempted to bring that money down and add it to this because the authorization is not sufficient to take care of these.

I submit this for the gentleman's consideration, and I hope he will think about it and not press his point of order. The only alternative would be to go to conference with the other body and perhaps it could be taken care of then. This committee is in favor of the new agency.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa insist on his point of order?

Mr. GROSS. I insist on the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. KILDAY). The gentleman from Iowa makes a point of order against that portion of the bill appearing in lines 2, 3, and 4 on page 5. The Chair refers again to Public Law 8645 and to section 4 thereof.

For reasons previously stated, the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For construction and equipment for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and for the acquisition or condemnation of real property at Cleveland, Ohio, as authorized by law, \$52,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall also be available for purposes as authorized by section 3 of Public Law 86-45, but only after such construction, expansion, or modification shall first receive the approval in writing of the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 5, line 9, beginning with the words "*Provided*, That this appropriation" down through line 15 on the ground that the language provides additional duties, in effect amends the rules of the House and Senate, and is clearly out of order in an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Briefly. I think the point of order is well taken. However, may I say that all the committee was attempting to do here was to prevent giving a blank check to the tune of \$5 million. Think about that. Now, if my friend from Iowa wants to tie the hands of this Congress and go back and tell his fine constituents that you fixed it up with your point of order whereby you lost control of \$5 million, that is your business. That is what you are doing, because without this amendment the legislative committee, the Committee on Appropriations, the Members of this House can do nothing about it. The law says "upon notification." You know what that means, upon notice the agency, without any authorization from this Congress, or from any committee of this Congress can go and spend up to \$5 million on construction, not a penny of it having been authorized. Now, if you strike out this legislation, you turn them footloose and fancy free.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman say that this will save the taxpayers \$5 million?

Mr. THOMAS. I could not say that in good conscience. All I can say is that we make them notify the legislative committee and let them prove the need for it. And, without that amendment they never get a chance to prove it. All I am saying is that this language makes them say yes or no, and if they say "Yes," their judgment will be good enough for me. If they say "No," of course, that is something else. Of course, I should think it would save some money, does not the gentleman?

Mr. GROSS. I do not know. I am asking the gentleman. If the gentleman can demonstrate to me that he can save \$5 million, I will withdraw the point of order so fast it will make his head swim.

Mr. THOMAS. It can save many times \$5 million. This is \$5 million at a crack.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this is legislation on an appropriation bill and requires additional duties of the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard further on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the chairman for the opportunity. I have had my say. If the gentleman from New York wants to go home and tell those fine folks that he is throwing the barn door wide open for the expenditure of \$5 million—

Mr. TABER. I am throwing no barn door open, and the gentleman knows it, and he knows that the thing can be done better if it is done in the regular way.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order against the language appearing on page 5, line 9, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and for the reasons stated in connection with an earlier provision in the bill in which the same point of order was conceded the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 5, line 9, after the word "expended" insert: "Provided, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for purposes authorized by section 3 of Public Law 86-46 until 14 days have elapsed after notification as required by law to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, this is known as the Thomas branchwater amendment. It provides that they cannot spend this money until they have notified the legislative committee 14 days in advance. The taxpayers have 14 days' protection under this amendment. I am sorry that that is as strong as we can make it.

I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation made available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by this Act may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation shall not be thereby increased.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 5, lines 17 to 21, inclusive, as being legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, Mr. Chairman. We think this is not legislation. It refers entirely to funds within this bill. It starts off as a limitation and applies only to funds in this bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. This is nothing more nor less than a limitation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. KILDAY). The Chair is prepared to rule. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] makes a point of order against that portion of the bill appearing on page 5, lines 17 through 21, that it constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill. It appears to the Chair that the transfer applies to funds only within this bill, that it is not legislation on an appro-

priation bill, and overrules the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 238; 73 Stat. 14), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask someone what is involved in this expenditure of \$850,000 under Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Has the Commission been established for this purpose?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, this implements the legislation. The Commission is composed of a good many of our colleagues in the House and in the other body and it is headed by Mr. Rockefeller. It is a worthwhile organization. We gave them a cut of \$200,000.

Mr. GROSS. You gave them a pretty good piece of money, too. May I ask the gentleman, Does this involve a census of swimming pools and what have you? What do they do for this money?

Mr. THOMAS. The word "census" is a pretty good word. They are to go into the various States and formulate a program, so they say, of the needs of the States, and of the needs of the Federal Government over a period of 35 or 40 years. Census experts say that in 40 years we are going to have 350 million to 375 million people in this country and they are trying to figure out what will be the impact of that population on the recreational needs and facilities of this country. I think it is pretty good money.

Mr. GROSS. Does this open the door to a big Federal spending program in the future?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not think so. I will say to my colleague that I think this is a factual study, that it is needed information and that the information will be published and made available to the States, and to the various recreational departments of cities and counties and the National Park Service, and so forth. I think it is pretty good money.

Mr. GROSS. How much has been spent so far?

Mr. THOMAS. \$150,000.

Mr. GROSS. And it now goes up to \$850,000.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir; and we hope we can get rid of it in another year.

Mr. GROSS. And this is confined to this country, is it?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. This does not go overseas? This Commission does not go overseas to look for some places to spend money on recreation in foreign countries?

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. May I ask the chairman of the subcommittee if I am not correct, that those who object to this, and there are some who feel that this is an unwise expenditure of money, should have objected at the time the authorization bill was on the floor?

Mr. THOMAS. I believe the gentleman is correct.

Mr. JONAS. This is a Commission that was created by act of Congress and our hands are more or less tied.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman from Iowa is not crying out like a voice in the wilderness; but by and large I think this will produce some results, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I would like to ask the gentleman from Iowa whether, in view of the record of progressive incursion by the Federal Government in every field of education and community facilities, and so forth, if he entertains any real hope that after all this data has been amassed, there will not be pressure brought to bear on this Congress to bring the Federal Government into that field along with all the others?

Mr. GROSS. I certainly share the gentleman's worry that that will be exactly the case. I hope it can be stopped before it gets that far.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. We heard the gentleman from Texas who just had something to say about 370 million people being around somewhere. Yesterday's paper said that there was a million of them waiting to come in. Do you suppose we could fix the McCarran-Walter Act and get them to come in? Does the gentleman know anything about that?

Mr. GROSS. I am afraid I cannot help the gentleman on that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, because of the failure of the Congress to have enacted authorizing legislation promptly and in time for the consideration of this legislation, we are having some difficulties on the floor of the House today. The chairman of the House Committee on Space and Astronautics is here. Because I am deeply concerned about the program, that is the space program, proceeding as rapidly as possible without any impediments, without any slow down and without any road blocks, I ask him how soon legislation will come from his committee to remedy the problem that we find ourselves confronted with today. I think it is important.

How quickly can your committee bring in legislation to the floor of the House, how quickly can we get it to the other body, and how quickly can we get it down to the White House so that this

program will not have any impediments or road blocks such as we are having today.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. We will give full cooperation in trying to remedy these problems. May I respectfully suggest that some of the problems could have been cured had not these reductions been made. For instance, the \$330 million for research and development, had that been allowed, we would not have had the necessity for the amendment we adopted.

Mr. FORD. If I may interrupt the gentleman, that does not have any relationship to the authorization law. The trouble that we are in today is because the authorization law that permits the appropriation is not on the statute books. This failure is slowing down the space program. What are we going to do and how quickly are we going to do it to remedy this situation?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I can assure the gentleman that we will move just as quickly as your committee would move under the same circumstances.

Mr. FORD. I know the gentleman will do that because he is concerned about the program. But, the fact is because of this procedure, the necessity for an authorization bill, we are slowing down the United States effort to get the first manned vehicle into space. I hope that the committee in the House and in the other body will do something promptly about it.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Is it not true that we bring in the bill today, which many of us think is inadequate and we strain mightily and end up with about \$22 million less than the bill we brought in because of the fact that points of order were made, and I might say properly so, against a very effective piece of authorizing legislation.

Mr. FORD. The gentleman from Arizona is absolutely right. The basic authorizing legislation was inadequate and that is why we are in this incongruous situation here today.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. It seems to me, and I hate to be put in the position of doing this, but it seems to me that some members of the Committee on appropriations who are very vehement about the language in the bill could very justly say, "I told you so," to this one.

Mr. FORD. We will let the RECORD speak for itself.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. What is defective about this section 4 of this bill?

Mr. FORD. The only thing defective about it is that when you do not get the authorization bill passed promptly, and when you do not get an adequate authorization, you run into roadblocks that slow down the U.S. effort to achieve the first manned vehicle in space, I happen to think it is an important thing for the United States to be first.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I do not think the gentleman is taking the position here that he would want to do away with authorizing legislation. I do not think the gentleman would say there should not be any future authorization bills because he would be afraid that some authorization might be defective or inadequate or fail to represent the views of the Committee on Appropriations. I do not think that that is his view and it certainly is not my view. I think there is a technical reason why the two items were knocked out. We restored the one item. If there had been a more generous response in this bill, we would not have the serious problem we now have.

Mr. FORD. May I ask the gentleman this question. How did he vote on the amendment to increase the funds to \$343 million instead of \$318 million. My recollection is that he voted for the smaller figure.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I am in favor of the larger figure. I supported the committee on that to get them out of a difficulty.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. It is the fact, is it not, that the space committee will not be able to do very much about this once this session of the Congress adjourns sine die.

Mr. FORD. I do not fully understand that comment, but the gentleman from New York is always very astute and I suspect that he is probably right. But I urge emphatically that the authorizing committee start moving the necessary legislation along so that we can get this job done so that the agency can accomplish its vital mission.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, because of the great concern which has been expressed here this afternoon relative to the national security, and because of the emphasis in connection with these particular appropriations upon national security, I have taken this time to read an item which appeared on the news ticker about an hour ago:

The Supreme Court today struck down as unauthorized the Government's industrial security program which covers some 3 million defense plant workers.

I might explain that this decision of the Court by an 8 to 1 vote with Mr. Justice Clark the sole dissenter relates to the so-called Greene case. It underscores and emphasizes the desperate need for the Congress to take action to provide adequate security against Communist infiltration among workers or officials of defense plants operating under contract with the Government of the United States.

It is my hope that this Congress before the end of the session will address itself to the correction of this situation and will provide an adequate authorization for protection on this vital front of the Nation's defense.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Salaries and expenses

The appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1960 shall be available to finance, through advances or on a reimbursable basis, the procurement of materials, services, or costs of activities which relate to, or benefit, two or more appropriations to the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the following language, on page 7, lines 11 to 15, "The appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1960 shall be available to finance, through advances or on a reimbursable basis, the procurement of materials, services, or costs of activities which relate to, or benefit, two or more appropriations to the Bureau of the Census" constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill and is subject to a point of order.

It refers to funds that are not in this bill but in another; and I noted in the report that the Comptroller General expresses the opinion that specific legislative authorization should be obtained. I maintain that the place to obtain it is not here but in the legislative committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. I might say that the committee had no deep feeling one way or the other on this provision. It was inserted in the bill because the Bureau of the Budget said they must have this language in order to expend their own funds. We are merely trying to help the agency out. It does not call for 5 cents expenditure; it does not call for either an increase or a decrease in the appropriation. It is merely the way costs are applied within the agency.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. KILDAY). The Chair is prepared to rule. The point of order is made that the following language, appearing on page 7, lines 11 to 15, "The appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1960 shall be available to finance, through advances or on a reimbursable basis, the procurement of materials, services, or costs of activities which relate to, or benefit, two or more appropriations to the Bureau of the Census" constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill, and has no reference to the bill before the Committee.

The Chair sustains the point of order. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Bureau of Land Management

Management of Lands and Resources

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$425,000.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have tremendous respect for the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations. I have found that in every Democratic Congress of which I have been a Member in following the subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee I have ended up by practicing economy. They always cut pretty deeply into the budget.

But now I am very much concerned. I hear that it is proposed that we spend something like \$250,000 for a dining room, and I notice in the hearings the virile examination of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] that no such extravagance should be indulged in. I cannot go back to the people of the Second District of Illinois and explain to them that I am practicing economy when I am a party to spending \$250,000 for a dining room. In the Second District of Illinois we can build many homes for \$250,000, and I cannot explain to my constituents why one dining room, even for the elite of the diplomatic world, should cost more than the combined cost of the many living quarters of the families that many persons of equal importance and dignity occupy in my district. I do know that this never would have been called to our attention if it had not been for the alertness of the distinguished gentleman from New York, Mr. ROONEY, and I take this opportunity of asking him whether it is time that he approved of an expenditure of \$250,000 for one dining room. I know that it is not true, but I wish the statement to that effect of the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I take it that the distinguished gentleman from Illinois has noted that following the interrogation of the witnesses with regard to requested additional funds for the Department of State building, particularly insofar as the furnishings of the State dining room and the offices of the Secretary and Under Secretary, the committee saw fit to cut the requested amount in half, and instead of recommending the requested appropriation of \$5 million, there is now before the House for approval, the amount of \$2½ million. It is expected that something will happen in the future thinking of officials of the State Department as to the making of such demands upon the taxpayers.

The testimony to which the gentleman from Illinois refers was of such nature that one of the members of this subcommittee communicated with certain responsible officials in Government as a result of which there was an immediate, within 2 or 3 hours, proffered reduction of over \$400,000 in the amount of the request. I believe the exact amount of the voluntary reduction was \$431,000.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I might say to the gentleman from New York I presume that is what has happened because I read with great interest how, with his usual skill in getting at the facts, he brought out that the contract had been let without any bids, had been let to somebody without any experience apparently in this area, and I presume as a result of his skillful and patriotic handling of the matter the committee cut that out.

Mr. ROONEY. I really think we have cut out all of the fat in this request.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I can tell the gentleman I could not face a constituent of mine in the Second Congressional District of Illinois if I ever subscribed to

the principle that the State Department had spent \$250,000 for a dining room to impress people all around the world. But I wish to make it perfectly clear that the distinguished gentleman from New York, [Mr. ROONEY] was the very first to bring this to the attention of the House.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not think that is any worse than spending \$900,000 for a cafeteria for Members of Congress and its employees. I did not hear the gentleman complain about that. I have not heard him complain.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I take it that the gentleman is trying to becloud the issue by bringing in something else. Is the gentleman afraid to face the issue itself? Why does he seek to defend the expenditure of half a billion dollars for one dining room?

Mr. JENSEN. Let us be practical.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Let the gentleman come out and argue with our fists even on the issue at hand. I am willing to revert to fisticuffs, even at my age, on the issue that no dining room is worth \$250,000 of the money of American taxpayers.

Mr. JENSEN. Let us not get into a fight. I have never touched a man with fists since I have been married.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], without whose penetrating examination the facts never would have been brought to public attention.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to point out to my distinguished friend from Iowa that he is making a comparison between a formal dining room which will seat 126 people every once in a while and a cafeteria which feeds about 2,200 people a day.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to insist that the gentleman from Iowa speak until he is understood, and if he requires more time I shall be glad to yield to him.

Mr. JENSEN. I had my say. Has the gentleman any answer to my comment?

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs

Extension and Remodeling, State Department Building

For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department Building, Washington, D.C., and for expenses necessary for providing temporary office space, including payment of rent in the District of Columbia, alterations, and purchase and installation of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended, \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I think this ought to be pursued a little further. We are getting a little interest stirred up on this subject.

I notice a small appropriation here for the Fine Arts Commission. I wonder if they by any chance could have had anything to do with the State Department's new building? What about this appropriation for the Fine Arts Commission?

Mr. ROONEY. There is no money in this bill for the Fine Arts Commission—

Mr. GROSS. Oh, yes; there is. There is \$4,500.

Mr. ROONEY. For the Fine Arts Commission as such in connection with the new State Department building. That \$4,500 is an entirely different item. As far as the State Department building is concerned, the State Department did ask the Fine Arts Commission to approve certain phases of the building under construction.

Mr. GROSS. Is the Commission interested in the draperies, the rugs, the murals, or what? What has the Fine Arts Commission got to do with it?

Mr. ROONEY. The Fine Arts Commission is very expert on interior decorations, draperies and rugs, and I understand, according to testimony of representatives of the State Department, that they are the last word.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if the Fine Arts Commission had anything to do with that building across the way that belongs to the other body. Did the Fine Arts Commission have anything to do with that?

Mr. ROONEY. I would not be familiar with that, I will say to my distinguished friend from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if they had anything to do with the tunnel which missed by 8 feet. Does the gentleman know?

Mr. ROONEY. I would not know. I have enough trouble with my work in this body without trying to take care of the other body, too.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if the doors are going to be high enough to clear the rugs in the new State Department building.

Mr. ROONEY. I believe the gentleman will find testimony with respect thereto in the printed committee hearings.

Mr. GROSS. I do not believe I quite caught up with that. But, I did notice that supervision costs in connection with the State Department building have gone up tremendously. The cost of the building may not be the \$57 million once estimated. I believe the cost now adds up to \$49 million plus this \$2.5 million. So the costs have gone down, but supervision has gone up substantially for some reason.

Mr. ROONEY. I must say to my dear friend that the current cost, including the \$2.5 million carried in this bill, is still a number of millions below the amount of the original estimate of the cost of the building.

Mr. GROSS. So they were really shooting at the moon when they started, were they not?

Mr. ROONEY. I would not say that. Not quite that far.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I assume the Fine Arts Commission had nothing to do—or I certainly hope they had nothing to do—with the selection of representative American art to be displayed at the Moscow fair, which is to be the subject of investigation by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. GROSS. Or with that \$190,000 worth of so-called art at the UNESCO building in Paris. I wrote over there several months ago asking for information as to who paid for that, and I cannot even get an acknowledgment of my letter.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I understand that the Fine Arts Commission had nothing to do with the selection of the art at Moscow.

Mr. GROSS. I do not know whether they had anything to do with it, or that monstrosity in the name of art at the UNESCO building at Paris, either.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I was amazed and disillusioned when I read the supplemental appropriations bill for 1960, reported out by the Committee on Appropriations. There must be a misunderstanding of the job Congress—and the people—have entrusted to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It must have been a misunderstanding or else the Committee on Appropriations would have never reduced NASA's budget estimate by nearly 10 percent.

As the House knows, my colleagues on the Committee on Science and Astronautics and myself spent many hours with the NASA people before we approved our budget authorization measure that finally became Public Law 86-45. I had the privilege of being chairman of the Subcommittee on Research and Development. We had before us the hard working, talented scientists and engineers who face the gigantic task of space exploration every day. I want to state that we were astounded by the scope and breadth of NASA's program. We were amazed at the work and plans these officials laid before us. We were impressed, Members of Congress, by the urgent need of every one of these projects if this Nation of ours is to become the world's leader in space technology.

Our concern at the time was whether \$485 million and a supplemental of \$45 million for 1959 would be enough money to get going with these vitally and urgently needed projects. Since the committee acted, the NASA budget proposed has become much tighter than it was a few months ago. Dr. Glennan states there is absolutely no slack in it.

Congress created the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the

last session after lengthy hearings in the House and Senate. Congress appropriated \$181 million last year. An additional \$154 million was transferred to NASA from the Department of Defense. But that was before NASA's programs were fully planned, before many of the projects were started and before NASA's responsibilities were clearly defined in terms of a whole national effort in space.

Now the supplemental appropriations bill for 1960 wants to hamstring these programs and projects by cutting nearly 10 percent out of the estimates for their first full year appropriation.

What do these reductions mean? They reduce the budget for Project Mercury—the national program that will send an American into orbit around the earth. The people of this Nation want, if possible, the man who orbits the earth first to be an American. We all want him to come back to earth safely and tell us about his experiences. But he will not be first and assuring his safety will take longer if we allow these cuts to remain. As I said before, the NASA has mapped out a breathtaking and challenging program for the Committee on Science and Astronautics and the Congress. This program requires the necessary people, facilities, contractors, equipment, and universities to support it. Scientists to examine concepts, ideas, plans, to perform basic research, to look far into the unknown. Engineers, to put these ideas into some practical form so that man can fly to the moon. So that we can look beyond the near planets and the stars for greater challenges, for other worlds to conquer.

But remember, last year's budget considered NASA's needs while it was still planning for the future. This year many of these plans must be well on their way to becoming realities if this Nation is to be the world leader in space. But many of these plans, many of the projects already begun, will have to be delayed or canceled, or forgotten if the cuts in this supplemental bill are allowed to remain.

Thirty-three million dollars has been cut from NASA's research and development needs. We will not get to first base, let alone first to the moon if the reduction in our fundamental research needs for space exploration is allowed to stand.

Members of Congress, I know all of you feel about these things as strongly as I. I can only say it must be a mistake on the part of the Committee on Appropriations in making these cuts to the NASA budget. I know that these reductions will be restored by the Committee of the Whole House.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair,

Mr. KILDAY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7978) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

AIRLINERS SHOULD STOP FLYING THROUGH THUNDERSTORMS

(Mr. STRATTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, two constituents of mine were lost in the recent crash of a TWA airliner outside of Milan, Italy, Mr. and Mrs. Michael A. Martino, Jr. of Schenectady. And their loss has left three little children under the age of five orphaned in my home city of Schenectady.

For the second time in little more than a month two American planes have crashed under similar circumstances. In both cases the pilots appeared to have been deliberately flying into thunderstorms. There has been much discussion on both cases as to whether aircraft were or were not immune from lightning. Whether aircraft are or are not subject to lightning, the fact is that they are extremely vulnerable to the kind of turbulence associated with thunderstorms.

Is it true then that in spite of all of the advertising we have read about radar vision, our airliners are still unable to detect thunderstorms lying ahead of them? Or have we, in order to keep up with flight schedules, deliberately accepted the calculated risk of flying through thunderstorms rather than around them?

Certainly the evidence at both Baltimore and Milan suggests the latter, a condition which investigation a couple of

years ago also showed existed in the case of most modern transatlantic oceanliners.

Mr. Speaker, I have today requested that the FAA conduct a thorough reexamination of all flight procedures in connection with thunderstorms, and I have requested that until this reappraisal has been completed that instructions be issued to all airlines operated under their authority to avoid flying in or near thunderstorms even at the risk of delaying flight schedules. Because of the fact that the safety of American citizens at home and abroad is involved, I believe this matter also merits the attention of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I believe that other Members may also wish to join me in this request.

A STRONG LABOR BILL NEEDED

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, the wishes of the majority of the people have been made eminently clear these past few months.

They want a strong labor bill passed by this Congress.

I hope the Education and Labor Committee will soon bring forth its labor bill so that the Members of Congress can express their wishes.

The people of this Nation, except certain of the racketeering labor and business leaders, are in favor of a bill which will guarantee freedom of speech and assembly in the union hall, protection of minority rights in a union, welfare fund and financial accounting disclosure, the elimination of the secondary boycott as it applies to "hot cargo" clauses in interstate commerce and other provisions which will make the union officer more accountable to the membership while affording protection to the public.

The American people are not interested in penalizing union members. They are interested in protecting union members. They do not want to see the union movement destroyed by a corrupt and dishonest few whose interests are not those of the men they are representing.

They do not want to see the labor movement destroyed by the bureaucrats, the gangsters and those in and out of unions who have encouraged violence in union activity for personal gain.

They are interested in returning to the rank-and-file member greater control over his union's activities. They want to see the labor movement continue as an important and responsible social and economic institution for the greater good of the whole society.

The people of the United States are watching our actions in Congress in this matter very closely. They are going to know who among this body are interested in union wrecking. They are going to know who in Congress want labor reform.

The people want union reform not union destruction. Those who intend to destroy a labor reform bill for nar-

row political motives had better beware. For in their haste to do so will be the seeds of their own political destruction.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge that the leadership of both parties bring out a labor reform bill for discussion and ultimate passage this year.

ANTITRUST LEGISLATION APPLIED TO UNIONS

(Mr. HIESTAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill which, if enacted, would solve many of the problems attending unbridled union power as it exists and operates in this country. My proposal is in the nature of antitrust legislation, applied to labor unions. I have introduced similar legislation in the past three Congresses, and earlier this session, H.R. 378, which now languishes in a pigeonhole in the Judiciary Committee. I hope this bill, which takes a different approach than H.R. 378, will receive early consideration and be enacted at this session.

Antitrust laws have been on the statute books for many years. They were enacted, when the need arose, to prohibit combinations and conspiracies among industrial giants capable of exercising stifling control over trade and commerce. But this same monopolistic power remains in the hands of labor unions because of their immunity from antitrust regulation. This unusual immunity permits labor organizations to form mighty combines and to enter into conspiratorial agreements. Such agreements are no less monopolistic than would be similar agreements engineered by industry, since they affect production costs, wholesale and retail prices, output, supply, and demand.

So today we are living with an unusual situation in which industry is restrained from monopoly activities, but its counterpart, union labor, is free of any restraint. This inequality under the law actually renders labor unions and labor leaders above the law, and is a travesty on the American idea and tradition of equal justice under the law. I hold this above the law status largely responsible for the abuses, intimidation, threats of violence, and actual violence sustained by the American people at the hands of indiscriminate and unbridled union power, exercised by a few union bosses.

My proposal would put a stop to many of the abuses. It is being introduced by several of our colleagues also. Perhaps, with this additional support, the Judiciary Committee will see fit to give it a hearing.

THEY PAID THE PRICE OF LIBERTY

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include a magazine article.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand an article entitled "They Paid the Price of Liberty," by H. N. Ferguson. This is a very in-

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7978

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 30, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960”) for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, namely:

8 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

9 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

10 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomp-
11 lishing an orderly transition from Territorial status to state-

1 hood and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities
2 hitherto performed in Alaska by the Federal Government,
3 and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities
4 in Alaska for an interim period, as authorized by law,
5 \$10,500,000.

6 EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

7 REVOLVING FUND, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

8 For payment to the "Revolving fund, Defense Produc-
9 tion Act", for restoration in part of the capital impairment
10 of said fund realized through December 31, 1958, as a
11 result of activities conducted under sections 302 and 303
12 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50
13 U.S.C. app. 2092, 2093), \$100,000,000, to be available
14 for the fiscal year 1959 and to remain available until ex-
15 pended.

16 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

17 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$4,500.

21 FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

22 CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASH-
23 INGTON AIRPORT

24 For an additional amount for "Construction and develop-
25 ment, additional Washington airport", \$22,470,000, to

1 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to
2 exceed \$400,000 of the foregoing appropriation may be
3 used for an access road north from the airport.

4 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

5 PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

6 For payment of awards as authorized by Private Law
7 86-17, approved May 13, 1959, \$5,670.

8 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

9 ADMINISTRATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
12 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, includ-
13 ing rental of office space within the District of Columbia;
14 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$2,885,000
15 for expenses of travel; and uniforms or allowances therefor,
16 as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended
17 (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$91,400,000.

18 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

19 For contractual research, development, operations, tech-
20 nical services, repairs, alterations, and minor construction,
21 and for supplies, materials, and equipment necessary for the
22 conduct and support of aeronautical and space research and
23 development activities of the National Aeronautics and
24 Space Administration; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers
25 and periodicals; and purchase of thirty-two passenger motor

1 vehicles, of which nineteen shall be for replacement only;
2 \$318,675,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
3 That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be avail-
4 able for other items of a capital nature which exceed
5 \$250,000 until fourteen days have elapsed after notification
6 as required by law to the Committee on Science and Astro-
7 nautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee
8 on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate: *Pro-*
9 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
10 available for payment of salaries of National Aeronautics
11 and Space Administration personnel.

12 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

13 For construction and equipment for the National Aero-
14 nautics and Space Administration and for the acquisition
15 or condemnation of real property at Cleveland, Ohio, as
16 authorized by law, \$52,000,000, to remain available until
17 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appro-
18 priation shall be available for purposes authorized by sec-
19 tion 3 of Public Law 86-45 until fourteen days have elapsed
20 after notification as required by law to the Committee on
21 Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives
22 and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of
23 the Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation made available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by this Act may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation shall not be thereby increased.

The general provisions applicable to appropriations contained in title I of the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960", shall apply to appropriations contained in this Act for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$80,000.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW

COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 238; 73 Stat. 14), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

1 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH
2 CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the
5 Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-850),
6 including services as authorized by the Act of August 2,
7 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$666,000.

8 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title
11 II of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-
12 843), including services as authorized by the Act of August
13 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$720,000.

14 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

15 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

16 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

17 For an additional amount for "Annual contributions",
18 fiscal year 1959, \$8,000,000.

19 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

20 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
23 WELFARE

24 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

25 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

26 For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-

1 ment works construction", fiscal years 1958-1959, \$657,000,
2 to remain available until August 31, 1959.

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

5 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$90,000.

9 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

10 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

11 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
12 and resources", \$425,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

14 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

15 EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT

16 BUILDING

17 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension
18 and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Serv-
19 ices Administration, of the State Department Building,
20 Washington, D.C., and for expenses necessary for providing
21 temporary office space, including payment of rent in the
22 District of Columbia, alterations, and purchase and installa-
23 tion of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until
24 expended, \$2,500,000, to be transferred to the General Serv-
25 ices Administration.

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

2 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Missions to international
4 organizations", \$27,000.

5 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

6 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

7 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

9 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
10 nance", \$450,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$125,000,
13 to remain available until expended.

14 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

15 For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-
16 termined by departments and agencies in accord with law
17 and judgments rendered against the United States by the
18 United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Docu-
19 ment Numbered 185, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$198,675, to-
20 gether with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest
21 (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by
22 law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of
23 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign
24 currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated
25 for shall be paid until it shall have become final and con-

1 clusive against the United States by failure of the parties to
2 appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless other-
3 wise specifically required by law or by the judgment, pay-
4 ment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not
5 continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval
6 of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives June 29, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for
other purposes.

JUNE 30, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

AN ACT

to amend the provisions of the
act relating to the
of the

and to amend the provisions of the
act relating to the

of the

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND
OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER
AUTHORIZATIONS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1960, FOR VARIOUS
AGENCIES RELATING TO THE USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES
UNDER SECTION 104 OF THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOP-
MENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

JULY 17, 1959.—Read; referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 17, 1959.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations, for the fiscal year 1960, for various agencies. These proposals relate to the use of foreign currencies under section 104 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended.

The details of these proposed appropriations and authorizations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., July 13, 1959.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations, for the fiscal year 1960, relating to the use of foreign currencies under section 104 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, as follows:

Agency	Appropriations for expenditure in dollars	Appropriations for purchase of foreign currency	Authorizations to use foreign currency without dollar appropriations
Legislative branch: Library of Congress, collection and distribution of foreign Library materials.....	\$182, 875		\$2, 464, 050
Independent offices: National Science Foundation, scientific information activities overseas.....		\$2, 000, 000	
Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Research Service, salaries and expenses.....		8, 000, 000	
Department of Commerce: National Bureau of Standards, research and technical services.....		5, 174, 000	
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:			
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: Research and training.....		395, 000	
Public Health Service: Scientific activities overseas.....		3, 707, 000	
Department of the Interior:			
Departmental offices: Office of Saline Water, salaries and expenses.....		50, 000	
Bureau of Reclamation: General investigations.....		2, 210, 000	
Bureau of Mines:			
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....		2, 792, 000	
Health and safety.....		125, 000	
Department of State:			
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.....			3, 475, 000
International educational exchange activities.....			1, 984, 100
Total.....	182, 875	24, 453, 000	7, 923, 150

Section 104 of the Agricultural Trade and Development Act of 1954, as amended, (Public Law 480) authorizes the use of the foreign currency proceeds of sales of surplus agricultural commodities for a variety of purposes and requires further action by Congress in appropriation acts before use for some of these purposes. The proposed supplementals and other authorizations recommended herein are for uses requiring action in appropriation acts. They would place before the Congress requests for appropriations for expenditure in dollars amounting to \$182,875, for appropriations exclusively for the purchase of foreign currency from the Treasury amounting to \$24,453,000, and for authorizations to use foreign currency without dollar appropriations in the sum of \$7,923,150.

It should be pointed out that the appropriations for dollars to purchase foreign currencies will result in a corresponding credit to the Commodity Credit Corporation, which will reduce the net expenditures of the Corporation. The authorizations to use foreign currencies without dollar appropriations will be expended directly in foreign currencies outside the budget. Hence this request will increase budget expenditures by only the \$182,875 requested for expenditures in dollars. This is amply covered by the allowance for contingencies.

Drafts of suggested language for these appropriations and authorizations and the details of the various proposals are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

These specific recommendations deal with only a part of the currencies expected to be used in the fiscal year 1960 under Public Law 480 and with a still smaller part of the Government's total requirements and availability of foreign currencies. I am therefore attaching, in addition to the usual material, a special analysis giving information on all foreign currencies under Public Law 480 and on total foreign currency availability and uses.

This analysis is intended to make available information which will place the supplemental requests in their proper perspective.

I recommend the transmittal to Congress of these proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations, and the accompanying analysis.

Respectfully yours,

MAURICE H. STANS,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

DETAIL OF PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS TO USE FOREIGN CURRENCIES

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN LIBRARY MATERIALS

For necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions of section 104(n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(n)), \$182,875: Provided, That, in addition, and subject to allocation in such manner as may now or hereafter be prescribed by the President, foreign currencies which have accrued under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), may be used without fiscal year limitation for the purposes of section 104(n) of that Act, including administrative expenses directly related thereto, in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$2,464,050.

The proposed supplemental appropriation and authorization are to provide for (1) the acquisition and distribution of multiple copies of foreign books, periodicals, and other materials which are determined to contain information of technical, scientific, cultural, or educational significance to the United States, and (2) the cataloging, abstracting, and translating of such documents.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS

For purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)), for collecting, translating, abstracting, and disseminating scientific and technological information, as authorized by said section, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide support for the translation of foreign scientific literature and for other scientific information activities overseas.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)), for conducting and supporting scientific activities overseas, as authorized by said section, \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for a program which has been developed to serve the needs of three services: (1) the Agricultural Research Service, (2) the Forest Service, and (3) the Agricultural Marketing Service. The program will be admin-

istered on a unified basis through the Agricultural Research Service and will be carried on through multiyear grants and contracts. Agreements will be made with foreign institutions and agencies on projects which will benefit American agriculture and forestry.

A breakdown of the proposed program by general types of research is as follows:

1. Farm, home economics, and agricultural utilization research-----	\$4,410,000
2. Forestry research-----	2,700,000
3. Agricultural marketing research-----	890,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Research and technical services", for purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)), for conducting and supporting scientific activities overseas, as authorized by said section, \$5,174,000, to remain available until expended.

The proposed program represents a total of approximately 100 separate research projects. The largest items are for specific studies of physical constants and properties of materials. Other major items are studies of radio propagation, basic and theoretical research, development of standards, and studies in mathematics, computer applications, and instrument design.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Research and training", for purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)), for conducting and supporting scientific activities overseas, as authorized by said section, \$395,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is for support of research directed toward increasing knowledge on the incidence of disabling conditions and to develop methods for reducing or eliminating handicapping effects of disability. This program would be carried out through the support of research, demonstrations, and related activities in foreign countries.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS

For purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)), for conducting and supporting scientific activities overseas, as authorized by said section, \$3,707,000, to remain available until expended.

Funds are requested for the National Institutes of Health under this appropriation to support research directed toward the solution of

major health and disease problems. The intent will be to support research in the control, eradication, and understanding of diseases of wide significance and importance to both the United States and other countries, such as cancer and cardiovascular diseases, and of importance primarily to other countries alone, such as tropical infectious diseases.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)), for conducting and supporting scientific activities overseas, as authorized by said section, \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for a solar energy plant to be constructed and operated by the National Commission on Wind and Solar Energy, Spain. It would replace similar activities planned by the Office of Saline Water to be undertaken at a later date.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "General investigations", for purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)), for conducting and supporting scientific activities overseas, as authorized by said section, \$2,210,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for research and experimentation in hydraulics, soil mechanics, and related fields, which are of interest and concern in construction of water resources projects, and is to supplement research projects carried on in domestic laboratories of the Bureau of Reclamation or other Government agencies.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", for purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)), for conducting and supporting scientific activities overseas, as authorized by said section, \$2,792,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for a minerals research program involving research on mining techniques and utilization of bituminous and anthracite coal; collection of samples of petroleum, natural gas, and oil shale; and compilation of data on the extent and availability of foreign resources of minerals and metals.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Health and safety", for purchase of foreign currencies, pursuant to section 104(k) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(k)), for conducting and supporting scientific activities overseas, as authorized by said section, \$125,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for a program of research on industrial health hazards, which is part of the Bureau's continuing health and safety responsibilities.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

In addition to the appropriations made available under this head, and subject to allocation in such manner as may now or hereafter be prescribed by the President, foreign currencies which have accrued under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), may be used without fiscal year limitation for the purposes of section 104(l) of that Act, in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$3,475,000, and the value of such currencies may be credited to the appropriation made available under this head.

This proposed authorization is to permit the construction of buildings in New Delhi, India, and Warsaw, Poland.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

In addition to appropriations made available under this head, and subject to allocation in such manner as may now or hereafter be prescribed by the President, foreign currencies which have accrued under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), may be used without fiscal year limitation for the purposes of (a) interchange of persons under title II of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended, as authorized by section 104(h) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and (b) assistance as authorized by section 104(o) of that Act, in an amount not to exceed the equivalent of \$1,984,100.

This proposed authorization is to provide for additional leader-specialist exchanges; chairs of American studies and English in foreign universities; and for workshops in English language and American studies abroad.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480), as amended, authorizes the President to enter into agreements with foreign countries for the sale abroad of surplus agricultural commodities on various conditions, including payment in foreign currencies and reasonable protection of the normal export sales of the United States and of other friendly exporters. The programs proposed above will use foreign currency proceeds from the sale of such commodities.

Section 104 of the act authorizes the use of the sales proceeds for a variety of purposes. Some require further congressional action before use can be made and some do not, as follows:

Uses requiring further appropriation or authorization in appropriation acts.—The use of currencies for scientific purposes under section 104(k) requires specific dollar appropriations for the purchase of the currencies from the Treasury.

The use of currencies for five other purposes is limited to amounts specifically authorized in appropriation acts: Section 104(h) leader-specialist exchanges authorized by Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Smith-Mundt Act); (l) acquisition of buildings abroad; (m) trade and agricultural fairs; (n) acquisition and distribution of library materials; and (o) assistance to American-sponsored schools and the establishment of chairs and workshops in American studies.

Uses not requiring further congressional action.—The use of sales proceeds for the following agency programs overseas is authorized without further congressional action: section 104(a) the development of agricultural markets abroad; (b) acquisitions for the supplemental stockpile; (d) the purchase of goods and services in the foreign country for shipment to another country for mutual security purposes; (i) translation, publication, and distribution of textbooks; and (j) assistance to American-sponsored schools and binational centers. In addition, Public Law 765, 83d Congress, as amended, authorizes the use of sales proceeds for the construction or acquisition of housing and community facilities for families of Department of Defense personnel stationed overseas. Allocations of foreign currencies for these purposes are made by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on the request of the responsible agency within the amounts set aside for U.S. uses by the terms of sales agreements.

Under section 104(h), the amounts used for academic exchanges in the educational exchange program, Public Law 584, 79th Congress (Fulbright Act), are subject to the determination of the Secretary of State as to the requirements for that program, up to \$1 million a year in a country for 5 years.

In addition, section 104(c) authorizes the use of foreign currencies for common defense grants, section 104(e) for private enterprise loans and economic development grants, and section 104(g) for economic development loans. These uses, and the amounts involved, are always set forth in the sales agreement with the country concerned. They are in fact an essential condition in the sale of the surplus commodities. The use of its own currency for these purposes is of benefit to the purchasing country, but it is also a claim on the resources of that country; it does not add to those resources as do dollars used for mutual security or private investments of American capital. Grants for the common defense and loans for all purposes are made without further congressional action. In addition, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized to permit economic grants to be made in these currencies without any further congressional action, when, in effect, such grants would be appropriate and consistent with the purposes of Public Law 480. The loans and grants themselves are administered by the Export-Import Bank, the International Cooperation Administration, or the Department of Defense, as appropriate.

Section 104(f) authorizes the use of foreign currencies to pay general U.S. obligations. This is accomplished by transferring them to Treasury sales accounts for use for any purpose for which dollars have been appropriated, with a corresponding charge to that dollar appropriation. Such amounts are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation, in part payment for the farm commodities it shipped abroad. The funds thus transferred to the Treasury are also used for cashing dollar checks of U.S. personnel overseas, with corresponding credit to the Commodity Credit Corporation. They also may be used for congressional committee expenses abroad, but without a charge to an appropriation.

Proposed uses in 1960 requiring action by Congress.—The specific authorizations and appropriations proposed earlier in this document deal with those uses of foreign currencies which require congressional action. The proposed uses in fiscal year 1960 of the amounts currently being requested of the Congress total \$32 million and are summarized by country and purpose in table 1.

It is generally difficult to predict the size and the location of future sales of surplus agricultural commodities covering these currencies, as well as the share of the proceeds to be available for U.S. uses, due to the uncertainties of agricultural production, both here and abroad, and the often unforeseeable results of sales negotiations. Therefore, it is not feasible to develop programs on the basis of a forecast of future sales agreements.

The programs proposed, as shown in table 1, have been developed on the basis of the actual and anticipated proceeds of sales agreements signed through March 31, 1959. Generally, the early deposits under a sales agreement are made available for U.S. uses. Thus, it is anticipated that sales proceeds will be on hand under these sales agreements in sufficient amount to cover these proposed programs prior to the time the obligations need to be made.

All of the amounts shown on table 1 and subsequent tables are the dollar equivalents of actual and anticipated foreign currency sums. In tables 1, 2, and 7, the dollar equivalents are computed at the exchange rates at which the Treasury sells foreign currencies to agencies for their use abroad. These rates are generally the most advantageous rates at which the currencies may be legally obtained, and thus provide a valuation which is on a comparable basis with dollar expenditures for U.S. programs in the country. The sales agreements, however, provide for the payment of foreign currencies at a rate specified in the agreement (usually based on rates applicable to that country's imports). The total payment is equal to the dollar value at world market prices of the agricultural commodities and ocean freight involved. The dollar equivalents for the value of the sales agreements and for the past uses are included in tables 3, 4, 5, and 6, at the exchange rates indicated in the agreements. The necessary adjustment between these two sets of exchange rates for the balances which are available for programing purposes (\$88 million equivalent) is indicated on table 3. Table 4 shows the balances by country at both rates.

In implementing the proposed programs, foreign currency amounts rather than dollar equivalents will be allocated to the using agencies. Charges against dollar equivalent authorizations or dollar appropriations to purchase foreign currencies will be made at Treasury selling rates current at the time the currencies are used.

Proposed uses in 1960 not requiring action by Congress.—Table 2 indicates the proposed uses in fiscal year 1960 of foreign currencies for which further action by Congress is not required. Of the estimated total of \$77 million (in dollar equivalents), about one-third is planned to be used for military family housing abroad.

In arriving at the amounts shown in tables 1 and 2, the share of sales proceeds which could be used for the payment of U.S. obligations abroad was identified. Generally this was the maximum amount which could be used for this purpose under the sales agreements and the informal understandings accompanying them. Eligible agencies were then notified of the remaining amounts of foreign currencies to be available in each country, and were requested to prepare budget submissions indicating the currencies that could advantageously be used for authorized programs in addition to the appropriation estimates already submitted to Congress. With the exception of the

amounts for academic exchanges which were determined by the Secretary of State, as provided by section 104(h), these submissions were reviewed in a manner similar to the review of regular agency dollar budgets. The recommendations developed are indicated in the tables. The country amounts are based on the best information currently available. While some modifications may become necessary, it is not expected that the availability of currencies will permit carrying out programs in countries other than those indicated.

TABLE 1.—*Proposed uses in fiscal year 1960 of uncommitted proceeds of title I, Public Law 480, sales agreements signed through Mar. 31, 1959*

REQUIRING NEW CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS

[In dollar equivalents at Treasury selling rates]

Country	Legislative branch: Library of Congress (sec. 104(n))	National Science Foundation: Scientific information (sec. 104(k))	Department of Agriculture: Research (sec. 104(k))	Department of Commerce: Research (sec. 104(k))	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Research (sec. 104(k))	Department of the Interior: Research (sec. 104(k))	Department of State			Total
							Buildings (sec. 104(i))	Educational exchange (Public Law 402) (sec. 104(h))	Workshops and chairs (sec. 104(o))	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Austria.....	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$235,000	\$83,000	\$180,000	\$220,000			\$151,000	\$151,000
Brazil.....			105,000	17,000	40,000	63,000		\$51,600	40,000	908,000
Burma.....						65,000		35,700	142,000	418,600
Ceylon.....									66,000	166,700
France.....			500,000							500,000
India.....	765,000	100,000	1,545,000	1,824,000	2,117,000	895,000	\$1,355,000	195,400	349,000	9,145,400
Indonesia.....	115,000	100,000	208,000	23,000	113,000	25,000		3,900	204,000	791,900
Israel.....	240,000	330,000	1,220,000	1,320,000	240,000	85,000		9,000	57,000	3,501,000
Pakistan.....	31,000	50,000	545,000	438,000	490,000	650,000	245,000	142,400	164,000	2,755,400
Poland.....	262,900	840,000	1,105,000	765,000	185,000	1,150,000	1,575,000	32,800		5,913,700
Spain.....	322,350	100,000	1,382,000	365,000		454,000		8,000	178,000	2,809,350
Turkey.....			100,000							100,000
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	217,400	100,000	155,000		287,000	475,000		20,000		1,254,400
Uruguay.....			160,000	4,000						164,000
Yugoslavia.....	410,400	330,000	740,000	385,000	450,000	1,095,000	300,000	25,300	109,000	3,794,700
Total.....	2,464,050	2,000,000	8,000,000	5,174,000	4,102,000	5,177,000	3,475,000	524,100	1,460,000	32,376,150

TABLE 2.—*Proposed uses in fiscal year 1960 of uncommitted proceeds of title I, Public Law 480, sales agreements signed through Mar. 31, 1959*

UNDER PERMANENT AUTHORIZATIONS

[In dollar equivalents at Treasury selling rates]

Country	Mutual security program: Exports to third countries (sec. 104(d))	United States Information Agency		Department of Agriculture		Department of Defense: Military family housing (Public Law 765)	Department of State		Total
		Publications programs (sec. 104(i))	Binational centers (sec. 104(j))	Market development (sec. 104(a))	Utilization research (sec. 104(a))		Educational exchange (Public Law 584) (sec. 104(h))	American-sponsored schools (sec. 104(i))	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Argentina.....							\$43,246		\$43,246
Austria.....	\$54,459								54,459
Brazil.....				\$11,801			652,648		664,449
Burma.....			\$508,245	270,901			400,000	\$250,000	1,429,146
Ceylon.....		\$100,666		128,000			450,000		678,666
Chile.....				163,260					163,260
China, Republic of.....							377,375		377,375
Colombia.....				36,000			865,000		901,000
Ecuador.....			64,798	1,170			88,200	46,800	200,968
Finland.....						\$575,000	1,000,000		1,575,000
France.....	8,538,469			522,988	\$1,755,000	11,126,816	1,827,145		23,769,418
Germany.....				17,000					17,000
Greece.....		150,500	501,667	109,187				500,000	1,261,354
India.....		1,701,000		1,007,116	1,409,500		3,400,000		7,517,616
Indonesia.....		250,000			255,500				7,503,500
Israel.....		100,000		360,158	680,000				1,140,158
Italy.....				192,072			300,000		2,192,072
Japan.....	2,024,950					1,700,000			9,411,362
Mexico.....				475,226		7,386,412	600,060		1,075,286
Pakistan.....		200,000		375,005	609,500		2,000,000		3,184,505
Peru.....		10,326		147,569					157,895
Philippines.....				6,723					6,723
Poland.....				138,669	3,041,000				3,179,669
Portugal.....				53,300					53,300
Spain.....				570,000	1,116,000		850,000	162,305	2,698,305
Thailand.....			273,649						273,649

Turkey.....	200,000	67,000	29,054	257,500	5,000,000	900,000	895,000	7,348,554
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	175,000	-----	32,030	611,500	-----	350,000	500,000	1,668,530
United Kingdom.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Uruguay.....	-----	80,000	1,803	-----	-----	300,000	-----	1,803
Vietnam.....	-----	98,461	15,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	395,000
Yugoslavia.....	196,922	-----	-----	-----	-----	875,000	-----	295,383
Undistributed.....	-----	-----	338,445	2,621,000	-----	-----	-----	3,734,445
	-----	-----	610,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	610,000
Total.....	10,617,878	1,593,720	5,612,477	12,256,500	25,787,228	15,278,674	2,354,105	76,584,996

Availability of Public Law 480 currencies.—As indicated in table 3, sales agreements from the inception of title I (Public Law 480) through March 31, 1959, totaled \$3.5 billion, adjusted in several cases for shortfalls in deliveries of the commodities. Commitments of \$2.4 billion for loans and grants under these agreements and authorizations for other uses, including Treasury sales, have reduced the amount available for 1960 programs to the equivalent of \$319 million at the exchange rate specified in the sales agreements, or \$230 million at Treasury selling rates.

TABLE 3.—*Amounts available and proposed authorizations of sales proceeds of title I, Public Law 480, sales agreements signed through Mar. 31, 1959*

[In thousands of dollar equivalents]

Value of sales agreements, Mar. 31, 1959 (table 4)-----	\$3, 482, 153
Less amount of sales proceeds committed for—	
Loans and grants in purchasing country (table 6)-----	2, 394, 408
Treasury sales to appropriations and funds (table 4):	
For section 104(k) scientific activities-----	1 5, 585
For general expenses of the United States-----	547, 755
Other purposes (table 5)-----	215, 509
Unallocated balance at rates specified in sales agreements----	318, 896
Less adjustment due to exchange rate differentials-----	88, 446
Unallocated balance at Treasury selling rates-----	230, 450
Less proposed use in 1960 (table 7):	
Requested congressional action:	
Appropriations to purchase foreign currencies-----	24, 453
Authorizations to expend foreign currencies-----	7, 923
	32, 376
Permanent authorizations not requiring congressional action---	76, 585
Remaining unallocated balance for use after 1960-----	121, 489

¹ At Treasury selling rates, the dollar equivalent of these currencies is equal to the 1959 appropriation of \$5.1 million.

The tables which follow are designed to provide greater detail on the activities in various countries involving the use of foreign currencies under Public Law 480. Tables 4 and 6 show by country the value of the sales agreements through March 31, 1959, the amounts which have been allocated to the Treasury for sale to appropriations and funds for the payment of U.S. obligations and the amounts committed for loans and grants. Table 5 shows by country the amounts allocated, or to be allocated, to other agencies for authorized programs.

Table 7 indicates the amounts available in each country for U.S. agency programs as of June 30, 1959, the proposed uses in 1960 in each country both under permanent authorizations and under the requests for congressional action presented above, and the balances remaining. In some cases these balances, particularly the larger ones, are available for any authorized program. In most others, they are earmarked by the sales agreements or informal understandings accompanying them for agricultural market development or other specific programs for obligation after 1960.

TABLE 4.—Cumulative sales agreements by country under title I, Public Law 480, through Mar. 31, 1959, uses by major category, and estimated balances available

[In thousands of dollar equivalents]

Country	At rates specified in sales agreements				Estimated authorizations for other U.S. agency programs through June 30, 1959	Estimated unallocated balances June 30, 1959, available for U.S. agency programs	
	Total value of sales agreements	Commitments for loans and grants in purchasing country	Allocations and reservations for Treasury sale (and credit to CCC) through June 30, 1959			At rates specified in sales agreements	At Treasury selling rates
			For general expenses	For sec. 104(k) scientific activities			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Argentina.....	\$31, 100	\$20, 000	\$9, 850	-----	\$955	\$295	\$76
Austria.....	40, 900	26, 300	2, 083	-----	12, 313	204	206
Brazil.....	179, 920	149, 222	21, 840	-----	5, 720	3, 137	1, 728
Burma.....	40, 700	32, 550	4, 842	-----	498	2, 810	2, 857
Ceylon.....	14, 900	11, 470	1, 860	-----	300	1, 270	1, 279
Chile.....	39, 600	31, 680	5, 831	-----	1, 762	327	163
China, Republic of.....	21, 900	13, 900	6, 750	-----	750	500	377
Colombia.....	39, 290	28, 750	6, 648	-----	2, 671	1, 221	901
Ecuador.....	9, 362	7, 230	1, 067	-----	762	303	277
Finland.....	38, 757	26, 067	3, 087	\$600	7, 440	1, 563	1, 576
France.....	57, 910	13, 989	9, 020	250	7, 805	26, 846	25, 293
Germany.....	1, 197	-----	120	-----	1, 060	17	17
Greece.....	66, 000	47, 770	14, 480	-----	1, 995	1, 755	1, 761
Iceland.....	8, 045	6, 451	1, 371	-----	148	75	49
India.....	658, 200	547, 500	65, 820	515	10, 657	33, 708	34, 093
Indonesia.....	96, 700	77, 400	15, 081	-----	1, 160	3, 059	1, 415
Iran.....	12, 415	8, 267	2, 814	-----	1, 331	4	4
Israel.....	131, 257	111, 483	13, 126	885	1, 121	4, 642	4, 642
Italy.....	152, 900	106, 750	18, 257	-----	24, 821	3, 072	3, 072
Japan.....	146, 332	105, 581	305	-----	30, 790	9, 657	9, 657
Korea.....	131, 990	108, 490	19, 550	-----	3, 151	799	799
Mexico.....	28, 200	20, 700	2, 900	-----	2, 250	2, 350	2, 350
Netherlands.....	254	-----	25	-----	228	-----	-----
Pakistan.....	268, 250	209, 360	26, 824	325	1, 635	30, 106	30, 150
Paraguay.....	3, 000	2, 250	559	-----	191	-----	-----
Peru.....	21, 930	15, 671	3, 489	-----	2, 118	651	622
Philippines.....	14, 400	9, 300	2, 993	-----	1, 691	416	416
Poland.....	138, 000	-----	13, 800	910	740	122, 550	53, 443
Portugal.....	7, 100	3, 400	1, 602	-----	1, 971	127	129
Spain.....	394, 322	207, 936	146, 463	250	29, 969	9, 704	7, 160
Thailand.....	4, 600	2, 050	970	-----	1, 305	275	274
Turkey.....	186, 525	100, 672	72, 483	150	3, 878	9, 342	7, 626
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	44, 500	19, 825	10, 771	153	776	12, 975	13, 036
United Kingdom.....	48, 355	-----	220	-----	47, 455	680	663
Uruguay.....	9, 800	7, 450	980	-----	-----	1, 370	560
Vietnam.....	6, 000	4, 500	870	-----	300	330	325
Yugoslavia.....	387, 542	310, 444	39, 004	535	3, 641	33, 917	24, 618
Undistributed ¹	-----	-----	-----	1, 012	150	-1, 162	-1, 162
Total.....	3, 482, 153	2, 394, 408	547, 755	5, 585	215, 509	318, 896	230, 460

¹ Represents authorized uses of foreign currencies for which the specific currencies to be used are not yet determined.

TABLE 5.—Cumulative authorizations, other than appropriations, through June 30, 1959, for U.S. agency programs overseas under title I, Public Law 480, sales agreements signed through Mar. 31, 1959

[In thousands of dollar equivalents at rates specified in sales agreements]

Country	Mutual security program: Exports to third countries (sec. 104(d))	United States Information Agency		Department of Agriculture		Department of Defense		Department of State			Total authorizations
		Publications programs (sec. 104(i))	Binational centers (sec. 104(j))	Market development (sec. 104(a))	Agricultural fairs (sec. 104(m)) ¹	Joint projects (sec. 104(c))	Military family housing (Public Law 765)	Expenses under sec. 502(b) Mutual Security Act, 1954 (sec. 104(f))	Educational exchange (sec. 104(h))	American-sponsored schools (sec. 104(j))	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Argentina.....				\$412				\$10	\$533		\$955
Austria.....	\$806	\$75	\$490	1,040			\$9,702		200		12,313
Brazil.....		524	296	1,665		\$1,754		10	980	\$492	5,720
Burma.....		250		248							498
Ceylon.....									300		300
Chile.....				464		88		10	1,200		1,762
China, Republic of.....									750		1,750
Colombia.....		125	261	1,166		69		10	500	540	2,671
Ecuador.....			50	275				5	212	220	762
Finland.....	3,691	788		1,002			1,350	109	500		7,440
France.....	2,010	250		1,844					3,001	701	7,805
Germany.....				1,060							1,060
Greece.....		100		1,395						500	1,995
Iceland.....									148		148
India.....	5,982			1,752	\$1,125				1,798		10,657
Indonesia.....		425		244					491		1,160
Iran.....		140	250	196							
Israel.....				1,099							1,331
Italy.....	10,000	500	155	5,228			7,938	22		1,000	1,121
Japan.....	8,564			3,221			17,000	10			24,821
Korea.....		100	23	128					1,995		30,790
Mexico.....			400	750			2,000		900		3,151
Netherlands.....				228					600	500	2,250
Pakistan.....		200		396							228
									1,039		1,635

TABLE 6.—*Cumulative commitments for loans and grants in purchasing country in title I, Public Law 480, sales agreements signed through Mar. 31, 1959*

[In thousands of dollar equivalents at rates specified in sales agreements]

Country	Common defense assistance grants (sec. 104(c))	Economic development grants (sec. 104(e))	Private enterprise loans (sec. 104(e))	Economic development loans (sec. 104(g))	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Argentina.....				\$20,000	\$20,000
Austria.....				26,300	26,300
Brazil.....				149,222	149,222
Burma.....		\$6,000		26,550	32,550
Ceylon.....		2,140	\$3,700	5,630	11,470
Chile.....				31,680	31,680
China, Republic of.....	\$10,900		3,000		13,900
Colombia.....			3,370	25,380	28,750
Ecuador.....			460	6,770	7,230
Finland.....			2,059	24,008	26,067
France.....			13,989		13,989
Greece.....		7,470	2,900	37,400	47,770
Iceland.....			765	5,686	6,451
India.....		89,800	73,900	383,800	547,500
Indonesia.....				77,400	77,400
Iran.....	5,763			2,504	8,267
Israel.....			19,827	91,656	111,483
Italy.....			6,250	100,500	106,750
Japan.....				105,581	105,581
Korea.....	106,490		2,000		108,490
Mexico.....			7,100	13,600	20,700
Pakistan.....	79,260	12,300	28,700	89,100	209,360
Paraguay.....				2,250	2,250
Peru.....			1,950	13,721	15,671
Philippines.....	3,100		1,000	5,200	9,300
Portugal.....				3,400	3,400
Spain.....	9,500			198,436	207,936
Thailand.....				2,050	2,050
Turkey.....	57,392		12,980	30,300	100,672
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....			6,225	13,600	19,825
Uruguay.....			2,450	5,000	7,450
Vietnam.....			1,500	3,000	4,500
Yugoslavia.....		105,944		204,500	310,444
Total.....	272,405	223,654	194,125	1,704,224	2,394,408
Loans.....			194,125	1,704,224	1,898,349
Grants.....	272,405	223,654			496,059

TABLE 7.—*Proposed use of uncommitted proceeds of title I, Public Law 480, sales agreements signed through Mar. 31, 1959*

[In dollar equivalents at Treasury selling rates]

Country	Unallocated balance, June 30, 1959	Proposed uses under perma- nent author- izations	Proposed uses requiring new congressional authorizations	Remaining unallocated balance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Argentina.....	\$76,245	\$43,246		\$32,999
Austria.....	205,737	54,459	\$151,000	278
Brazil.....	1,727,935	664,449	908,000	155,486
Burma.....	2,856,668	1,429,146	418,600	1,008,922
Ceylon.....	1,278,894	678,666	166,700	433,528
Chile.....	163,260	163,260		
China, Republic of.....	377,375	377,375		
Colombia.....	901,000	901,000		
Ecuador.....	276,528	200,968		75,560
Finland.....	1,575,911	1,575,000		911
France.....	25,293,020	23,769,418	500,000	1,023,602
Germany.....	17,035	17,000		35
Greece.....	1,760,677	1,261,354		499,323
Iceland.....	49,218			49,218
India.....	34,092,849	7,517,616	9,145,400	17,429,833
Indonesia.....	1,415,032	505,500	791,900	117,632
Iran.....	3,947			3,947
Israel.....	4,642,420	1,140,153	3,501,000	1,262
Italy.....	3,071,601	2,192,072		879,629
Japan.....	9,656,550	9,411,362		245,188
Korea.....	798,535			798,535
Mexico.....	2,350,310	1,075,286		1,275,024
Pakistan.....	30,149,764	3,184,505	2,755,400	24,209,859
Peru.....	622,300	157,895		464,405
Philippines.....	415,706	6,723		408,983
Poland.....	53,443,263	3,179,669	5,915,700	44,347,894
Portugal.....	128,921	53,300		75,621
Spain.....	7,159,529	2,698,305	2,809,350	1,651,874
Thailand.....	273,549	273,549		
Turkey.....	7,626,269	7,348,554	100,000	177,715
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	13,036,014	1,668,530	1,254,400	10,113,084
United Kingdom.....	663,253	1,803		661,450
Uruguay.....	560,269	395,000	164,000	1,269
Vietnam.....	324,921	295,383		29,538
Yugoslavia.....	24,617,649	3,734,445	3,794,700	17,088,504
Undistributed.....	-1,162,000	610,000		-1,772,000
Total.....	230,450,154	76,584,996	32,376,150	121,489,008

TOTAL FOREIGN CURRENCY AVAILABILITY AND USES

The preceding analysis has been limited to foreign currencies acquired through the sale of surplus agricultural commodities as authorized by the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480). By far the largest amount of foreign currencies being acquired by the United States today results from that act. However, since the close of World War II, the U.S. Government has obtained considerable amounts of currencies without purchase under several other provisions of law.

The general picture, covering all U.S.-owned foreign currencies, for the fiscal years 1958-60, is presented below. The budgetary impact of Public Law 480 currencies must be viewed by the executive branch and the Congress within this broader framework.

Need for foreign currencies.—The U.S. Government carries on extensive activities abroad, involving almost every country in the world. In the normal course of these worldwide operations, it has need for and it acquires large amounts of currencies of many countries. Some of these currencies are acquired through Government agencies' activities; others must be purchased.

Recent estimates indicate that Government agencies will require about \$1.9 billion of foreign currencies in the fiscal year 1960 to perform their regular operations abroad, as indicated in table 8. The approximate supply of currencies available in the Treasury for sale to agencies in fiscal 1960 to meet these regular needs is estimated to be \$0.5 billion. However, only about \$0.2 billion of this amount can be used to meet 1960 needs because the availability of currencies of individual countries does not match the needs for the currencies of those countries. This leaves a total of about \$1.7 billion of foreign currencies which will need to be purchased by our disbursing officers commercially.

In 50 of the 65 countries listed in table 8 the approximate supply of currencies available in fiscal 1960 is less than our anticipated needs for regular operations, with the result that the United States will have to purchase the currencies of these 50 countries. With respect to total value almost nine-tenths of the U.S. agency requirements are concentrated in four countries in which the United States receives foreign currencies in much smaller amounts; namely, Germany, Japan, France, and the United Kingdom. The preponderance of currencies available to the Treasury for sale to agencies for regular operations is in countries such as Spain, India, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Turkey, and Israel where our needs are much less.

Specially authorized foreign currency programs are carried out at a cost to the American taxpayer. In "currency shortage" countries, the disbursing officer must purchase currencies to meet regular agency needs. To the extent that specially authorized uses of these same currencies drain off amounts otherwise available to reduce the requirement for commercial purchases these uses cost dollars. There is a cost for the use of foreign currencies from unrestricted Treasury

accounts for specially authorized programs even in the relatively few countries where currencies are available considerably in excess of regular program needs. This is also true where the use of the currencies has been restricted by international agreement, e.g., proceeds from the sale of surplus farm commodities available only for loans, grants, or other specified purposes. In these cases the cost to the United States is no more than the value of the goods and services for which the currencies were obtained.

TABLE 8.—Requirements and availability of foreign currencies for the payment of United States obligations

[In millions of dollar equivalents]

Country	Estimated requirements fiscal year 1960	Approximate supply fiscal year 1960 ¹	Approximate amounts available for use after fiscal year 1960	Approximate requirement for purchase of currencies in fiscal year 1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Afghanistan.....	\$0.5			\$0.5
Argentina.....	2.4	\$0.7		1.7
Australia.....	3.1	.9		2.2
Austria.....	3.1	.7		2.4
Belgium.....	4.7	.4		4.2
Bolivia.....	.2	.1		(*)
Brazil.....	5.8	7.3	\$1.4	
Burma.....	1.2	3.9	2.7	
Cambodia.....	1.4	.4		1.0
Ceylon.....	.5	1.5	1.0	
Chile.....	1.6	.4		1.3
China, Republic of.....	8.3	1.1		7.2
Colombia.....	1.3	1.2		.1
Costa Rica.....	1.2	(*)		1.2
Cuba.....	.5	.4		.1
Denmark.....	1.5	.1		1.5
Dominican Republic.....	.3	(*)		.2
Ecuador.....	.7	(*)		.7
Ethiopia.....	3.0	(*)		3.0
Finland.....	1.6	1.3		.3
France.....	308.8	24.2		284.6
Germany.....	787.4	47.2		740.2
Greece.....	9.0	1.8		7.1
Guatemala.....	.6	(*)		.5
Haiti.....	.1	(*)		.1
Honduras.....	.3	(*)		.3
Hong Kong.....	3.2	(*)		3.2
Hungary.....	.1	.9	.7	
Iceland.....	2.9	.9		2.0
India.....	7.4	70.2	62.8	
Indonesia.....	1.5	5.6	4.1	
Iran.....	5.1	.1		5.0
Iraq.....	2.1	(*)		2.0
Israel.....	6.6	25.7	19.1	
Italy.....	69.1	10.0		59.0
Japan.....	329.6	33.3		296.3
Jordan.....	.4	(*)		.4
Korea.....	36.8	5.0		31.8
Laos.....	.4	(*)		.4
Malaya.....	.8	(*)		.8
Malta.....	1.1	(*)		1.1
Mexico.....	3.0	.6		2.4
Morocco.....	12.3	.9		11.3
Netherlands.....	3.7	3.7		
New Zealand.....	1.2	.1		1.0

See footnotes at end of table, p. 24.

TABLE 8.—Requirements and availability of foreign currencies for the payment of United States obligations—Continued

[In millions of dollar equivalents]

Country	Estimated requirements fiscal year 1960	Approximate supply fiscal year 1960 ¹	Approximate amounts available for use after fiscal year 1960	Approximate requirement for purchase of currencies in fiscal year 1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nicaragua.....	\$0.2	(*)		\$0.1
Norway.....	2.4	\$1.0		1.4
Pakistan.....	3.6	30.4	\$26.8	
Paraguay.....	.2	(*)		.2
Peru.....	2.0	.4		1.5
Philippines.....	47.4	4.1		43.4
Poland.....	3.2	12.6	9.5	
Portugal.....	1.3	.1		1.2
Singapore.....	.6	(*)		.6
Spain.....	16.5	86.1	69.6	
Switzerland.....	1.8	.1		1.7
Thailand.....	3.8	.6		3.2
Tunisia.....	.5	(*)		.5
Turkey.....	6.6	31.4	24.8	
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	1.4	7.7	6.2	
United Kingdom.....	187.7	6.0		181.7
Uruguay.....	.6	1.0	.4	
Venezuela.....	1.3	.1		1.1
Vietnam.....	2.9	1.6		1.4
Yugoslavia.....	2.7	40.1	37.4	
Total.....	1,922.6	474.1	266.4	1,714.8

¹ Excludes U.S.-owned currencies available only for loans and grants in foreign countries or for specific U.S. agency programs without charge to appropriations, estimated in total at \$3,115.5 million.

* Less than \$50,000.

Sources of foreign currencies.—Within the limits established by title I of Public Law 480, any agricultural commodity found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply may be sold for foreign currencies, so long as precautions are taken that such sales do not displace normal trade (i.e., regular sales for dollars) or unduly disrupt world market prices.

The Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, also includes several provisions under which foreign currencies accrue to the credit of the United States. Section 402 of that act specifies that a certain amount of the mutual security appropriations shall be used only to purchase surplus agricultural commodities for sale to foreign countries for their currencies. Section 505(a) of the act authorizes the sale of any commodities or services for foreign currencies, and section 103(c) of the act authorizes the sale of military equipment, materials, and services for foreign currencies.

The Mutual Security Act also requires a country receiving aid to deposit in a special account an amount of its currency equal to either the local sales value of the nonmilitary commodity aid it receives or to the commensurate value of our dollar aid expenditures. These deposits are called counterpart. Generally, 10 percent of this counterpart (except in some countries where the amount may be less) must be transferred to U.S. Treasury accounts and is available for general U.S. use. The remaining 90 percent portion of counterpart funds is owned by the foreign country and remains in its custody for use only

for mutual security purposes agreed to by the United States. None of these country-owned currencies is included in the tables herein.

Section 142(a)(9) of the Mutual Security Act also authorizes the receipt of currencies contributed by the foreign government for the local expenses of U.S. military assistance advisory groups abroad.

Other collections of foreign currencies arise from various governmental activities. Under an intergovernmental defense agreement, Japan has agreed to bear a part of the cost of our forces defending that country by contributing yen to assist in meeting some local costs. Sales of U.S. Government surplus property and settlement of World War II lend-lease debts for foreign currencies are authorized under several laws and international agreements. Under the Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402), American exporters of books, periodicals, and motion pictures contract with the U.S. Government (informational media guaranty fund) to exchange the foreign currencies they receive in the sale of their materials for dollars. Other currencies are also received in payment for consular services, interest on deposits of currencies in foreign banks, etc.

In addition to the above, some foreign currencies are acquired as loan repayments. Beginning in fiscal year 1955, for example, the Mutual Security Act authorized repayment of mutual security loans in foreign currencies. Interest and principal repayments are now also beginning on economic development loans made to foreign countries under Public Law 480. Repayment of loans to private enterprises made under Public Law 480 will begin in 1960. Development Loan Fund loans and interest often may be repaid in the currency of the borrowing country.

In summary, most currencies accruing to the credit of the United States result from past or current international agreements authorized under several laws. In most cases, these international agreements reflect either sales arrangements, wherein commodities (usually surplus agricultural commodities) are sold to a foreign purchaser for currencies, or they reflect loan agreements, wherein dollars or foreign currencies themselves are lent to foreign borrowers and may be repaid in the currency of the borrower. Currencies also become available in much smaller amounts under special international agreements and the normal operations of the U.S. Government abroad.

Table 9 indicates amounts owed to the United States at the beginning and end of each of the 3 years 1958-60, which are payable in foreign currencies, even though the payment may not be due until some future year. Loan agreements, for example, provide for repayment over periods up to 40 years. As shown in the table, uncollected balances totaled \$1.6 billion at the end of fiscal 1958, and are estimated to rise to \$2.1 billion by the end of fiscal 1959 and further to \$2.7 billion by June 30, 1960. The estimated increase reflects largely the effects of loans and other agreements under Public Law 480, and the expanding loan activity of the Development Loan Fund.

TABLE 9.—*Potential availability of foreign currencies (currencies receivable, earnings, and collections)*[Fiscal years. In millions of dollar equivalents ¹]

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Uncollected balances, beginning of year:			
Outstanding loans:			
Development Loan Fund.....		\$1.5	\$55.2
Mutual security program.....	\$245.0	428.7	553.7
Public Law 480.....	169.3	303.2	518.1
Other agreements:			
Mutual security program.....	259.5	185.9	85.9
Public Law 480.....	662.6	699.0	874.0
Surplus property and lend-lease.....	31.3	29.4	28.5
Total.....	1,367.7	1,647.8	2,115.4
Additions (accruals and earnings) during the year:			
New loans and interest accrued:			
Development Loan Fund.....	1.5	54.2	172.0
Mutual security program.....	183.7	130.8	109.3
Public Law 480.....	133.9	217.2	239.2
Other new agreements:			
Mutual security program.....	231.6	210.3	198.1
Public Law 480.....	746.1	1,050.0	1,050.0
Surplus property and lend-lease.....	59.6	57.7	57.7
Earnings other than under agreements.....	133.2	103.7	79.6
Total.....	1,489.7	1,823.9	1,905.9
Deduct—			
Collections during the year (see table 10).....	1,185.8	1,331.3	1,308.6
Other reductions in amounts due.....	23.9	25.0	23.0
Uncollected balances, end of year.....	1,647.8	2,115.4	2,689.7
Estimated availability for use of these balances is as follows:			
Available only for loans and grants in foreign countries.....	\$766.5	\$836.0	\$1,063.8
Available for U.S. purposes.....	881.3	1,279.4	1,625.9

¹ At rates specified in loan and sales agreements, except surplus property and lend-lease at Treasury selling rates.

The summary in table 10 shows cash collections, expenditures, and balances for the same 3-year period. This table reflects the inflow and outflow of all U.S.-owned foreign currencies. (It excludes foreign currencies held in trust, of which \$37.5 million were on hand at the end of 1958.)

The cash balances carried forward at the end of the fiscal year 1960 are estimated to total \$2.6 billion. Of this amount, approximately \$1 billion is estimated to be available for U.S. agency purposes—either for special programs or for general U.S. use. The remainder is expected to be available under international agreement or under law only for loans and grants in foreign countries.

TABLE 10.—*Summary of collections, expenditures, and balances of foreign currencies*
[Fiscal years. In millions of dollar equivalents ¹]

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Cash balances brought forward (in Treasury and agency accounts):			
Public Law 480, sales of agricultural commodities (title I).....	\$1,079.9	\$1,412.4	\$1,863.6
Mutual security proceeds of sales of agricultural and other commodities.....	309.7	318.9	323.4
Development Loan Fund.....			.5
Other.....	55.9	51.8	95.1
Subtotal.....	1,445.5	1,783.0	2,282.5
Collections:			
Public Law 480, sales of agricultural commodities (title I).....	686.1	850.0	975.0
Mutual security:			
Proceeds of sales of agricultural and other commodities.....	290.4	270.7	149.8
U.S. portion of counterpart deposits.....	16.9	9.5	9.0
Other mutual security collections.....	14.0	41.7	20.0
Other nonloan collections:			
Contributions for support of U.S. forces abroad.....	74.6	50.0	30.0
Surplus property and lend-lease.....	61.2	58.7	57.3
Informational media guaranties.....	7.1	4.3	5.6
Miscellaneous.....	35.5	37.7	31.6
Loan repayments (principal and interest):			
Development Loan Fund.....		.5	6.4
Public Law 480 loans.....		2.4	14.6
Mutual security loans.....		5.8	9.3
Subtotal.....	1,185.8	1,331.3	1,308.6
Deduct—			
Sales for dollars to appropriations and funds:			
For credit to miscellaneous receipts.....	192.6	156.0	122.7
For credit to appropriations and funds.....	77.9	74.5	85.1
Expenditures in agency accounts (see table 11).....	526.9	589.0	759.8
Adjustment due to changes in exchange rates.....	-50.7	-12.3	-15.8
Cash balances carried forward (in Treasury and agency accounts).....	1,783.0	2,282.5	2,607.7
Estimated availability for use of these balances is as follows:			
Available only for loans or grants in foreign countries....	\$1,064.5	\$1,426.4	\$1,587.9
Available for U.S. purposes.....	718.6	856.2	1,019.9

¹ Collections at rates specified in loan and sales agreements, except nonloan collections. Nonloan collections, sales, and expenditures at Treasury selling rates.

Limits on uses of foreign currencies.—The amount of foreign currencies accruing to the credit of the United States is large and is increasing, as tables 9 and 10 illustrate. However, international agreements restrict the use of much of these currencies, with the result that they cannot be treated as if they were substitutable for appropriated dollars.

First, sales of agricultural commodities, through which most of the currencies are acquired, are often largely concessional. In these transactions the purchasing country seeks to minimize the real cost of the sales to itself in terms of export of its resources. This practice comes about in part because the sales are generally over and above the amount of exports the United States could sell in the international market on commercial terms (for dollars), and in part because U.S. foreign policy usually has the objective of aiding the economic development of the country involved. As a result, large amounts of currencies acquired by the United States from the sale of farm commodities are restricted by the purchase agreement so they can only be loaned or granted back to the buying country for its economic development.

Second, virtually all of the currencies are inconvertible under the laws and regulations of the purchasing country. This means they cannot be freely used to buy goods in third countries. Neither can they be exchanged for another currency which we may be able to use. Similarly, a country which limits convertibility of its currency is usually unwilling to accept its own currency in payment, in any large amount, for exports, which represent a net drain on the country.

Third, various provisions of law authorize the use of some of these currencies for special U.S. programs without charge to agency appropriations. During the negotiation of international sales agreements, these special uses for U.S. programs may be indicated to the foreign government. An informal understanding about their use may thus result. Some of the currencies collected must therefore be husbanded and then allocated for these specially authorized programs. In many countries this results in a reduction in currencies that might otherwise have been available to sell to agencies to meet their regular local expenses. This in turn means the United States foregoes Treasury receipts, and in "currency-shortage" countries may in effect be spending dollars for these specially authorized programs.

Congressional review of foreign currency uses.—Currencies received by the United States in the course of its operations are available for general sale by the Treasury to Federal agencies for meeting any foreign currency costs of agency programs, unless there is a specific provision of law or international agreement prohibiting or limiting the use of the currencies. Normally, when an agency requires foreign currencies to carry out its activities, it must, by Treasury regulation, seek to buy such currencies from the Treasury Department. If that Department has the specifically requested currencies available, it sells them to the agency by charging the agency's appropriations accordingly. If the particular foreign currencies required are not available, they must be purchased through banking channels.

The dollar proceeds from Treasury sales are generally credited to the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury, but some dollar proceeds are credited to various revolving funds or appropriations as authorized by law. Public Law 480 requires the dollar proceeds from sale of Public Law 480 currencies to be credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Sales of currencies generated from the operations of the informational media guaranty fund are credited to that fund, and currencies obtained through the sale of military equipment under the Mutual Security Act are credited to the military assistance appropriation.

Prior to July 1953, except for a relatively small amount in the custody of the Treasury Department, most currencies were held by the Federal agencies administering the intergovernmental agreements under which the currencies were obtained. These currencies generally were not subject to the same fiscal and budgetary controls which govern the dollar funds of the Government, i.e., use of the currencies was not subject to regular appropriation processes or the usual rules for accountability and audit.

The Administration and the Congress recognized the need for a better system of control over the foreign currencies. This led to the enactment of section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1953, which provides that "foreign credits owed to or owned by the U.S. Treasury will not be available for expenditure after June 30, 1953, except as may be provided for annually in appropriation acts." A general appropriation act provision, which has been annually enacted since 1954, states that the U.S.-owned currencies may be used for program purposes carried on by an appropriation if such use is charged to the appropriation. Under this provision, expenditure of foreign currencies has been controlled by including in the regular dollar appropriations of Federal agencies sums sufficient for the purchase of foreign currencies needed for their programs.

Major exceptions to section 1415 have been made by the Congress in recent years. Most of the currencies derived from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities abroad have been made available by statute for expenditure for particular purposes without reimbursement to the Treasury from agency dollar appropriations. This is the situation with respect to those currencies received under section 402 of the Mutual Security Act and most of those received under title I of Public Law 480. In addition, currencies obtained under sections 505(a) and 103(c) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 may be used for mutual security purposes.

Foreign currencies acquired as repayments of mutual security loans must remain in a special account and await congressional authorization for their future use. Legislation has been proposed to the Congress by the President which would authorize the use of these currencies for Treasury sale to any appropriation, with amounts in excess of requirements for such use to be turned over to the Development Loan Fund. Since there is no statutory provision relating to Public Law 480 repayments, except an authorization for their use for educational exchange programs, any amounts not so used may be made available to sell to agencies to meet their regular program needs in accordance with section 1415. However, the loan agreements with the foreign governments specify that we must consider the economic condition of the country before any amount of loan repayments are to be used for U.S. purposes. Repayments of Development Loan Fund loans in foreign currencies are available for relending by the Development Loan Fund.

For the fiscal year 1960, it is expected that the equivalent of \$756 million of foreign currencies will be expended under permanent authorizations, while estimated Treasury sales of currencies charged to appropriations and other spending covered by authorizations in appropriation acts are estimated to total the equivalent of \$212 million. Thus, the practical effect of all legislation now in effect is that while section 1415 is applicable to currencies accruing from most sources, in

terms of volume it is applicable to only a limited part of the currencies being received.

Foreign currency programs not in budget totals.—All currencies purchased by agencies from the Treasury with their regular dollar appropriations or with special appropriations provided to purchase the currencies are reflected in the budget as dollar receipts and expenditures. The currencies so reflected come from many sources including the 10 percent of mutual security counterpart funds and at least 10 percent of Public Law 480 sales proceeds that are available for payment of U.S. obligations, contributions of foreign governments to the administrative expenses of the military advisory assistance groups, the receipts of the informational media guaranty fund derived from the sale of U.S. publications abroad, interest on deposits of currency funds, the disposal of surplus property, and similar operations. As indicated above their use is controlled through Treasury sale to appropriations with corresponding credits to miscellaneous receipts or specified funds.

A larger volume of currency use is not reflected in budget totals. These transactions are summarized in table 11.

The equivalent of \$692 million of the total of \$760 million equivalent extra-budgetary expenditures for 1960 projected in table 11 is for loans and grants in foreign countries. Of this amount \$132 million equivalent is for loans by the Export-Import Bank to American enterprises and certain foreign firms for the expansion of private enterprise overseas. These loans derive from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities under title I of Public Law 480, as do \$353 million equivalent of the loans and grants for economic development and the common defense administered by the ICA. In addition, the ICA will use, for similar purposes, \$207 million equivalent derived mainly from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities financed by the mutual security appropriation.

In this regard, it should be pointed out that granting or lending a country its own currency under Public Law 480 and the Mutual Security Act does not provide it with additional external resources as dollar appropriations do. No labor, capital equipment, and materials are provided which the country did not have before. Additional economic resources from outside a country's borders can only be furnished in the form of goods or dollars or other convertible currencies to be used for the purchase of goods. Thus, a country's own currencies are not a substitute for dollars in the mutual security or other assistance program for that country.

The remaining \$68 million equivalent of estimated expenditures for 1960 indicated in table 11 derive from Public Law 480 operations. These funds will be used to the extent of \$64 million equivalent for military family housing, agricultural market development, and educational activities under permanent authority for such use without further congressional action. The remaining \$3.7 million will be used for agricultural fairs, the acquisition of buildings, educational programs, or library acquisitions, under authorizations already enacted or requested above.

Informational tables on these currency uses which are not reflected in the budget totals are included in the budget document accompanying the information on related programs.

TABLE 11—Summary of transactions in agency accounts for use of currencies without dollar appropriations

[Fiscal years. In thousands of dollar equivalents¹]

	1958 actual	1959 estimate	1960 estimate
Program and financing			
Programs:			
1. Current authorizations (specified in appropriation acts) under Public Law 480: ²			
Library of Congress.....			\$2,464
Department of Agriculture.....		\$60	1,215
Department of State.....			1,984
Subtotal.....		60	5,663
2. Permanent authorizations (not specified in appropriation acts):			
(a) Programs under Public Law 480:			
Mutual security program.....	\$235,671	256,267	363,434
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	3,283	40,150	140,190
United States Information Agency.....	186	3,811	5,270
Department of Agriculture.....	6,176	10,470	24,408
Department of Defense.....	32,208	33,735	25,105
Department of State.....	4,615	6,559	8,482
Subtotal.....	282,139	350,992	566,839
(b) Mutual security program.....	322,132	361,523	147,048
(c) Development Loan Fund.....			2,000
(d) Department of State.....	536	97	
Subtotal.....	322,668	361,620	149,048
Total obligations.....	604,806	712,672	721,600
Financing:			
Unobligated balance brought forward (—).....	—371,916	—1,454,348	—1,580,794
Unobligated balance carried forward.....	1,454,348	1,580,794	1,185,901
Unobligated balance no longer available.....	5,121	325	
Adjustment due to changes in exchange rates.....	13,838	503	213
Dollar value credited to appropriations.....	1,325	374	3,595
Total new authorizations.....	1,707,523	840,320	330,515
Authorizations are distributed as follows:			
Current authorizations (specified in appropriation acts) ¹		1,275	7,923
Permanent authorizations (not specified in appropriation acts):			
For loans and grants in foreign countries.....	1,647,730	784,517	245,887
For U.S. purposes:			
Public Law 480.....	57,960	54,256	76,585
Other.....	1,834	272	120
Analysis of expenditures			
Obligated balance brought forward.....	\$138,990	\$221,595	\$345,125
Obligations incurred (see above).....	604,806	712,672	721,600
Obligated balance carried forward (—).....	—221,595	—345,125	—306,964
Adjustment due to changes in exchange rates.....	5,025		
Adjustment of prior year obligations (—).....	—370	—144	
Expenditures.....	526,856	588,999	759,761
Expenditures are distributed as follows:			
1. From current authorizations (specified in appropriation acts) under Public Law 480: ¹			
Library of Congress.....			1,848
Department of Agriculture.....		10	1,215
Department of State.....			600
Subtotal.....		10	3,663
2. From permanent authorizations (not specified in appropriation acts):			
(a) Programs under Public Law 480:			
Mutual security program.....	230,981	234,259	353,300
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....		39,817	131,539
United States Information Agency.....	221	1,271	3,934
Department of Agriculture.....	3,571	8,338	11,600
Department of Defense.....	15,977	31,673	40,620
Department of State.....	1,413	7,308	8,182
Subtotal.....	252,163	322,666	549,175
(b) Mutual security program.....	274,157	266,226	206,923
(c) Development Loan Fund.....			
(d) Department of State.....	536	97	
Subtotal.....	274,693	266,323	206,923

¹ At Treasury selling rates, except loans and grants in purebasing countries at rates specified in loan and sales agreements.

² Excludes foreign currencies purebused by dollar appropriations for scientific activities as authorized by sec. 104(k) of Public Law 480, as amended.



July 30, 1959

16. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 3. p. 13563

SENATE

17. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960. Received and agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7040, but refused to recede from its amendment to increase financial contributions to States for civil defense from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000 (after rejecting a motion by Sen. Young, Ohio, 12 to 71, that the Senate recede). A further conference was requested and Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 13421-40, 13442, 13448-9. (See Digest 124 for a summary of items in the conference report of interest to this Department.)
18. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1960. The Appropriations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments this bill, H. R. 7978, p. D690
19. FOREIGN AFFAIRS; AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES. Ratified a protocol of amendment to the Convention on the Inter-American Institute of American Sciences. Sen. Mansfield stated that "The main purpose of the protocol is to reorganize and strengthen the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences as recommended by the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives established at the meetings of American chiefs of state in Panama in 1956. To this end, the protocol reconstitutes the membership of the Institute's Board of Directors to include more agricultural experts and revises the method of financing the Institute to put it on the same basis as the Pan American Union." pp. 13444-7, 13452-3
20. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Both Houses received from the President the semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480 during the period January 1 through June 30, 1959 (H. Doc. 206). pp. 13383, 13466
Sens. Keating, Scott, Javits, and McGee expressed their support for S. Con. Res. 66, to launch a Great White Fleet for the purpose of transporting food surpluses and other forms of aid to foreign nations. pp. 13400-1, 13402
21. BUDGET; PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd, Va., as chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, submitted and inserted a report on the Federal personnel in the executive branch, June and May 1959, and Pay in May and April 1959. pp. 13384-8
22. EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE; INFORMATION. Sen. Johnson inserted an article by Sen. Hennings, "Constitutional Law: The People's Right to Know," stating that a law was enacted in 1958 making it "clear" that the provisions of the U.S. Code allowing department heads to prescribe regulations for their departments, does not include withholding information from the public and that only in cases "where it is necessary in the effective exercise of another executive power and where divulgence of information would constitute a 'clear and present danger' ..." can information be withheld. pp. 13415-20
23. PURCHASING. Sen. Keating submitted amendments to S. 2391, the civil rights bill, including one with a section on a Commission on equal job opportunity under Government contracts. pp. 13392-6
24. TRANSPORTATION; TAXATION. Sen. Wiley inserted several letters from businessmen urging his support of legislation designed to limit the power of States to tax business engaged in interstate commerce. pp. 13412-3

Sen. Magnuson announced that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee planned to include Sen. Aiken's suggestion to study rural transportation in its overall transportation study.

Sen. Aiken stated that with this information he would not press for action on his resolution, S. Res. 151, to provide for a study of transportation in rural areas. p. 13421

25. RECLAMATION. Conferees were appointed on S. 994, to authorize the Interior Department to construct, operate, and maintain the Spokane Valley project, Washington and Idaho, and requested a conference. House conferees have not been appointed. pp. 13453-4
26. FORESTRY; RECREATION. Sen. Douglas stated that he hopes "The save-our-shorelines bill /S. 2460, to save and preserve, for the public use and benefit certain portions of shoreline areas of the United States/ which includes the Indiana Dunes, Padre Island, Tex., the Oregon Dunes, Cape Cod, and a number of other regions, may be speedily considered and passed." pp. 13458-9
27. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that Congress would be in session until "we have an effective ... labor reform bill," that Congress planned to take up civil rights, housing and roads before adjournment, that in the near future it would take up S. 1748, extension of Public Law 480, S. 812, the Youth Conservation Corps bill, S. 1282, relating to acreage allotments for durum wheat, S. 747, to provide for the conveyance of certain lands known as the Des Plaines Public Hunting and Refuge Area to Illinois, S. 1855, to increase certain limitations in Alaska, several private bills (listed in Record) that probably on Mon. it will consider the supplemental appropriation bill (H. R. 7978), and that the Defense Department appropriation bill (H. R. 7454) would be considered as soon as the House acts on it. pp. 13454, 13458
28. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 3. p. 13462

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

29. FOREIGN AID; SURPLUS FOOD. Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson inserting a statement by Sen. Williams, N. J., and two editorials favoring the proposed "White Fleet" program. pp. A6582-3
30. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Smith, Miss., inserting a letter to the editor of Life magazine critical of their article on farm subsidies as being "replete with distortions regarding Federal farm programs designed to turn city people still more against farmers," and suggesting that farm subsidies be placed in their "proper perspective." p. A6584
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtin inserting the results of a questionnaire sent to his constituents including the question of a "new farm plan." pp. A6602-3
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Hosmer inserting additional extracts from letters favoring his proposed farm plan. pp. A6635-6
31. INTEREST RATES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Simpson criticizing the delay in the passage of legislation requested by the administration on interest rate ceilings. pp. A6589-91
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Flynn stating "... let us vote against inflation by refusing to increase the interest rate on the national debt." p. A6607

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

JULY 31, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1959

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7978]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7978) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$609, 843, 845
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	466, 342, 263
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	1, 076, 186, 108
Total estimates considered by the Senate, including \$329,139,138 submitted in S. Docs. Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, and —	1, 218, 090, 555
Under budget estimates.....	141, 904, 447

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The committee considered an estimate submitted in Senate Document No. 38, dated July 17, 1959, for the use of foreign currencies under section 104 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, as follows:

Agency	Appropriations for expenditure in dollars	Appropriations for purchase of foreign currency	Authorizations to use foreign currency without dollar appropriations
Legislative branch: Library of Congress, collection and distribution of foreign Library materials.....	\$182, 875		\$2, 464, 050
Independent offices: National Science Foundation, scientific information activities overseas.....		\$2, 000, 000	
Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Research Service, salaries and expenses.....		8, 000, 000	
Department of Commerce: National Bureau of Standards, research and technical services.....		5, 174, 000	
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:			
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: Research and training.....		395, 000	
Public Health Service: Scientific activities overseas.....		3, 707, 000	
Department of the Interior:			
Departmental offices: Office of Saline Water, salaries and expenses.....		50, 000	
Bureau of Reclamation: General investigations.....		2, 210, 000	
Bureau of Mines:			
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....		2, 792, 000	
Health and safety.....		125, 000	
Department of State:			
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad.....			3, 475, 000
International educational exchange activities.....			1, 984, 100
Total.....	182, 875	24, 453, 000	7, 923, 150

Committee action is postponed at the present time. It is the recommendation of the committee that new budget estimates be submitted in January 1960, which will indicate in such total the cost in American dollars of the initiation and supervision of each proposed project which involves the use of foreign currencies. Furthermore, the agencies included in this document are directed to freeze any previously appropriated funds intended to be used in conjunction with this document. This is made necessary by reason of the postponement of the authority requested in the document until next year.

Doubts have been expressed as to whether the development of some of the proposed projects would produce results beneficial to the economy of the United States. In resubmitting the estimate, this matter should be gone into thoroughly by the executive branch.

Under existing procedures, the Department of Agriculture receives no credit from the allocation and use of most of the approximately \$4 billion of foreign currencies derived from Public Law 480 operations; except for the few authorized uses which require that dollars be appropriated to purchase these currencies prior to use by Government agencies.

This has resulted in an inequitable cost against the farm program for foreign aid and other overseas programs which ultimately use the bulk of these foreign currencies.

The committee requests that the Bureau of the Budget have the situation reviewed and then make the proper adjustments in reporting program costs to correct the inequitable treatment against the farm

program, and if necessary submit to the next Congress corrective legislative or budgetary proposals.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 170)	\$10, 500, 000
House allowance	10, 500, 000
Committee recommendation	10, 500, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing the full amount of \$10,500,000 authorized for 1960, under Public Law 86-70, for limited assistance to Alaska during the transitional period from Territorial status by helping to finance functions formerly performed by the Federal Government. Additional grants are authorized of \$6 million for 1961 and \$3 million for 1962.

EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

REVOLVING FUND, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 169) (to restore borrowing authority)	\$287, 285, 072
House allowance (for cash requirements in 1960)	100, 000, 000
Committee recommendation (for cash requirements in 1960)	116, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House in appropriating for this program under the Defense Production Act on the basis of providing for deliveries of material under existing commitments in fiscal year 1960, as opposed to the request to restore capital to the revolving fund by writing off the accumulated losses incurred under the use of the Treasury borrowing authority.

The committee is advised, however, that the cash requirements for 1960 would exceed the borrowing authority of \$2.1 billion by \$116 million. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$16 million, in order to provide a total appropriation to the revolving fund of \$116 million.

FUNDS TO CONTINUE THE "CARLOT MANGANESE PURCHASE PROGRAM"

The committee considered the request of Members of the Senate and representatives of the manganese producers for an appropriation of \$23 million to continue the "carlot manganese purchase program" until January 1, 1961.

This program has been carried out under the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, pursuant to a directive of the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization dated June 27, 1956, which extended the program until January 1, 1961, or until 28 million long-ton units had been delivered. The General Services Administration, the acquiring agency, has notified the producers that the 28 million long-ton units will be acquired on or about August 5, 1959, and that the program will be terminated on that date.

The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and the General Services Administration have advised the committee that the maximum defense stockpile objectives for manganese have been met and

and that there is no authority of law to continue the program under the provisions of the Defense Production Act, as amended. Therefore, the committee has not recommended the allowance of any funds to continue this program.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 169)-----	\$12, 000, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	3, 650, 000

The committee considered the request in House Document 169 for an additional \$12 million for salaries and expenses for allocation to various Federal agencies and departments for financing delegated responsibilities under the civil defense program, which was denied by the House.

The committee is advised that \$3,650,000 of the amount requested is for continuing such functions in seven of the agencies, and the remainder is for new programs. The committee is further advised that in most cases a like amount has been deleted from the regular budgets of those agencies. Therefore, the committee recommends inserting the item in the bill in the amount of \$3,650,000 for continuing the old functions in the program, with no allowance for any new programs.

Justifications furnished to the committee revealed that the cost of continuing activities was distributed as follows:

Department of Commerce-----	\$2, 113, 000
Health, Education, and Welfare-----	138, 100
Housing and Home Finance-----	125, 000
Interior-----	351, 800
Labor-----	150, 000
General Services Administration-----	760, 000
Post Office Department-----	12, 899
Total-----	3, 650, 799

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 182)-----	\$2, 700, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	2, 700, 000

The committee recommends inserting in the bill the item, as estimated in the amount of \$2,700,000 in House Document 182, to provide for the construction of a prototype regional protected underground control and operational center for one of the eight regional offices. This center would house the regular day-to-day operations of the regional office and would be designed to accommodate an expanded emergency staff of executive reservists and essential operating personnel from other Federal agencies.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision in the bill to provide that funds heretofore appropriated for the expenses of the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission shall remain available until June 30, 1961, which is the new termination date of the Commission.

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1959.....	\$20, 000
Appropriation, 1960.....	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. ——).....	20, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	20, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$20,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission.

Legislation (H.R. 4524) extending the life of the Commission to June 16, 1960, has passed both Houses of the Congress and is now awaiting the President's approval. The sum recommended is required to meet the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year.

COMMISSION ON FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1959.....	\$37, 700
Appropriation, 1960.....	37, 800
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 169).....	5, 000
House allowance.....	4, 500
Committee recommendation.....	4, 500

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$4,500 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Fine Arts. It is the view of the committee that the sum recommended, which is a reduction of \$500 below the supplemental estimate, along with the appropriation of \$37,800 in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960 (Public Law 86-60) is adequate to meet the expenses of the Commission during fiscal year 1960.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

1958 appropriation (supplemental).....	\$12, 500, 000
1959 appropriation (supplemental).....	50, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1960 (H. Doc. 169).....	27, 500, 000
House allowance.....	22, 470, 000
Committee recommendation.....	27, 500, 000

The committee recommends restoration of \$5,030,000, to provide the full budget estimate of \$27,500,000 for construction and further development of the additional Washington airport at Chantilly, Va. Of the restoration, \$2,450,000 is recommended for construction of a sewage disposal system to connect the airport to the Blue Plains treatment facility of the District of Columbia, and \$2,580,000 is to complete the construction of airport facilities without having to reduce their size or effectiveness in any way.

The committee also recommends increasing from \$400,000 to \$500,000 the amount in the proviso that may be used for an access road north from the airport.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 169)	\$5, 670
House allowance	5, 670
Committee recommendation	5, 670

The committee agrees with the House in providing the full amount of the budget estimate to settle six specific claims under the War Claims Act of 1948, as recently authorized.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation (NACA and NASA)	\$86, 286, 300
Regular estimate, 1960 (H. Doc. 173)	94, 430, 000
House allowance	91, 400, 000
Committee recommendation	94, 430, 000

Restoration of \$3,030,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the full budget estimate of \$94,430,000 for salaries and expenses. The committee also recommends a restoration of \$296,000, to provide the full budget estimate of \$3,181,000 in the limitation for expenses of travel.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1959 appropriation	\$50, 000, 000
Estimate, 1959 (H. Doc. 114)	20, 750, 000
Estimate, 1960 (H. Doc. 173)	333, 070, 000
House allowance	318, 675, 000
Committee recommendation	{ 20, 750, 000 333, 070, 000

The committee recommends that the following item be inserted in the bill:

For an additional amount for "Research and development," as authorized by Public Law 86-12, \$20,750,000, to remain available until expended.

The committee also recommends adding authorizations "for other items of a capital nature as authorized by law" and—

including not to exceed \$9,000 for representation allowance overseas and official entertainment expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Administrator.

Restoration is recommended in the amount of \$14,395,000, to provide the total budget estimate in House Document 173 of \$333,070,000. The committee also recommends restoration of 33, to provide the full budget estimate of 65 in the authorization to purchase passenger motor vehicles, and restoration of 19, to provide the full budget estimate of 38 as the number to be purchased for replacement only. The committee further recommends deletion of the proviso requiring 14 days' notification to the legislative committees before funds shall be available for other items of a capital nature which exceed \$250,000.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

1959 appropriation (NACA and NASA)	\$48, 000, 000
Estimate, 1959 (H. Doc. 114)	24, 250, 000
Estimate, 1960 (H. Doc. 173)	57, 800, 000
House allowance	52, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	{ 24, 250, 000
	{ 57, 800, 000

The committee recommends that the following item be inserted in the bill:

For an additional amount for "Construction and equipment," as authorized by Public Law 86-12, \$24,250,000, to remain available until expended.

Restoration is recommended in the amount of \$5,800,000, to provide the total budget estimate in House Document 173 of \$57,800,000. The committee further recommends deletion of the limitation "at Cleveland, Ohio" in the authorization for acquisition or condemnation of real property, and the deletion of the proviso requiring 14 days' notification to the legislative committees before funds shall be available for purposes authorized by section 3 of the authorization act.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation	\$1, 431, 800
1960 appropriation	1, 357, 000
Supplemental estimate	85, 000
House allowance	80, 000
Committee recommendation	80, 000

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance, a reduction of \$5,000 from the supplemental estimate for which the Board did not request restoration.

The funds proposed are required for the activity voluntary arbitration and emergency disputes, to defray the expenses of arbitration boards, special boards of adjustment, and emergency boards in the railroad and airline industries. The workload has increased substantially following a court decision in 1957 requiring that minor disputes be handled through a compulsory arbitration procedure. The extent of the workload increase was not anticipated when the regular estimates were considered.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation (to date)	\$150, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 169)	1, 050, 000
House allowance	850, 000
Committee recommendation	850, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$850,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The sum recommended is a reduction of \$200,000 in the supplemental estimate.

While the committee is in agreement with the objectives of the Commission, it feels that the sum recommended and a carryover balance of \$50,000 from previous appropriations is adequate for the programs of the Commission during fiscal year 1960.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA

1959 appropriation	\$150,000
1960 appropriation (regular act)	
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 169)	740,000
House allowance	666,000
Committee recommendation	740,000

The committee recommends \$740,000, the budget estimate, to meet the Commission's needs for fiscal year 1960.

The funds recommended are to carry out the purposes of Public Law 85-850 which established a commission to be known as the U.S. Study Commission on the Savannah, Altamaha, St. Marys, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, and Perdido-Escambia River Basins, and Intervening Areas.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

1959 appropriation	\$170,000
1960 appropriation (regular act)	
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 169)	800,000
House allowance	720,000
Committee recommendation	800,000

The committee recommends \$800,000, the budget estimate to meet the Commission's needs for fiscal year 1960.

The funds recommended are to carry out the purposes of section 203 of Public Law 85-843 which established a commission to be known as the U.S. Study Commission on the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe-San Antonio, Nueces, and San Jacinto River Basins and Intervening Areas.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 169)	\$8,000,000
House allowance	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

The committee agrees with the House in providing the full amount of the budget estimate of \$8 million for payment to local housing authorities for 1959, as required to pay out the contracts for that year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT THE "PROGRAM FOR THE NATIONAL FORESTS"

The committee recommends the allowance of appropriations totaling \$22 million to implement the "Program for the National Forests", which was submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 24, 1959. In his letter of transmittal the Secretary explained the program in the following words:

This conservation program embraces all the renewable resources of the national forest system—water, timber, recreation, forage, and wildlife habitat. It includes both long-range objectives and interim proposals. The program provides for the continued, orderly use and development of the renewable resources of these Federal lands in accordance with the basic conservation principles of sustained yield and multiple use. What is done in the next 10 to 15 years will largely determine whether these vastly important public lands will contribute by the year 2000 their fair share to a greatly expanded national economy.

During the hearings on the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill the subcommittee heard officials of the Department on the program. In reporting that bill to the Senate the committee made the following statement in its report (S. Rept. No. 345):

"PROGRAM FOR THE NATIONAL FOREST

"During the hearings on the bill the committee heard officials of the Department of Agriculture on the 'Program for the National Forest' which was recently submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture. While the program was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Committee on Interior and Insular affairs the committee felt that it should give attention to the matter inasmuch as it is primarily a program that requires expansion of going programs rather than new legislative authority. In his letter of transmittal the Secretary of Agriculture stated:

"Legislative authorities for the recommended program are generally adequate. Supplemental legislation will be proposed as the need arises. Appropriation requests to implement the program will be submitted to the Congress in future years in connection with budget presentations after due consideration of the overall fiscal needs and resources of the Federal Government."

"The committee was impressed with the soundness of the program and feels very strongly that the program should be implemented in fiscal year 1960. The committee was advised that appropriations amounting to \$41,350,000 in addition to the budget estimates would be required to implement the program. The committee has deferred action on the proposal in the hope that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget will see fit to submit to the Congress during this session a request for funds to implement the program.

"In deferring action on this proposal the committee has also deferred acting on numerous requests for increases in the appropriations for the various programs of the Forest Service. This action of the committee should not be considered as the disallowance of any of these requests. The committee feels that funds in addition to the budget estimate for increased timber sales, reforestation and revegetation, recreational development, building of facilities for the management of the forests, fire protection—especially in the southern California forests—forest research, forest roads and trails and other programs of the forest service should be provided.

"If funds to implement the program are not submitted by the Bureau of the Budget during this session of the Congress the committee will consider providing adequate funds to implement this program in the Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1960, which will be considered by the committee during this session of the Congress."

The committee was advised by officials of the Department of Agriculture that funds in the amount of \$41,350,000 would be required for the first year's implementation of the program. Inasmuch as no request for funds was submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, the committee does not feel that it can recommend the full cost of the first year's implementation. However, the committee feels that the program should be implemented, in part, in fiscal year 1960; and the sum of \$22 million is recommended for this purpose.

The sums recommended are discussed in detail under the appropriate heading in this report.

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1959.....	\$87, 661, 400
Appropriation, 1960.....	77, 815, 800
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	15, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15 million for "Forest land management" for implementing projects proposed in the "Program for the National Forest" that are financed from this appropriation.

The funds recommended are for the following projects:

Timber resources management:	
Sales administration and management.....	\$1, 700, 000
Reforestation and stand improvement.....	1, 000, 000
Recreation—public use.....	6, 000, 000
Wildlife habitat management.....	400, 000
Range resource management:	
Management.....	200, 000
Revegetation.....	300, 000
Improvements.....	200, 000
Soil and water management.....	500, 000
Minerals claims, leases, and other land uses.....	1, 000, 000
Land utilization projects.....	200, 000
Forest fire protection.....	1, 000, 000
Structural improvements for fire and general purposes (construction and maintenance).....	1, 500, 000
Insect and disease control.....	1, 000, 000
Total.....	15, 000, 000

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1959.....	\$16, 681, 400
Appropriation, 1960.....	14, 026, 400
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	4, 500, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$4,500,000 to implement the various research programs included in the "Program for the National Forests." Of the sum recommended, \$2 million is to strengthen forest research programs throughout the country. While no part of the funds have been allocated to specific projects, the committee directs the officials of the Forest Service to review the requests made to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for increases in various projects and allocate reasonable sums to those requests that are in accord with the projects included in the program.

The balance of the recommendation—\$2,500,000—is for the construction of research facilities at the following locations:

Wenatchee, Wash.—Watershed management regional laboratory.

Corvallis, Oreg.—Insects and diseases regional laboratory.

Flagstaff, Ariz.—Office and laboratory, regional research center for forest range management.

Boise, Idaho.—Range timber management regional laboratory.

Bottineau, N. Dak.—Shelter belt planting regional laboratory.

Stoneville, Miss.—Hardwood regional research laboratory.

Durham-Raleigh, N.C.—Insects and diseases regional laboratory.

Warren, Pa.—Recreation and wildlife habitat regional laboratory.

West Thornton, N.H.—Watershed regional laboratory.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Appropriation, 1959.....	\$26, 000, 000
Appropriation, 1960.....	26, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$2 million for the construction and maintenance of forest roads and trails. The sum recommended will allow the Forest Service to proceed with a \$30 million obligation program which is authorized for fiscal year 1960.

The Department's estimate for the first year's implementation of the program includes \$11,600,000 for forest roads and trails. However, the committee did not feel that the annual authorization contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of \$30 million should be exceeded. It is the hope of the committee that the next Federal-Aid Highway Act will include adequate authorizations to proceed with the road program proposed in the "Program for the National Forests."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

Appropriation, 1959.....	None
Appropriation, 1960.....	None
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	\$500, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$500,000 for the acquisition of lands in the Superior National Forest. The Department's first year's implementation includes \$1 million for this land acquisition program. The committee feels that the sum recommended is adequate for the purchase of the more critical remaining key tracts. In acquiring these lands priority should be given to those tracts where there is the greatest possibility of costs increasing immediately.

ACCESS ROADS

Appropriation, 1959.....	None
Appropriation, 1960.....	None
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	\$5, 000, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$5 million, which is to remain available until expended, to permit the Forest Service to acquire non-Federal roads needed to provide access to national forest timber. The committee was advised by officials of the National Forest Service that due to the lack of access there exists a substantial amount—estimated to be 2 billion board feet of annual cut—of national forest timber that cannot be sold. It is estimated that under sustained yield management this timber will gross \$19 million in revenues annually. Therefore, the committee recommends the allowance of this appropriation to enable reasonable and prompt solution to critical access problems where needed existing roads have not been made available to market federally owned timber.

The appropriation is under the general authorization for the management of the national forests and is outside of the purview of title 23, United States Code. The roads to be acquired will be subject to joint use for the marketing of Federal and non-Federal timber; and the committee feels that a reasonable charge should be made for the hauling of timber from non-Federal lands over roads procured with these funds.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 43).....	(\$200, 000)
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	(200, 000)

¹ Not considered by the House.

The committee recommends language, which will authorize the transfer of \$200,000 from the Bureau of the Census, as requested in Senate Document No. 43, for the expenses of the Interagency Textile Committee, established in accordance with the President's letter of May 18, 1959, to the Secretary of Commerce. The amount thus provided will be for the collection of statistics and the preparation of economic analyses of the textile industry. These statistics and the industrial analyses, the committee was informed, are needed by the Secretary of Commerce in reporting and making recommendations on governmental policies and activities designed to assist the domestic textile industry.

The budget request for the item was transmitted after House action on the supplemental appropriation bill for 1960.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

PLANT AND FACILITIES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 169).....	\$500, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000, the amount of the budget request. The House bill provides nothing for this item.

The need for these funds at this time is occasioned by the fact that radio interference between the Dulles International Airport under construction at Chantilly, Va., and the adjoining radio propagation research facility of the National Bureau of Standards will require relocation of the research facility prior to commissioning of the airport, scheduled for January 1961. These funds will provide for the acquisition of land and construction of buildings and facilities necessary to reestablish this station at an alternate site.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

1959 appropriation.....	\$608, 246, 500
1960 appropriation (regular act).....	¹ 710, 034, 100
Supplemental request.....	None
House allowance.....	(²)
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

¹ This is the amount in the bill as passed the Senate, the House provided \$658,800,100 and the bill is now in conference.

² Not considered.

In connection with the public works appropriation bill the committee directed the Corps of Engineers to make a study of the bank erosion problem at the St. Joseph Indian School in the vicinity of Chamberlain, S. Dak., caused by the operation of the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir, and report back to the committee at the earliest date the most feasible method of protecting this area, and the cost of such protective works.

The St. Joseph Indian School has an enrollment of 309 boarding students. The Bureau of Indian Affairs finds that their cost per student at a boarding school averages \$900 per student per year. It is apparent that this facility is saving the Treasury \$278,100 per year which the Bureau of Indian Affairs would otherwise have to spend for the education of these Indian children in schools of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In order to protect this facility having an estimated value of approximately one and a half million dollars, the Corps of Engineers provided riprap protection to the bank in front of the buildings. The erosion is now outflanking the existing protective works. The destruction of the adjoining grounds can render the property as useless for school purposes as the destruction of the buildings. The relentless erosion of the adjoining property is assuming a degree of urgency and requires immediate corrective measures if the utility of the entire school facility is to be preserved.

The committee has therefore recommended an appropriation of \$200,000 to complete the riprap protection of the St. Joseph Indian School property located along the shore of the Fort Randall Reservoir.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$30 million for modernization of the Military Air Transport Service fleet including \$5 million for the development of an advanced powerplant. The language included in the bill by the committee reads as follows:

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Solely for modernization of the Military Air Transport Service fleet including \$5,000,000 for the development of an advanced powerplant, as the Secretary of the Air Force may determine to be necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, METROPOLITAN POLICE

The committee has approved the request submitted in Senate Document 37 for \$70,000 to pay the salaries, after October 1, of 16 police private positions to be reassigned from parking enforcement motorcycle duty to foot patrol duty where they are required in the prevention and detection of crime. Twenty-six civilians will be ap-

pointed in the course of the year to replace the policemen previously assigned to the parking patrol work. Testimony presented to the committee indicated the Commissioners will make every effort to fill the civilian positions with qualified disabled veterans residing in the District of Columbia.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

The committee has approved the sum of \$10,602, requested in supplemental estimate Senate Document 37 to pay the costs of nine claims in excess of \$250 each and approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia pursuant to the act of February 11, 1929, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

1959 appropriation.....	\$23, 639, 000
1960 appropriation.....	22, 497, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	2, 026, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	2, 026, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the full budget estimate, presented to the Senate after passage of the bill by the House.

These funds are to cover the fiscal year 1960 cost of the professional public health training grant program authorized by the Health Amendments Act of 1956 and extended by recent legislation for an additional 5 years to June 30, 1964.

This allowance includes \$2 million for approximately 650 traineeship awards covering the cost of stipends, tuition, and travel, and \$26,000 additional for the administration of the program.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

1959 appropriation.....	\$6, 890, 000
1960 appropriation.....	8, 015, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

The committee recommends \$100,000 which is to be used for support of the program of the Arctic Health Research Center at Anchorage, Alaska, which is the only institution in the United States equipped to carry on biological research in problems of arctic areas. The Public Health Service had sought an additional \$209,000 in its regular 1960 budget estimate but the sum was disallowed by the Bureau of the Budget.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

1959 appropriation.....	\$45, 000, 000
1960 appropriation.....	45, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	657, 000
House allowance.....	657, 000
Committee recommendation.....	657, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, allowed in its entirety by the House.

The fiscal year 1958 appropriation, available under the terms of the Water Pollution Control Act for 2 years, in the amount of \$45 million was allotted to the States on the basis of \$50 million as provided by the language of the 1958 Appropriation Act. It was then anticipated that the \$45 million would suffice to pay the Federal grant to each project approved within the availability of the funds. This additional amount is however required to cover all the projects submitted under the 1958 allotments.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

1959 appropriation.....	\$50, 624, 000
1960 appropriation.....	45, 600, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	6, 089, 500.
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	6, 089, 500

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the full budget estimate, presented to the Senate after passage of the bill by the House.

These funds are to cover the fiscal year 1960 cost of the professional nurse traineeship program authorized by the Health Amendments Act of 1956 initially for a 3-year period and extended by recent legislation for an additional 5 years to June 30, 1964.

This allowance includes \$6 million for traineeships for approximately 1,800 nurses, and \$89,500 additional for administration of the program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1959.....	\$360, 100
Appropriation, 1960.....	390, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 169).....	100, 000
House allowance.....	90, 000
Committee recommendation.....	90, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$90,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Oil and Gas, a reduction of \$10,000 in the supplemental estimate.

The funds recommended are to finance the administration of the mandatory oil import control program and for the expenses of the Oil Import Appeals Board.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1959.....	\$1, 182, 960
Appropriation, 1960.....	1, 355, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	400, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$400,000 in order that the Office of Saline Water may proceed with an

expanded program of basic and fundamental research on a number of problems that must be solved before economically feasible processes for saline water conversion can be developed.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1959-----	None
Appropriation, 1960-----	\$300, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 37)-----	1, 550, 000
House allowance-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	2, 550, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$2,550,000 for the construction program of the Office of Saline Water. The sum recommended is an increase of \$1 million over the supplemental estimate.

The funds recommended are for—

1. Construction of the Freeport, Tex., saline water conversion plant, \$1,500,000.

2. Engineering and design of a brackish water conversion plant, \$50,000.

3. Acceleration of the construction of plants, \$1 million.

Public Law 85-883 authorized the construction of five demonstration plants for the conversion of saline and brackish water. At this date the processes for three of the plants have been selected, and the site for one has been announced. The committee has been advised that the sites for the second and third plants will be announced shortly. It is the view of the committee that the increase of \$1 million is required to proceed with the engineering and design and construction of the authorized plants.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1959-----	\$26,910,100
Appropriation, 1960-----	24,627,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 182)-----	525,000
House allowance-----	425,000
Committee recommendation-----	775,000

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$775,000 for the management of lands and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The funds recommended are for the following projects:

Forestry (management of the Oregon and California revested railroad grant lands), \$525,000.—House Document No. 182 included a supplemental estimate of \$525,000 to finance additional timber sales on these lands. The committee recommends the allowance of the full estimate, an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance. After the submission of the budget for fiscal year 1960, which included \$1,791,200 for this purpose, it was determined that the proposed cut of timber could be increased to 1 billion board feet—an increase of 163 million board feet over the cut planned in the budget. Funds in the amount of \$100,000 were provided in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, to initiate this accelerated sales program, and a supplemental estimate of \$525,000 was submitted in House Document 182 to

continue the accelerated program in fiscal year 1960. Inasmuch as the sale of additional timber will return substantial receipts to the Treasury the committee feels that the full estimate should be allowed.

Forestry (protection of Alaska lands), \$250,000.—The committee recommends the allowance of \$250,000 for additional fire protection on public domain lands in the State of Alaska. For fiscal year 1959, \$637,000 was provided for this purpose. However, the President's budget for fiscal year 1960 included only \$387,900—a reduction of \$249,100—for the protection of these lands. It is the view of the committee that this program should be continued at the 1959 level, and the sum of \$250,000 is recommended for this purpose.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1959-----	\$57, 759, 000
Appropriation, 1960-----	58, 700, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 42)-----	2, 225, 000
House allowance-----	(¹)
Committee recommendation-----	2, 225, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$2,225,000 for the education and welfare programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The funds recommended are for the following purposes:

Educational assistance, facilities, and services, \$1,825,000.—These funds are required to meet the cost of educating Indian children in the public schools under contracts with the States and school districts under the provision of the Johnson-O'Malley Act. The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960 (Public Law 85-60), includes \$3,175,000 for these contracts. A recently completed review of the needs for this program indicates that \$5 million will be required in addition to the funds that are available under the Public Law 874 program (Federal impactment). Therefore, the committee recommends the allowance of the request of \$1,825,000.

Welfare and guidance services, \$400,000.—The committee recommends the allowance of the request of \$400,000 to meet welfare assistance for the natives of Alaska, resulting from the Secretary's order limiting fishing in the Bristol Bay area. The curtailment of the fishing industry will substantially reduce the employment opportunities for the natives of the area which will result in greatly increased welfare assistance demands.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

LOAN PROGRAM

Appropriation, 1959-----	\$14, 497, 000
Appropriation, 1960 (pending)-----	¹ 6, 236, 500
Supplemental estimate-----	None
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	5, 147, 000

¹ As the Public Works Appropriation bill (H.R. 7509) passed the House of Representatives it included \$7,237,000 for this program. As the bill passed the Senate it included \$6,236,500.

The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$5,147,000 for the loan program of the Bureau of Reclamation for the construction of distribution facilities and small projects under the provisions of Public Law 130, 84th Congress, and Public Law 984, 84th Congress.

The funds recommended are for the following loans:

Chowchilla Water District, California.....	\$1,723,000
Saucelito Irrigation District, California.....	3,034,000
Jackson Valley Irrigation District, California.....	390,000

As the public works appropriation bill passed the House of Representatives it included \$2,633,000 for the Chowchilla district loan and \$4,384,000 for the Saucelito district loan, these sums being the full requirement for each loan. However, as the bill passed the Senate it included only the first year's requirement for each loan—\$910,000 for the Chowchilla district and \$1,350,000 for the Saucelito district.

After the public works bill had passed the Senate the committee was advised that contracts between these districts and the Bureau of Reclamation had been through the validation process of the courts of California based on the full requirement being available immediately. Inasmuch as a new validation proceeding would require from 2 to 4 months and considerable expense on the part of these districts, the committee feels that the full requirement for these two loans should be made available, and funds are recommended for this purpose.

The balance of the sum recommended, \$390,000 is for the first year's requirement for a loan to the Jackson Valley Irrigation District for the construction of a project under the provisions of the Small Reclamation Projects Act (Public Law 984, 84th Cong.). The total amount of this loan, which has been approved, is \$1,320,000.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

(Authority to borrow from the Treasury)

Authority 1959.....	\$125,000
Authority 1960.....	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 42).....	1,235,000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	1,235,000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the inclusion of a provision authorizing the Virgin Islands Corporation to borrow not to exceed \$1,235,000 from the Treasury, pursuant to the provisions of the act of September 2, 1958, for the construction of the saline water conversion facilities of a joint power-saline water conversion plant at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.

In recommending the provision the committee has taken into consideration the critical water supply situation existing on the island of St. Thomas, which has prevented the expansion of the tourist industry on the island.

The committee directs the Secretary to take advantage of the services of the "Process Selection Committee" he has appointed in connection with the demonstration plants program of the Office of Saline Water in the selection of the process to be used in this plant.

REVOLVING FUND

Appropriation, 1959-----	None
Appropriation, 1960-----	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 42)-----	\$1, 240, 000
House allowance-----	(1)
Committee recommendation-----	1, 240, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$1,240,000 for the "Revolving Fund, Virgin Islands Corporation." These funds are required to finance the construction of the power facilities of a joint power-saline water conversion plant at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.

The power features of this plant, which will be interconnected with the existing power system of the Corporation, will provide from 2,500 to 3,000 kilowatts that will help meet the power shortage that now exists on the island.

THE JUDICIARY

[SUPREME COURT, MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

The committee has approved the language request submitted in Senate Document 37 to authorize the sum of \$5,000 of the 1959 appropriation to remain available in 1960 for the purchase of a portrait of the late Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, pursuant to authority contained in Public Law 85-20, approved April 20, 1957.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee has approved the request of \$18,000, submitted in Senate Document 37, to cover the costs of preparing, printing and binding a supplement to the digest of decisions of the Customs Court. The main digest, contracted for in 1956 under a prior appropriation of \$60,000, is presently under preparation and covers decisions handed down to 1956; the supplement will cover decisions of the last 4 years, thus bring the digest up to date.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF PRISONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee approves the Department's request for language to authorize the transfer of not to exceed \$1,500,000 from the appropriation "Operation and maintenance, Army" to the Bureau of Prisons, to operate the Lompoc, Calif., penal institution effective August 1, 1959, pursuant to agreement entered into July 22, 1959, and budget estimate submitted in House Document 169. Lompoc, with a capacity of 1,400, will afford immediate relief to the serious overcrowding in existing western institutions, will provide a much-needed reception and diagnostic center for commitments in that area, and will be particularly useful in the training and treatment required

of so-called close custody young offenders. Furthermore, the taking over of this facility will make unnecessary the construction of a planned west coast institution with a consequent savings of at least \$15 million.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1959 appropriation-----	\$7, 989, 800
1960 appropriation-----	9, 519, 500
Supplemental estimate-----	1, 050, 000
House allowance-----	(1)
Committee recommendation-----	1, 050, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the full budget estimate, presented to the Senate after passage of the bill by the House.

The funds here proposed will permit the Bureau to expand its work in the area of productivity estimates and wage statistics. An expansion of the price index program has already been included in the 1960 regular bill. Improvements in these statistics will provide a sounder basis for the analysis of the interrelationship among prices, productivity, and wages, and fill gaps in statistics used for a variety of public and private purposes.

These funds will be used to expand information on fringe benefits and wages by occupations, communities, and industries. Statistics on productivity would be expanded to provide estimates of output per man-hour and labor and nonlabor unit costs for more industries.

The committee directs that the surveys contemplated in this program be conducted not only in metropolitan but also in other industrial and business areas.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

FURNITURE

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$12,500 for the fiscal year 1959 to enable the Sergeant at Arms to refurbish the rooms in the Senate Wing of the Capitol which have been reassigned.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$450,000 for "Inquiries and investigations" for the fiscal year 1959.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For "Miscellaneous items" the committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$222,500 for the fiscal year 1959. This amount is required to meet increased expenditures due to clerk hire, purchases of automatic equipment by Senators, and increased expenditures for telegrams and local and long-distance telephone calls.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE FOR 1959

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following paragraph making provision for the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959 to be held in Washington, D.C.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE FOR
1959

For salaries and expenses necessary for the annual meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959 to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as authorized by section 604 of the Mutual Security Act of 1959, \$100,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, who hereby is authorized to advance to the chairman of the Senate delegation such sums within the appropriation as may be necessary to defray incidental expenses, sums so advanced to be accounted for in the same manner as provided by law for Senate committees.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The committee recommends the inclusion in the bill of the following paragraph affecting three positions in the Office of the Secretary:

The Secretary of the Senate may hereafter fix the compensation of the assistant parliamentarian, the legislative clerk, and the journal clerk at not to exceed \$7,620 basic per annum each.

CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

(a) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices which appears in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U.S.C. 60f) is amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That no salary shall be fixed under this section at a basic rate of more than \$5,100 per annum, except that (1) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,040 per annum, (2) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,460 per annum, and (3) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,880 per annum".

(b) Such paragraph is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows:

"A Senator may establish such titles for positions in his office as he may desire to designate, by written notification to the disbursing office of the Senate."

(c) The first paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provisions" in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 60f-1) is repealed.

The foregoing language is included to authorize Senators to determine and officially fix the titles of their employees. This removes the present restriction that these employees be officially listed as administrative assistant, clerk, or assistant clerk.

Section (a) revises the provision of law limiting the compensation of Senators' employees by eliminating reference to specific titles.

Section (b) authorizes the fixing of titles.

Section (c) repeals a provision of law which will be superseded by the language contained in section (a) to the same effect.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of postal fund)

TRANSPORTATION

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate contained in Senate Document 42 in the amount of \$7,200,000 for this appropriation. These funds will provide for the payment of increased rates of mail service pay beginning July 1, 1959, to western railroads as approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission orders on June 11, 1959.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$3,500,000 as compared to the House allowance of \$2,500,000, the budget submission of \$5 million, and the Department's revised request of \$4,569,000. The sum proposed, \$3,500,000, together with the \$343,000 which is held in reserve from prior appropriations totaling \$49,220,000, will enable the Department to proceed with the completion of the building, including essential furnishings, by early 1960 as planned, and to take full advantage of current price levels. The Department now occupies space in 29 buildings and, as indicated in testimony presented to the committee, savings of more than \$2 million will be realized in reduced rental and operating costs through early occupancy of the new facility.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee recommends the appropriation of an additional \$3,000 to cover the increased costs of the Secretariat of the Interparliamentary Union. This sum, plus the \$18,000 allowed in the regular 1960 appropriation bill, will provide a total U.S. contribution of \$21,000 to this organization, composed of 60 nations.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The committee has approved the House recommendation of \$27,000 to cover the expenses of the U.S. participation in 1960 fiscal year in parliamentary conferences with Canada, as authorized by Public Law 86-42, approved June 11, 1959.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES
AND MEXICO

Operation and maintenance.—The committee has approved the full budget estimate of \$500,000 for revetment and channel excavation work of the El Paso projects on the Rio Grande River. This sum is considered to afford essential flood protection to the area.

Construction.—The committee has approved the full budget estimate of \$450,000 for the replacement of the 38 wood-frame staff houses with 30 permanent masonry-type residences at the site of the Falcon Dam, and at an average cost per unit of \$15,000. The House had allowed \$125,000 for the replacement of about 10 of the old temporary houses, at an average cost of not to exceed \$12,500 per unit. It was testified that piecemeal construction of the project would increase the estimated cost by 5 percent. In addition, construction of the entire project in fiscal year 1960 would permit a net annual savings of \$22,000 in maintenance costs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The committee recommends the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$280 million for this appropriation. These funds are to finance the participation of the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank. Of the \$280 million recommended, \$230 million is for the purchase of capital stock in said bank and \$50 million is for payment of the first installment of the subscription of the United States to the fund for special operations.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Accounts," the committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$25,000, a reduction of \$10,000 in the budget estimate of \$35,000. The amount provided is to cover the cost of reimbursing the Federal Reserve banks for processing an increased volume of depository receipts.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

The committee recommends for this appropriation the allowance of the supplemental estimate of \$800,000 contained in Senate Document 37. The amount recommended is to finance implementation of the registration and numbering provisions of the Federal Boating Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-911). This act requires, among other provisions, that boats powered by motors over 10 horsepower shall be numbered, commencing April 1, 1960. Approximately 600,000 boats will be numbered in fiscal year 1960 and a reasonable fee for the certificate of number will be charged to recover costs of the numbering system.

JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

The committee recommends that the amount in the bill for judgments and authorized claims be increased from \$198,675 to \$443,438 to provide funds for the payment of claims and judgments submitted to Congress in Senate Document 42.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
170	Transitional grants to Alaska-----	\$10, 500, 000	\$10, 500, 000	\$10, 500, 000	-----	-----
169	Expansion of defense production: Re- volving fund, Defense Production Act, 1959-----	287, 285, 072	100, 000, 000	116, 000, 000	—\$171, 285, 072	+\$16, 000, 000
	Total, funds appropriated to the President-----	297, 785, 072	110, 500, 000	126, 500, 000	—171, 285, 072	+16, 000, 000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION						
169	Salaries and expenses-----	12, 000, 000	-----	3, 650, 000	—8, 350, 000	+3, 650, 000
182	Construction of facilities-----	2, 700, 000	-----	2, 700, 000	-----	+2, 700, 000
	Total, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization-----	14, 700, 000	-----	6, 350, 000	—8, 350, 000	+6, 350, 000

INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
ALASKA RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION					
	Salaries and expenses-----			(1)	
S. —	Boston National Historic Sites Commission-----	20, 000		20, 000	+20, 000
	COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS				
169	Salaries and expenses-----	5, 000	4, 500	4, 500	—500
	FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY				
169	Construction and development, additional Washington Airport-----	27, 500, 000	22, 470, 000	27, 500, 000	+5, 030, 000
	FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION				
169	Payment of Korean claims-----	5, 670	5, 670	5, 670	
	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION				
173	Salaries and expenses-----	94, 430, 000	91, 400, 000	94, 430, 000	+3, 030, 000
114	Research and development, 1959-----	20, 750, 000		20, 750, 000	+20, 750, 000
173	Research and development-----	333, 070, 000	318, 675, 000	333, 070, 000	+14, 395, 000
114	Construction and equipment, 1959-----	24, 250, 000		24, 250, 000	+24, 250, 000
173	Construction and equipment-----	57, 800, 000	52, 000, 000	57, 800, 000	+5, 800, 000
	Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration-----	530, 300, 000	462, 075, 000	530, 300, 000	+68, 225, 000

¹ Language.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD					
169	Salaries and expenses-----	\$85, 000	\$80, 000	\$80, 000	—\$5, 000	-----
	OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION					
169	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 050, 000	\$50, 000	850, 000	—200, 000	-----
	RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA- FLORIDA					
169	Salaries and expenses-----	740, 000	666, 000	740, 000	-----	+ \$74, 000
	RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS					
169	Salaries and expenses-----	800, 000	720, 000	800, 000	-----	+ 80, 000
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
169	Public Housing Administration: Annual contributions, 1959-----	8, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	-----	-----
	Total, Independent Offices-----	568, 505, 670	494, 871, 170	568, 300, 170	—205, 500	+ 73, 429, 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
FOREST SERVICE				
	Forest land management	-----	15, 000, 000	+ 15, 000, 000
	Forest research	-----	4, 500, 000	+ 4, 500, 000
	Forest roads and trails	-----	2, 000, 000	+ 2, 000, 000
	Access roads	-----	5, 000, 000	+ 5, 000, 000
	Acquisition of lands for national forests	-----	500, 000	+ 500, 000
	Total, Forest Service	-----	27, 000, 000	+ 27, 000, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
169	Bureau of the Census: Salaries and expenses	(1)	-----	-----
S. 43	Business and Defense Service Administration: Salaries and expenses	(200, 000)	(200, 000)	(+ 200, 000)
169	Maritime activities: Vessel operations involving fund	(1)	-----	-----
169	National Bureau of Standards: Plant and facilities	500, 000	500, 000	+ 500, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce	500, 000	500, 000	+ 500, 000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE— CIVIL FUNCTIONS				
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL				
	Construction, general	-----	200, 000	+ 200, 000

¹ Language

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE— MILITARY FUNCTIONS					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE					
S. 40	Military personnel-----	(1)				
	Aircraft procurement-----			\$30,000,000	+\$30,000,000	+\$30,000,000
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
S. 37	Metropolitan Police-----	(\$70,000)		(70,000)		(+70,000)
S. 37	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(10,602)		(10,602)		(+10,602)
	Total, District of Columbia-----	(80,602)		(80,602)		(+80,602)
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
S. 42	Assistance to States, general-----	2,026,000		2,026,000		+2,026,000
	Communicable disease activities-----			100,000	+100,000	+100,000
H. 182	Grants for waste treatment works con- struction, 1958-59-----	657,000	\$657,000	657,000		

S. 42	Hospitals and medical care-----	6, 089, 500	-----	6, 089, 500	-----	+6, 089, 500
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	8, 772, 500	657, 000	8, 872, 500	+100, 000	+8, 215, 500
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	Office of Saline Water: Salaries and ex- penses-----			400, 000	+400, 000	+400, 000
S. 37	Office of Saline Water: Construction-----	1, 550, 000	-----	2, 550, 000	+1, 000, 000	+2, 550, 000
169	Departmental offices: Office of Oil and Gas: Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-10, 000	-----
182	Bureau of Land Management: Manage- ment of lands and resources-----	525, 000	425, 000	775, 000	+250, 000	+350, 000
S. 42	Bureau of Indian Affairs: Education and welfare services-----	2, 225, 000	-----	2, 225, 000	-----	+2, 225, 000
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
	Loan program-----		-----	5, 147, 000	+5, 147, 000	+5, 147, 000
S. 42	Virgin Islands Corporation:					
	Loans to operating fund-----	1, 235, 000	-----	1, 235, 000	-----	+1, 235, 000
	Revolving fund-----	1, 240, 000	-----	1, 240, 000	-----	+1, 240, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	6, 875, 000	515, 000	13, 662, 000	+6, 787, 000	+13, 147, 000

¹ Language.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
THE JUDICIARY						
S. 37	Supreme Court of the United States: Miscellaneous expenses-----	(1)	-----	(1)	-----	(1)
	Customs Court: Salaries and expenses----	\$18, 000	-----	\$18, 000	-----	+ \$18, 000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
169	Federal Prison System: Salaries and ex- penses, Bureau of Prisons-----	(1)	-----	(1)	-----	(1)
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
S. 37	Bureau of Labor Statistics: Salaries and expenses-----	1, 050, 000	-----	1, 050, 000	-----	+ 1, 050, 000
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
SENATE						
S. 37	Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
	Furniture, 1959-----	12, 500	-----	12, 500	-----	+ 12, 500
	Inquiries and investigations, 1959----	450, 000	-----	450, 000	-----	+ 450, 000
	Miscellaneous items, 1959-----	222, 500	-----	222, 500	-----	+ 222, 500

S. 43	North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference: Salaries and expenses-----	100, 000	-----	100, 000	-----	-----	+100, 000
	Administrative Provisions:						
	Office of the Secretary-----	(1)	-----	(1)	-----	-----	-----
	Clerical assistance to Senators-----	(1)	-----	(1)	-----	-----	-----
	Total, legislative branch-----	785, 000	-----	785, 000	-----	-----	+785, 000
	POST OFFICE						
S. 42	Transportation-----	7, 200, 000	-----	7, 200, 000	-----	-----	+7, 200, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
169	Administration of foreign affairs: Extension and remodeling, State Department Building-----	5, 000, 000	\$2, 500, 000	3, 500, 000	-\$1, 500, 000	-----	+1, 000, 000
182	International organizations and conferences: Missions to international organizations-----	30, 000	27, 000	27, 000	-3, 000	-----	-----
-----	Contributions to international organizations-----	-----	-----	3, 000	+3, 000	-----	+3, 000
182	International Commissions: International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
	Operation and maintenance-----	500, 000	450, 000	500, 000	-----	-----	+50, 000
	Construction-----	450, 000	125, 000	450, 000	-----	-----	+325, 000
	Total, Department of State-----	5, 980, 000	3, 102, 000	4, 480, 000	-1, 500, 000	-----	+1, 378, 000

1 Language.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
S. 39	Investment in Inter-American Develop- ment Bank-----	\$280, 000, 000	-----	\$280, 000, 000	-----	+\$280, 000, 000
S. 37	Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and ex- penses-----	35, 000	-----	25, 000	-\$10, 000	+25, 000
S. 37	Coast Guard, operating expenses-----	800, 000	-----	800, 000	-----	+800, 000
	Total, Treasury Department-----	280, 835, 000	-----	280, 825, 000	-10, 000	+280, 825, 000
S. 42 185	} Claims for damages and judgments-----	448, 438	\$198, 675	443, 438	-5, 000	+244, 763
		1, 193, 454, 680	609, 843, 845	1, 076, 186, 108	-117, 268, 572	+466, 342, 263
	Total, title I-----					
	TITLE II					
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION					
S. 38	Scientific information activities overseas--	2, 000, 000	-----	-----	-2, 000, 000	-----

S. 38	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE Salaries and expenses-----	8, 000, 000				-8, 000, 000	-----
S. 38	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS Research and technical services-----	5, 174, 000				-5, 174, 000	-----
S. 38	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION Research and training-----	395, 000				-395, 000	-----
S. 38	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE Scientific activities overseas-----	3, 707, 000				-3, 707, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	4, 102, 000				-4, 102, 000	-----
S. 38	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF SALINE WATER Salaries and expenses-----	50, 000				-50, 000	-----
S. 38	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION General investigations-----	2, 210, 000				-2, 210, 000	-----

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Estimates	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR— Continued					
	BUREAU OF MINES					
S. 38	Conservation and development of min- eral resources	\$2, 792, 000			—\$2, 792, 000	
S. 38	Health and safety	125, 000			—125, 000	
	Total, Department of the Interior	5, 177, 000				
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
S. 38	Collection and distribution of foreign li- brary materials (appropriation)	182, 875			—182, 875	
	Authorization to use foreign cur- rencies	(2, 464, 050)			(—2, 464, 050)	
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
S. 38	Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad	(3, 475, 000)			(—3, 475, 000)	
S. 38	International educational exchange activ- ities	(1, 984, 100)			(—1, 984, 100)	
	Total, Department of State	(5, 459, 100)			(—5, 459, 100)	
	Total, title II	24, 635, 875			—24, 635, 875	
	Grand total	1, 218, 090, 555	\$609, 843, 845	\$1, 076, 186, 108	—141, 904, 447	+\$466, 342, 263

Calendar No. 594

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7978

[Report No. 597]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 30, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 31, 1959

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1959, by
Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960”) for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, namely:

8 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

9 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

10 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomp-
11 lishing an orderly transition from Territorial status to state-

1 hood and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities
 2 hitherto performed in Alaska by the Federal Government,
 3 and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities
 4 in Alaska for an interim period, as authorized by law,
 5 \$10,500,000.

6 EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

7 REVOLVING FUND, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

8 For payment to the "Revolving fund, Defense Produc-
 9 tion Act", for restoration in part of the capital impairment
 10 of said fund realized through December 31, 1958, as a
 11 result of activities conducted under sections 302 and 303
 12 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50
 13 U.S.C. app. 2092, 2093), ~~\$100,000,000~~ \$116,000,000, to
 14 be available for the fiscal year 1959 and to remain available
 15 until expended.

16 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17 OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses,"
 20 to be allocated for expenses necessary to discharge such civil
 21 defense and defense mobilization functions performed by
 22 other Federal Agencies as may be designated by the Office of
 23 Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$3,650,000.

1 *CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES*

2 *For expenses necessary for the design, construction, and*
3 *equipment of a protected regional facility for the Office of*
4 *Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$2,700,000, to remain avail-*
5 *able until expended.*

6 *INDEPENDENT OFFICES*7 *ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY*8 *COMMISSION*9 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

10 *Funds available under this heading shall remain avail-*
11 *able until June 30, 1961.*

12 *BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION*

13 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
14 *the Act of June 16, 1955 (60 Stat. 136), as amended,*
15 *\$20,000.*

16 *COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS*17 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

18 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
19 *\$4,500.*

1 FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

2 CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASH-
3 INGTON AIRPORT

4 For an additional amount for "Construction and develop-
5 ment, additional Washington airport", ~~\$22,470,000~~ \$27,-
6 500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
7 not to exceed ~~\$400,000~~ \$500,000 of the foregoing appro-
8 priation may be used for an access road north from the
9 airport.

10 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

11 PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

12 For payment of awards as authorized by Private Law
13 86-17, approved May 13, 1959, \$5,670.

14 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE
15 ADMINISTRATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
18 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, includ-
19 ing rental of office space within the District of Columbia;
20 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed ~~\$2,885,000~~
21 \$3,181,000 for expenses of travel; and uniforms or allow-
22 ances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
23 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); ~~\$91,400,000~~ \$94,-
24 430,000.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for "Research and Development", as authorized by Public Law 86-12, \$20,750,000, to remain available until expended.

For contractual research, development, operations, technical services, repairs, alterations, and minor construction, and for supplies, materials, and equipment, *and for other items of a capital nature as authorized by law, necessary for the conduct and support of aeronautical and space research and development activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including not to exceed \$9,000 for representation allowance overseas and official entertainment expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Administrator; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers and periodicals; and purchase of ~~thirty-two~~ ^{sixty-five} passenger motor vehicles, of which ~~nineteen~~ ^{thirty-eight} shall be for replacement only; \$318,675,000 ~~\$333,070,000~~, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for other items of a capital nature which exceed \$250,000 until fourteen days have elapsed after notification as required by law to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate: Pro-**

1 ~~vided further~~, That no part of this appropriation shall be
 2 available for payment of salaries of National Aeronautics
 3 and Space Administration personnel.

4 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

5 *For an additional amount for "Construction and equip-*
 6 *ment", as authorized by Public Law 86-12, \$24,250,000, to*
 7 *remain available until expended.*

8 For construction and equipment for the National Aero-
 9 nautics and Space Administration and for the acquisition
 10 or condemnation of real property at Cleveland, Ohio, as
 11 authorized by law, ~~\$52,000,000~~ \$57,800,000, to remain
 12 available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the
 13 foregoing appropriation shall be available for purposes author-
 14 ized by section 3 of Public Law 86-45 until fourteen days
 15 have elapsed after notification as required by law to the
 16 Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of
 17 Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and
 18 Space Sciences of the Senate.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation made
 21 available to the National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-
 22 tration by this Act may be transferred to any other such
 23 appropriation, but the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation
 24 shall not be thereby increased.

The general provisions applicable to appropriations contained in title I of the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960", shall apply to appropriations contained in this Act for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$80,000.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW

COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 238; 73 Stat. 14), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH

CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-850), including services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), ~~\$666,000~~ \$740,000.

1 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title
4 II of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-
5 843), including services as authorized by the Act of August
6 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), ~~\$720,000~~ \$800,000.

7 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

8 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

9 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

10 For an additional amount for "Annual contributions",
11 fiscal year 1959, \$8,000,000.

12 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

13 FOREST SERVICE

14 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

15 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
16 utilization", as follows:

17 "Forest land management", \$15,000,000; of which
18 \$1,000,000 for insect and disease control shall be appor-
19 tioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
20 Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the
21 then existing conditions, and "Forest research", \$4,500,-
22 000; of which \$2,500,000 for construction of research
23 facilities shall remain available until expended.

24 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

25 For an additional amount for "Forest roads and
26 trails", \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ACCESS ROADS

For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471, 472, 475, 476, 551), \$5,000,000 to remain available until expended.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-577h), as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation

1 for "1958 Censuses of Business, Manufactures, and Min-
 2 eral Industries" for fiscal year 1960: Provided, That during
 3 the current fiscal year the Bureau of the Census may collect
 4 statistics relating to the textile industry upon the request of
 5 the Business and Defense Services Administration.

6 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

7 PLANT AND FACILITIES

8 For an additional amount for "Plant and facilities", in-
 9 cluding purchase and improvement of a radio propagation
 10 field site, without regard to the monetary limitation in the
 11 Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278d), acquisition of
 12 rights-of-way and construction of necessary access roads, and
 13 expenses of relocating equipment to such site, \$500,000, to
 14 remain available until expended.

15 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL 16 FUNCTIONS

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

18 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

19 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

20 For "Construction, general," an additional amount of
 21 \$200,000, to remain available until expended, for Fort
 22 Randall Reservoir, South Dakota, to complete riprap pro-
 23 tection of the Saint Joseph Indian School property located
 24 along the pool.

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY
2 FUNCTIONS

3 AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

4 *Solely for modernization of the Military Air Transport*
5 *Service fleet including \$5,000,000 for the development of an*
6 *advanced powerplant, as the Secretary of the Air Force may*
7 *determine to be necessary for the accomplishment of that pur-*
8 *pose, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

9 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

10 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

11 METROPOLITAN POLICE

12 *For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",*
13 *\$70,000.*

14 MISCELLANEOUS

15 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

16 *For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved*
17 *by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions*
18 *of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat.*
19 *1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,602.*

20 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

21 *The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of*
22 *Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,*
23 *be paid out of the general fund of the District of Colum-*

1 *bia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations*
 2 *Acts for the fiscal years involved.*

3 *DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND*
 4 *WELFARE*

5 *PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE*

6 *ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL*

7 *For an additional amount for "Assistance to States,*
 8 *general", \$2,026,000; and the purposes for which appro-*
 9 *priations under this head are available during the fiscal*
 10 *year 1960 shall include traineeships pursuant to section 306*
 11 *of the Public Health Service Act, as amended.*

12 *COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES*

13 *For an additional amount for "Communicable disease*
 14 *activities", \$100,000.*

15 *GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION*

16 *For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-*
 17 *ment works construction", fiscal years 1958-1959, \$657,000,*
 18 *to remain available until August 31, 1959.*

19 *HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE*

20 *For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical*
 21 *care", \$6,089,500; and the purposes for which appropria-*
 22 *tions under this head are available during the fiscal year*
 23 *1960 shall include traineeships pursuant to section 307 of*
 24 *the Public Health Service Act, as amended.*

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

3 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",*

6 *\$400,000.*

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 *For an additional amount for "Construction", \$2,550,-*

9 *000, to remain available until September 3, 1965.*

10 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*

13 *\$90,000.*

14 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

15 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

16 *For an additional amount for "Management of lands*

17 *and resources", ~~\$425,000~~ \$775,000.*

18 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

20 *For an additional amount for "Education and Welfare*

21 *Services", \$2,225,000.*

1 *BUREAU OF RECLAMATION*2 *LOAN PROGRAM*

3 *For an additional amount for "Loan Program", \$5,-*
4 *147,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That*
5 *any contract under the Act of July 4, 1956 (69 Stat. 244),*
6 *as amended, not yet executed by the Secretary, which calls*
7 *for the making of loans beyond the fiscal year in which the*
8 *contract is entered into shall be made only on the same condi-*
9 *tions as those prescribed in section 12 of the Act of August 4,*
10 *1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1197).*

11 *VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION*12 *LOANS TO OPERATING FUND*

13 *The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to*
14 *exceed \$1,235,000 from the Treasury of the United States*
15 *for the construction of salt water distillation facilities in*
16 *Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3*
17 *of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).*

18 *REVOLVING FUND*

19 *For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-*
20 *lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation*
21 *Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation,*
22 *as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760),*
23 *\$1,240,000.*

1 *THE JUDICIARY*2 *SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES*3 *MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES*

4 *Not more than \$5,000 of the appropriation under this*
5 *head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1959, shall re-*
6 *main available for obligation during the fiscal year 1960*
7 *for the purchase of a portrait of the late Chief Justice Vin-*
8 *son as provided for by Public Law 85-20, approved April*
9 *20, 1957.*

10 *CUSTOMS COURT*11 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

12 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
13 *\$18,000.*

14 *DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE*15 *BUREAU OF PRISONS*16 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

17 *There may be transferred from the appropriation to the*
18 *Department of Defense for "Operation and maintenance,*
19 *Army," fiscal year 1960, an amount, to be determined by*
20 *the Bureau of the Budget, but not to exceed \$1,500,000, to*
21 *the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries*
22 *and expenses, Bureau of Prisons".*

1 *DEPARTMENT OF LABOR*

2 *BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS*

3 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

4 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
5 *\$1,050,000.*

6 *LEGISLATIVE BRANCH*

7 *SENATE*

8 *CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE*

9 *FURNITURE*

10 *For an additional amount for "Furniture", fiscal year*
11 *1959, \$12,500.*

12 *INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS*

13 *For an additional amount for "Inquiries and investi-*
14 *gations", fiscal year 1959, \$450,000.*

15 *MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS*

16 *For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous Items",*
17 *fiscal year 1959, \$222,500.*

18 *NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE*

19 *FOR 1959*

20 *For salaries and expenses necessary for the annual*
21 *meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Con-*
22 *ference for 1959 to be held in Washington, District of*
23 *Columbia, as authorized by section 604 of the Mutual*
24 *Security Act of 1959, \$100,000, to be disbursed by the*
25 *Secretary of the Senate, who hereby is authorized to ad-*

1 vance to the Chairman of the Senate delegation such sums
2 within the appropriation as may be necessary to defray
3 incidental expenses, sums so advanced to be accounted for
4 in the same manner as provided by law for Senate com-
5 mittees.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 The Secretary of the Senate may hereafter fix the com-
8 pensation of the assistant parliamentarian, the legislative
9 clerk, and the journal clerk at not to exceed \$7,620 basic
10 per annum each.

11 (a) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the
12 authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of
13 employees in their respective offices which appears in the
14 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended
15 (2 U.S.C. 60f), is amended to read as follows: "Provided
16 further, That no salary shall be fixed under this section at a
17 basic rate of more than \$5,100 per annum, except that (1)
18 the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not
19 more than \$8,040 per annum, (2) the salary of one em-
20 ployee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,460
21 per annum, and (3) the salary of one employee may be fixed
22 at a basic rate of not more than \$8,880 per annum".

23 (b) Such paragraph is further amended by adding at
24 the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "A Senator may

1 *establish such titles for positions in his office as he may desire*
 2 *to designate, by written notification to the disbursing office of*
 3 *the Senate."*

4 *(c) The first paragraph under the heading "Adminis-*
 5 *trative Provisions" in the appropriations for the Senate in*
 6 *the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C.*
 7 *60f-1) is repealed.*

8 *POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT*

9 *(OUT OF POSTAL FUND)*

10 *Transportation*

11 *For an additional amount for "Transportation",*
 12 *\$7,200,000.*

13 *DEPARTMENT OF STATE*

14 *ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS*

15 *EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT*

16 *BUILDING*

17 *For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension*
 18 *and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Serv-*
 19 *ices Administration, of the State Department Building,*
 20 *Washington, D.C., and for expenses necessary for providing*
 21 *temporary office space, including payment of rent in the*
 22 *District of Columbia, alterations, and purchase and installa-*
 23 *tion of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until*
 24 *expended, \$2,500,000 \$3,500,000, to be transferred to the*
 25 *General Services Administration.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Contributions to international organizations" for the expenses of the Secretariat of the Interparliamentary Union, \$3,000.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", \$27,000.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance", ~~\$450,000~~ \$500,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", ~~\$125,000~~ \$450,000, to remain available until expended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

To finance the participation of the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank, to remain available until expended, \$280,000,000, of which \$230,000,000 is for the purchase of capital stock in said bank (including \$200,000,000 for callable capital stock and \$30,000,000

1 for the first installment on the paid-in capital stock) and
 2 \$50,000,000 is for payment of the first installment of the
 3 subscription of the United States to the fund for special
 4 operations of said bank: Provided, That this paragraph shall
 5 be effective only upon enactment into law, during the first
 6 session of the Eighty-sixth Congress, of H.R. 7072 or similar
 7 legislation.

8 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",
 11 \$25,000.

12 U.S. COAST GUARD

13 OPERATING EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Operating Expenses",
 15 \$800,000.

16 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

17 For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-
 18 termined by departments and agencies in accord with law
 19 and judgments rendered against the United States by the
 20 United States Court of Claims, as set forth in *Senate*
 21 *Document Numbered 42* and *House Document Numbered*
 22 *185*, Eighty-sixth Congress, ~~\$198,675~~ \$443,438, together
 23 with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest
 24 (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by
 25 law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of

1 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign
2 currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated
3 for shall be paid until it shall have become final and con-
4 clusive against the United States by failure of the parties to
5 appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless other-
6 wise specifically required by law or by the judgment, pay-
7 ment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not
8 continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval
9 of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives June 29, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7978

[Report No. 597]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for
other purposes.

JUNE 30, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JULY 31, 1959

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of August 3, 1959
86th-1st, No. 130

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 7.

SENATE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Passed, 79 to 0, as reported this bill, H. R. 7978 (pp. 13633-52). The bill had been reported with amendments on July 31, during Senate recess (S. Rept. 597) (p. 13565).

Agreed to committee amendments to add the following items:

Forest Service, \$27,000,000, of which \$22,000,000 is for the "Program for the National Forests" and the balance of \$5,000,000 (to remain available until expended) is for access roads. Of the \$22,000,000 provided for the Program, \$15,000,000 is for Forest Protection and Management, \$4,500,000 for Forest Research, \$2,000,000 for Forest Roads and Trails, and \$500,000 for Acquisition of Lands, Superior National Forest.

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$3,650,000, to be allocated for functions performed by other Federal agencies as may be designated by OCDM. Also \$2,700,000 for a protected regional facility for OCDM. Business and Defense Services Administration, Commerce Department, \$200,000 for economic analyses of the textile industry, with a provision that the Census Bureau may collect statistics relating to the textile industry upon the request of BDSA.

Research on conversion of salt water, Interior Department, \$400,000.

Bureau of Reclamation loan program, \$5,147,000.

Authorization for the Virgin Islands Corporation to borrow \$1,235,000 from the Treasury for construction of salt water distillation facilities in St. Thomas. Also \$1,240,000 for the Corporation's revolving fund.

Investment in the Inter-American Development Bank, \$280,000,000.

Claims for damages and judgments against the Government, various amounts.

The bill also includes the following items:

Transitional grants to Alaska, \$10,500,000, to facilitate assumption of responsibilities previously performed by the Federal Government and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities for an interim period.

Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida, \$740,000.

River Basin Study Commission for Texas, \$800,000.

The Senate committee postponed action on the requests of seven departments and agencies for use of over \$32 million of foreign currencies under Sec. 104 of Public Law 480. These estimates, which had been submitted in S. Doc. 38, included \$8,000,000 for purchase of foreign currency by ARS for foreign research program under Sec. 104 (k).

Attached to this Digest are excerpts from the committee report.

Senate conferees were appointed (p. 13652).

2. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Symington claimed that "Secretary Benson had not fulfilled the promise he made to members of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee last February -- namely, that he would send the committee a draft of an omnibus farm bill giving his recommendations in legislative language for dealing with the overall farm problem," inserted excerpts from the committee hearings on this matter, and stated that he hoped "the President will notify the Secretary of Agriculture to send immediately to the Congress a draft of what he considers to be 'a decent farm bill.'" p. 13599
3. ATOMIC ENERGY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. By a vote of 79 to 0, passed as reported this bill, H. R. 8283, which includes funds for atomic reactor development and civilian applications of isotopes (pp. 13631-3, 13652-3). Senate conferees were appointed. (p. 13653) The bill had been reported on July 31 during adjournment (S. Rept. 598) (p. 13565).
4. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment (on July 31) S. 1697, to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 so as to permit U. S. aid to any foreign country except Russia and Communist-held areas of the Far East (S. Rept. 599). p. 13565
Both Houses received from GAO a report on the follow-up review of the economic and technical assistance program for Laos. pp. 13568, 13719
Sen. Byrd inserted several articles discussing alleged abuses and mismanagement in our foreign aid program." pp. 13620-1

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to: Extend special milk program; extend authority for refinancing farm loans; require State contributions to disaster relief. House debated bill for preservation of acreage allotment histories. House committee reported bill (July 31) to establish Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Senate passed supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Symington claimed Secretary has not submitted draft of farm bill and urged him to do so.

-oOo-

EXCERPTS FROM SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATION BILL

Foreign Currencies

*** "Committee action is postponed at the present time. It is the recommendation of the committee that new budget estimates be submitted in January 1960, which will indicate in such total the cost in American dollars of the initiation and supervision of each proposed project which involves the use of foreign currencies. Furthermore, the agencies included in this document are directed to freeze any previously appropriated funds intended to be used in conjunction with this document. This is made necessary by reason of the postponement of the authority requested in the document until next year.

"Doubts have been expressed as to whether the development of some of the proposed projects would produce results beneficial to the economy of the United States. In resubmitting the estimate, this matter should be gone into thoroughly by the executive branch.

"Under existing procedures, the Department of Agriculture receives no credit from the allocation and use of most of the approximately \$4 billion of foreign currencies derived from Public Law 480 operations; except for the few authorized uses which require that dollars be appropriated to purchase these currencies prior to use by Government agencies.

"This has resulted in an inequitable cost against the farm program for foreign aid and other overseas programs which ultimately use the bulk of these foreign currencies.

"The committee requests that the Bureau of the Budget have the situation reviewed and then make the proper adjustments in reporting program costs to correct the inequitable treatment against the farm program, and if necessary submit to the next Congress corrective legislative or budgetary proposals."

Forest Service

Funds to Implement the "Program for the National Forests"

*** "The committee was advised by officials of the Department of Agriculture that funds in the amount of \$41,350,000 would be required for the first year's implementation of the program. Inasmuch as no request for funds was submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, the committee does not feel that it can recommend the full cost of the first year's implementation. However, the committee feels that the program should be implemented, in part; in fiscal year 1960; and the sum of \$22 million is recommended for this purpose."

Access Roads

*** "The committee recommends the allowance of an appropriation of \$5 million, which is to remain available until expended, to permit the Forest Service to acquire non-Federal roads needed to provide access to national forest timber. The committee was advised by officials of the National Forest Service that due to the lack of access there exists a substantial amount -- estimated to be 2 billion board feet of annual cut -- of national forest timber that cannot be sold. It is estimated that under sustained yield management this timber will gross \$19 million in revenues annually. Therefore, the committee recommends the allowance of

this appropriation to enable reasonable and prompt solution to critical access problems where needed existing roads have not been made available to market federally owned timber.

"The appropriation is under the general authorization for the management of the national forests and is outside of the purview of title 23, United States Code. The roads to be acquired will be subject to joint use for the marketing of Federal and non-Federal timber; and the committee feels that a reasonable charge should be made for the hauling of timber from non-Federal lands over roads procured with these funds."

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7978

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 3, 1959

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960”) for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, namely:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

10 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomp-
11 lishing an orderly transition from Territorial status to state-

1 hood and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities
 2 hitherto performed in Alaska by the Federal Government,
 3 and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities
 4 in Alaska for an interim period, as authorized by law,
 5 \$10,500,000.

6 EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

7 REVOLVING FUND, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

8 For payment to the "Revolving fund, Defense Produc-
 9 tion Act", for restoration in part of the capital impairment
 10 of said fund realized through December 31, 1958, as a
 11 result of activities conducted under sections 302 and 303
 12 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50
 13 U.S.C. app. 2092, 2093), ~~(1)\$100,000,000~~ \$116,000,000,
 14 to be available for the fiscal year 1959 and to remain
 15 available until expended.

16 ~~(2)~~EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17 OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

18 ~~(3)~~SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses,"*
 20 *to be allocated for expenses necessary to discharge such civil*
 21 *defense and defense mobilization functions performed by*
 22 *other Federal Agencies as may be designated by the Office of*
 23 *Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$3,650,000.*

1 (4)CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

2 *For expenses necessary for the design, construction, and*
3 *equipment of a protected regional facility for the Office of*
4 *Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$2,700,000, to remain avail-*
5 *able until expended.*

6 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

7 (5)ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY

8 COMMISSION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 *Funds available under this heading shall remain avail-*
11 *able until June 30, 1961.*

12 (6)BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

13 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
14 *the Act of June 16, 1955 (60 Stat. 136), as amended,*
15 *\$20,000.*

16 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$4,500.

1 FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

2 CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASH-

3 INGTON AIRPORT

4 For an additional amount for "Construction and develop-
 5 ment, additional Washington airport", ~~(7)\$22,470,000~~
 6 \$27,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*
 7 That not to exceed ~~(8)\$400,000~~ \$500,000 of the foregoing
 8 appropriation may be used for an access road north from
 9 the airport.

10 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

11 PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

12 For payment of awards as authorized by Private Law
 13 86-17, approved May 13, 1959, \$5,670.

14 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

15 ADMINISTRATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
 18 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, includ-
 19 ing rental of office space within the District of Columbia;
 20 hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed ~~(9)\$2,-~~
 21 ~~885,000~~ \$3,181,000 for expenses of travel; and uniforms or
 22 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
 23 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); ~~(10)\$91,400,000~~
 24 \$94,430,000.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(11) For an additional amount for "Research and Development", as authorized by Public Law 86-12, \$20,750,000, to remain available until expended.

For contractual research, development, operations, technical services, repairs, alterations, and minor construction, and for supplies, materials, and equipment (12), and for other items of a capital nature as authorized by law, necessary for the conduct and support of aeronautical and space research and development activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (13), including not to exceed \$9,000 for representation allowance overseas and official entertainment expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Administrator; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers and periodicals; and purchase of (14) thirty-two sixty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which (15) nineteen thirty-eight shall be for replacement only; (16) \$318,675,000 \$333,070,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, (17) That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for other items of a capital nature which exceed \$250,000 until fourteen days have elapsed after notification as required by law to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate: *Pro-*

1 ~~vided further~~, That no part of this appropriation shall be
 2 available for payment of salaries of National Aeronautics
 3 and Space Administration personnel.

4 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

5 ~~(18)~~For an additional amount for "Construction and equip-
 6 ment", as authorized by Public Law 86-12, \$24,250,000, to
 7 remain available until expended.

8 For construction and equipment for the National Aero-
 9 nautics and Space Administration and for the acquisition
 10 or condemnation of real property ~~(19)~~at Cleveland, Ohio, as
 11 authorized by law, ~~(20)\$52,000,000~~ \$57,800,000, to re-
 12 main available until expended ~~(21):~~*Provided*, That no part
 13 of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for purposes
 14 authorized by section 3 of Public Law 86-45 until fourteen
 15 days have elapsed after notification as required by law to the
 16 Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of
 17 Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and
 18 Space Sciences of the Senate.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation made
 21 available to the National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-
 22 tration by this Act may be transferred to any other such
 23 appropriation, but the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation
 24 shall not be thereby increased.

1 The general provisions applicable to appropriations con-
 2 tained in title I of the "Independent Offices Appropriation
 3 Act, 1960", shall apply to appropriations contained in this
 4 Act for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

5 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".
 8 \$80,000.

9 OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW

10 COMMISSION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 13 Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 238; 73 Stat.
 14 14), including services as authorized by section 15 of the
 15 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$850,000, to remain
 16 available until expended.

17 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH 18 CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the
 21 Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-850),
 22 including services as authorized by the Act of August 2,
 23 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), ~~(22)\$666,000~~ \$740,000.

1 RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title
 4 II of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-
 5 843), including services as authorized by the Act of August
 6 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), ~~(23)\$720,000~~ \$800,000.

7 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

8 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

9 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

10 For an additional amount for "Annual contributions",
 11 fiscal year 1959, \$8,000,000.

12 ~~(24)~~DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

13 FOREST SERVICE

14 ~~(25)~~FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

15 For an additional amount for "Forest protection and
 16 utilization", as follows:

17 "Forest land management", \$15,000,000; of which
 18 \$1,000,000 for insect and disease control shall be appor-
 19 tioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
 20 Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the
 21 then existing conditions, and "Forest research", \$4,500,-

1 000; of which \$2,500,000 for construction of research
2 facilities shall remain available until expended.

3 (26)FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

4 For an additional amount for "Forest roads and
5 trails", \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 (27)ACCESS ROADS

7 For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional
8 roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying
9 out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C.
10 471, 472, 475, 476, 551), \$5,000,000 to remain avail-
11 able until expended.

12 (28)ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR SUPERIOR NATIONAL

13 FOREST

14 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
15 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the
16 Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-
17 577h), as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until
18 expended: Provided, That no part of this appropriation
19 shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the
20 approval of the local government concerned.

1 (29)DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 (30)DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

5 (31)BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES

6 ADMINISTRATION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
9 *\$200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation*
10 *for "1958 Censuses of Business, Manufactures, and Min-*
11 *eral Industries" for fiscal year 1960: Provided, That during*
12 *the current fiscal year the Bureau of the Census may collect*
13 *statistics relating to the textile industry upon the request of*
14 *the Business and Defense Services Administration.*

15 (32)NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

16 PLANT AND FACILITIES

17 *For an additional amount for "Plant and facilities", in-*
18 *cluding purchase and improvement of a radio propagation*
19 *field site, without regard to the monetary limitation in the*
20 *Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278d), acquisition of*
21 *rights-of-way and construction of necessary access roads, and*
22 *expenses of relocating equipment to such site, \$500,000, to*
23 *remain available until expended.*

(33) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL
FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

For "Construction, general," an additional amount of \$200,000, to remain available until expended, for Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota, to complete riprap protection of the Saint Joseph Indian School property located along the pool.

(34) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY
FUNCTIONS

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Solely for modernization of the Military Air Transport Service fleet including \$5,000,000 for the development of an advanced powerplant, as the Secretary of the Air Force may determine to be necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(35) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

(36) METROPOLITAN POLICE

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$70,000.

1 (37) MISCELLANEOUS

2 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

3 *For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved*
4 *by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions*
5 *of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat.*
6 *1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,602.*

7 (38) DIVISION OF EXPENSES

8 *The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of*
9 *Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,*
10 *be paid out of the general fund of the District of Colum-*
11 *bia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations*
12 *Acts for the fiscal years involved.*

13 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
14 WELFARE

15 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

16 (39) ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

17 *For an additional amount for "Assistance to States,*
18 *general", \$2,026,000; and the purposes for which appro-*
19 *priations under this head are available during the fiscal*
20 *year 1960 shall include traineeships pursuant to section 306*
21 *of the Public Health Service Act, as amended.*

22 (40) COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITIES

23 *For an additional amount for "Communicable disease*
24 *activities", \$100,000.*

1 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

2 For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-
3 ment works construction", fiscal years, 1958-1959,
4 \$657,000, to remain available until August 31, 1959.

5 (41) HOSPITALS AND MENTAL CARE

6 For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical
7 care", \$6,089,500; and the purposes for which appropria-
8 tions under this head are available during the fiscal year
9 1960 shall include traineeships pursuant to section 307 of
10 the Public Health Service Act, as amended.

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

12 DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

13 (42) OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

14 (43) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",
16 \$400,000.

17 (44) CONSTRUCTION

18 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$2,550,-
19 000, to remain available until September 3, 1965.

20 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 \$90,000.

1 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

2 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

3 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
4 and resources", (45)~~\$425,000~~ \$775,000.

5 (46)BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

7 For an additional amount for "Education and Welfare
8 Services", \$2,225,000.

9 (47)BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

10 LOAN PROGRAM

11 For an additional amount for "Loan Program", \$5,-
12 147,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That
13 any contract under the Act of July 4, 1956 (69 Stat. 244),
14 as amended, not yet executed by the Secretary, which calls
15 for the making of loans beyond the fiscal year in which the
16 contract is entered into shall be made only on the same condi-
17 tions as those prescribed in section 12 of the Act of August 4,
18 1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1197).

19 (48)VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

20 (49)LOANS TO OPERATING FUND

21 The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to
22 exceed \$1,235,000 from the Treasury of the United States
23 for the construction of salt water distillation facilities in
24 Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3
25 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760).

(50)REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760), \$1,240,000.

(51)THE JUDICIARY

(52)SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Not more than \$5,000 of the appropriation under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1959, shall remain available for obligation during the fiscal year 1960 for the purchase of a portrait of the late Chief Justice Vinson as provided for by Public Law 85-20, approved April 20, 1957.

(53)CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$18,000.

(54)DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF PRISONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

There may be transferred from the appropriation to the Department of Defense for "Operation and maintenance, Army," fiscal year 1960, an amount, to be determined by

1 the Bureau of the Budget, but not to exceed \$1,500,000, to
 2 the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries
 3 and expenses, Bureau of Prisons".

4 (55)DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

5 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 8 \$1,050,000.

9 (56)LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

10 SENATE

11 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

12 (57)FURNITURE

13 For an additional amount for "Furniture", fiscal year
 14 1959, \$12,500.

15 (58)INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

16 For an additional amount for "Inquiries and investi-
 17 gations", fiscal year 1959, \$450,000.

18 (59)MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

19 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous Items",
 20 fiscal year 1959, \$222,500.

21 (60)NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY PARLIAMENTARY CONFER-
 22 ENCE FOR 1959

23 For salaries and expenses necessary for the annual
 24 meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Con-
 25 ference for 1959 to be held in Washington, District of

1 Columbia, as authorized by section 604 of the Mutual
 2 Security Act of 1959, \$100,000, to be disbursed by the
 3 Secretary of the Senate, who hereby is authorized to ad-
 4 vance to the Chairman of the Senate delegation such sums
 5 within the appropriation as may be necessary to defray
 6 incidental expenses, sums so advanced to be accounted for
 7 in the same manner as provided by law for Senate com-
 8 mittees.

9 (61) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 The Secretary of the Senate may hereafter fix the com-
 11 pensation of the assistant parliamentarian, the legislative
 12 clerk, and the journal clerk at not to exceed \$7,620 basic
 13 per annum each.

14 (a) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the
 15 authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of
 16 employees in their respective offices which appears in the
 17 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended
 18 (2 U.S.C. 60f), is amended to read as follows: "Provided
 19 further, That no salary shall be fixed under this section at a
 20 basic rate of more than \$5,100 per annum, except that (1)
 21 the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not
 22 more than \$8,040 per annum, (2) the salary of one em-
 23 ployee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,460
 24 per annum, and (3) the salary of one employee may be fixed
 25 at a basic rate of not more than \$8,880 per annum".

1 (b) Such paragraph is further amended by adding at
 2 the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "A Senator may
 3 establish such titles for positions in his office as he may desire
 4 to designate, by written notification to the disbursing office of
 5 the Senate."

6 (c) The first paragraph under the heading "Adminis-
 7 trative Provisions" in the appropriations for the Senate in
 8 the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C.
 9 60f-1) is repealed.

10 (62)POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

11 (OUT OF POSTAL FUND)

12 Transportation

13 For an additional amount for "Transportation",
 14 \$7,200,000.

15 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

16 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

17 EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT

18 BUILDING

19 For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension
 20 and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Serv-
 21 ices Administration, of the State Department Building,
 22 Washington, D.C., and for expenses necessary for providing
 23 temporary office space, including payment of rent in the
 24 District of Columbia, alterations, and purchase and installa-
 25 tion of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until

1 expended, (63)~~\$2,500,000~~ \$3,500,000, to be transferred to
2 the General Services Administration.

3 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

4 (64)CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

5 For an additional amount for "Contributions to inter-
6 national organizations" for the expenses of the Secretariat
7 of the Interparliamentary Union, \$3,000.

8 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

9 For an additional amount for "Missions to international
10 organizations", \$27,000.

11 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

12 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

13 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

14 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

15 For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-
16 nance", (65)~~\$450,000~~ \$500,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For an additional amount for "Construction",
19 (66)~~\$125,000~~ \$450,000, to remain available until expended.

20 (67)TREASURY DEPARTMENT

21 (68)OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

22 INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

23 To finance the participation of the United States in the
24 Inter-American Development Bank, to remain available
25 until expended, \$280,000,000, of which \$230,000,000 is

1 for the purchase of capital stock in said bank (including
 2 \$200,000,000 for callable capital stock and \$30,000,000
 3 for the first installment on the paid-in capital stock) and
 4 \$50,000,000 is for payment of the first installment of the
 5 subscription of the United States to the fund for special
 6 operations of said bank: Provided, That this paragraph shall
 7 be effective only upon enactment into law, during the first
 8 session of the Eighty-sixth Congress, of H.R. 7072 or similar
 9 legislation.

10 (69) BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",
 13 \$25,000.

14 (70) U.S. COAST GUARD

15 OPERATING EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Operating Expenses",
 17 \$800,000.

18 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

19 For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-
 20 termined by departments and agencies in accord with law
 21 and judgments rendered against the United States by the
 22 United States Court of Claims, as set forth in (71) Senate
 23 Document Numbered 42 and House Document Numbered
 24 185, Eighty-sixth Congress, (72) \$198,675 \$443,438, to-
 25 gether with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest

1 (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by
2 law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of
3 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign
4 currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated
5 for shall be paid until it shall have become final and con-
6 clusive against the United States by failure of the parties to
7 appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless other-
8 wise specifically required by law or by the judgment, pay-
9 ment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not
10 continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval
11 of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives June 29, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments August 3, 1959.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 7978

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 3, 1959

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

"(a) Restore the operating fund level for physical research for fiscal year 1960 to a minimum of \$114 million, and preferably to the level of \$120 or \$125 million originally requested by AEC and recommended by the Joint Committee. (Exclusive of Sherwood.)

"(b) Permit AEC flexibility to apply its funds within the physical research program to achieve maximum savings and to provide for a well-balanced research program aimed at obtaining the best overall results."

I think that the whole question of a well-balanced program is something which we must face up to not only this year but in years to come. We must be sure that with the increasing funds we are providing for operation of high energy accelerators, we do not cut back in support of the other important areas of physical research; namely, chemistry and metallurgy. Restoration of \$8 out of the \$10 million out by the House in the university program should be considered a bare minimum to support present research activities, with no stepup in effort. Even here there may have to be some trimming of existing university projects.

I would personally prefer to see the whole \$10,280,000 restored to the offsite program, because of pressing needs in the program, but I think that as a minimum, the \$8 million restoration recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee should be approved.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 594, H.R. 7978.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 7978) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, as much time as he may desire.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1960, as reported to the Senate, makes appropriations of \$1,076,000,000, which is an increase of \$466 million over the bill as it passed the House, but is still \$141,900,000 under the budget estimate.

The major increases which the Senate committee made over the House include \$280 million for the Inter-American Development Bank. The estimate for this item was submitted to the Senate after the appropriation bill had passed the House of Representatives. The committee has also increased the House bill by \$68 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Testimony before the committee indicated that these additional funds were absolutely necessary if the space program were to continue in an efficient manner.

Although there was no budget estimate, the committee has included in

the bill \$27 million for the Forest Service. These funds were not in the House bill, and are designed to implement the program for the national forests which was submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 24, 1959. There is a detailed explanation of this increase on page 9 of the committee report.

The committee has also included in the bill, over the House figure and over the budget estimate, an item of \$30 million for the Air Force to modernize MATS, and to provide five million dollars for development of an advanced powerplant for MATS. The remaining increases over the House bill and the reductions under the budget estimate are itemized in detail in the Senate report.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to the bill be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text; provided, that no point of order be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 13, after "(50 U.S.C. app. 2092, 2093)", to strike out "\$100,000,000" and insert "\$116,000,000."

On page 2, after line 15, to insert:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization
"Salaries and Expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and Expenses,' to be allocated for expenses necessary to discharge such civil defense and defense mobilization functions performed by other Federal Agencies as may be designated by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$3,650,000."

At the top of page 3, to insert:

"Construction of Facilities

"For expenses necessary for the design, construction, and equipment of a protected regional facility for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$2,700,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 3, after line 6 to insert:

"Alaska International Rail and Highway
Commission
"Salaries and Expenses

"Funds available under this heading shall remain available until June 30, 1961."

On page 3, after line 11, to insert:

"Boston National Historic Sites Commission
"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 16, 1955 (60 Stat. 136), as amended, \$20,000."

On page 4, line 5, after the word "airport", to strike out "\$22,470,000" and insert "\$27,500,000", and in line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$500,000."

On page 4, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,385,000" and insert "\$3,181,000", and in line 23, after "(5 U.S.C. 2131)", to strike out "\$91,400,000" and insert "\$94,430,000."

On page 5, after line 1, to insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Research and Development,' as authorized by Public Law 86-12, \$20,750,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 5, line 7, after the word "equipment", to insert "and for other items of a

capital nature as authorized by law"; in line 11, after the word "Administration", to insert "including not to exceed \$9,000 for representation allowance overseas and official entertainment expenses, to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Administrator"; in line 15, after the word "of", to strike out "thirty-two" and insert "sixty-five"; in line 16, after the word "which", to strike out "nineteen" and insert "thirty-eight"; in line 17, after the word "only", to strike out "\$318,675,000" and insert "\$333,070,000"; at the beginning of line 19, to strike out "That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for other items of a capital nature which exceed \$250,000 until fourteen days have elapsed after notification as required by law to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate: ", and in line 24, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "Provided further,".

On page 6, after line 4, to insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Construction and equipment,' as authorized by Public Law 86-12, \$24,250,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 6, line 10, after the word "property", to strike out "at Cleveland, Ohio,"; in line 11, after the word "law", to strike out "\$52,000,000" and insert "\$57,800,000", and in line 12, after the word "expended", to strike out the colon and "Provided, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for purposes authorized by section 3 of Public Law 86-45 until fourteen days have elapsed after notification as required by law to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate."

On page 7, line 23, after "(5 U.S.C. 55a)", to strike out "\$666,000" and insert "\$740,000."

On page 8, line 6, after "(5 U.S.C. 55a)", to strike out "\$720,000" and insert "\$800,000."

On page 8, after line 11, to insert a new heading, as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE"

On page 8, after line 12, to insert:

"Forest Service

"Forest Protection and Utilization

"For an additional amount for 'Forest protection and utilization,' as follows:

"'Forest land management', \$15,000,000; of which \$1,000,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions, and 'Forest research', \$4,500,000; of which \$2,500,000 for construction of research facilities shall remain available until expended."

On page 8, after line 23, to insert:

"Forest Roads and Trails

"For an additional amount for 'Forest roads and trails', \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended."

At the top of page 9, to insert:

"Access Roads

"For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471, 472, 475, 476, 551), \$5,000,000 to remain available until expended."

On page 9, after line 6, to insert:

"Acquisition of Lands for Superior National Forest

"For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-577h), as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisi-

tion of any land without the approval of the local government concerned."

On page 9, after line 14, to strike out:

"DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
"Bureau of the Census
"Salaries and Expenses"

On page 9, after line 17, to insert a new heading, as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE"

On page 9, after line 18, to insert:

"Business and Defense Services
Administration
"Salaries and Expenses"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for '1958 Censuses of Business, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries' for fiscal year 1960: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the Bureau of the Census may collect statistics relating to the textile industry upon the request of the Business and Defense Services Administration."

On page 10, after line 5, to insert:

"National Bureau of Standards
"Plant and Facilities"

"For an additional amount for 'Plant and facilities', including purchase and improvement of a radio propagation field site, without regard to the monetary limitation in the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278d), acquisition of rights-of-way and construction of necessary access roads, and expenses of relocating equipment to such site, \$500,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 10, after line 15, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS
"Department of the Army
"Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Construction, General"

"For 'Construction, general,' an additional amount of \$200,000, to remain available until expended, for Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota, to complete riprap protection of the Saint Joseph Indian School property located along the pool."

At the top of page 11, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY
FUNCTIONS
"Aircraft procurement, Air Force"

"Solely for modernization of the Military Air Transport Service fleet including \$5,000,000 for the development of an advanced powerplant, as the Secretary of the Air Force may determine to be necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 11, after line 8, to insert a new heading, as follows:

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"

On page 11, after line 9, to insert:

"District of Columbia funds
"Metropolitan Police"

"For an additional amount for 'Metropolitan Police', \$70,000."

On page 11, after line 13, to insert:

"Miscellaneous"

"Settlement of Claims and Suits"

"For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,602."

On page 11, after line 19, to insert:

"Division of Expenses"

"The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Ap-

propriations Acts for the fiscal years involved."

On page 12, after line 5, to insert:

"Assistance to States, General"

"For an additional amount for 'Assistance to States, general', \$2,026,000; and the purposes for which appropriations under this head are available during the fiscal year 1960 shall include traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended."

On page 12, after line 11, to insert:

"Communicable Disease Activities"

"For an additional amount for 'Communicable disease activities', \$100,000."

On page 12, after line 18, to insert:

"Hospitals and medical care"

"For an additional amount for 'Hospitals and medical care', \$6,089,500; and the purposes for which appropriations under this head are available during the fiscal year 1960 shall include traineeships pursuant to section 307 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended."

On page 13, after line 2, to insert:

"Office of saline water
"Salaries and Expenses"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and Expenses', \$400,000."

On page 13, after line 6, insert:

"Construction"

"For an additional amount for 'Construction', \$2,550,000, to remain available until September 3, 1965."

On page 13, line 17, after the word "resources", to strike out "\$425,000" and insert "\$775,000."

On page 13, after line 17, to insert:

"Bureau of Indian Affairs
"Education and Welfare Services"

"For an additional amount for 'Education and Welfare Services', \$2,225,000."

At the top of page 14, to insert:

"Bureau of Reclamation
"Loan Program"

"For an additional amount for 'loan program, \$5,147,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any contract under the Act of July 4, 1956 (69 Stat. 244), as amended, not yet executed by the Secretary which calls for the making of loans beyond the fiscal year in which the contract entered into shall be made only on the same conditions as those prescribed in section 12 of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1197)."

On page 14, after line 10, to insert:

"Virgin Islands Corporation
"Loans to Operating Fund"

"The Virgin Islands Corporation may borrow not to exceed \$1,235,000 from the Treasury of the United States for the construction of salt water distillation facilities in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, as authorized by section 3 of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1760)."

On page 14, after line 17, to insert:

"Revolving Fund"

"For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760), \$1,240,000."

At the top of page 15, to insert a new heading, as follows:

"THE JUDICIARY"

On page 15, after line 1, to insert:

"Supreme Court of the United States
"Miscellaneous Expenses"

"Not more than \$5,000 of the appropriation under this head in the Judiciary Ap-

propriation Act, 1959, shall remain available for obligation during the fiscal year 1960 for the purchase of a portrait of the late Chief Justice Vinson as provided for by Public Law 85-20, approved April 20, 1957."

On page 15, after line 9, to insert:

"Customs Court"

"Salaries and Expenses"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$18,000."

On page 15, after line 13, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE"

"Bureau of Prisons"

"Salaries and Expenses"

"There may be transferred from the appropriation to the Department of Defense for 'Operation and maintenance, Army,' fiscal year 1960, an amount, to be determined by the Bureau of the Budget, but not to exceed \$1,500,000, to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for 'Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.'"

At the top of page 16, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR"

"Bureau of Labor Statistics"

"Salaries and Expenses"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$1,050,000."

On page 16, after line 5, to insert a new heading, as follows:

"LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, SENATE"

On page 16, after line 7, to insert:

"Contingent expenses of the Senate"

"Furniture"

"For an additional amount for 'Furniture', fiscal year 1959, \$12,500."

On page 16, after line 11, to insert:

"Inquiries and Investigations"

"For an additional amount for 'Inquiries and investigations', fiscal year 1959, \$450,000."

On page 16, after line 14, to insert:

"Miscellaneous Items"

"For an additional amount for 'Miscellaneous Items', fiscal year 1959, \$222,500."

On page 16, after line 17, to insert:

"North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959"

"For salaries and expenses necessary for the annual meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959 to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as authorized by section 604 of the Mutual Security Act of 1959, \$100,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, who hereby is authorized to advance to the Chairman of the Senate delegation such sums within the appropriation as may be necessary to defray incidental expenses, sums so advanced to be accounted for in the same manner as provided by law for Senate committees."

On page 17, after line 5, to insert:

"Administrative Provisions"

"The Secretary of the Senate may hereafter fix the compensation of the assistant parliamentarian, the legislative clerk, and the journal clerk at not to exceed \$7,620 basic per annum each."

On page 17, after line 10, to insert:

"(a) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices which appears in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U.S.C. 60f), is amended to read as follows: '*Provided further*, That no salary shall be fixed under this section at a basic rate of more than \$5,100 per annum, except that (1) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,040 per annum, (2) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,460 per annum, and (3) the

salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,880 per annum."

On page 17, after line 22, to insert:

"(b) Such paragraph is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: 'A Senator may establish such titles for positions in his office as he may desire to designate, by written notification to the disbursing office of the Senate.'"

On page 18, after line 3, to insert:

"(c) The first paragraph under the heading 'Administrative Provisions' in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 60f-1) is repealed."

On page 18, after line 7, to insert:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
"(Out of Postal Fund)
"Transportation

"For an additional amount for 'Transportation', \$7,200,000."

On page 18, line 24, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,500,000."

On page 19, after line 1, to insert:

"Contributions to international organizations

"For an additional amount for 'Contributions to international organizations' for the expenses of the Secretariat of the Interparliamentary Union, \$3,000."

On page 19, line 14, after word "maintenance", to strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$500,000."

On page 19, line 16, after the word "Construction", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$450,000."

On page 19, after line 17, to insert a new heading, as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT"

On page 19, after line 18, to insert:

"Office of the Secretary

"Investment in Inter-American Development Bank

"To finance the participation of the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank, to remain available until expended, \$280,000,000, of which \$230,000,000 is for the purchase of capital stock in said bank (including \$200,000,000 for callable capital stock and \$30,000,000 for the first installment on the paid-in capital stock) and \$50,000,000 is for payment of the first installment of the subscription of the United States to the fund for special operations of said bank: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law, during the first session of the Eighty-sixth Congress, of H.R. 7072 or similar legislation."

On page 20, after line 7, to insert:

"Bureau of Accounts

"Salaries and Expenses

"For additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$25,000."

On page 20, after line 11, to insert:

"U.S. Coast Guard

"Operating Expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Operating expenses', \$800,000."

On page 20, line 20, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 42 and", and in line 22, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$198,675" and insert "\$443,438."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I note with interest that the committee is reporting an item of \$2,550,000 for the Office of Saline Water and \$400,000 for salaries and expenses. From reading the

report, I note it is contemplated that this appropriation will provide the money to start the first of the saline water plants, will provide the money for the design of a brackish water plant, and will also provide \$1 million for construction on plants Nos. 2 and 3.

The chairman and the other members of the Committee on Appropriations are to be commended for the interest they have taken in getting the saline water program into the action stage. The Senator from Arizona will recall that a few years ago it was difficult to get adequate funds for the research program. But that research has paid off, and we are getting some practical suggestions. It is my confident belief that any money which has been spent for research in the past several years will show greater values for the economic progress of the country and in meeting the water problems of the various areas where there is a serious water shortage.

May I ask the distinguished Senator if my review is substantially correct: Namely, that the \$2,550,000 for construction is to provide \$1,500,000 for the first saline water conversion plant?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is to be located at Freeport, Tex.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And \$50,000 is to be spent for the engineering design of a brackish waterplant.

Mr. HAYDEN. The location of that plant is yet to be determined.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. By reading the testimony presented to the committee, it would appear that the special advisory committee on that subject may make a decision in September. Was the committee hopeful that it might be done as soon as that?

Mr. HAYDEN. We were assured that a decision would probably be made in September.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If that is done, I think the committee was wise to provide a million dollars for the acceleration of the construction of the second and third plants. I hope this item will be agreed to without a dissenting vote.

Mr. HAYDEN. The truth is that the American people everywhere are aroused by the fact that water is the scarcest of our natural resources. There is an increasing awareness of this fact in all sections of the United States. We used to think that water shortages were confined to the arid regions, where water was needed for irrigation and potable purposes. That is no longer true. The demand for water is increasing all the time. The demand for manufacturing purposes is increasing. Greater supplies of water are needed for the increasing populations of the great cities. All these things have combined to make it necessary to try to remove the salt from sea water and thus to produce potable water. I think remarkable progress has been made.

I remember, as does the Senator from South Dakota, when we had difficulty in obtaining the original appropriation. I at one time asked a very eminent scientist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was testifying before our committee, how he thought we could

arrive at a solution of this problem. He said it would be the result of American inventiveness; that some "nuts" would find a way to do it. Well, the "nuts" have been at work.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It appears that we have reached the place where practicable results are obtainable.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I congratulate the Senator from South Dakota for his long-time interest in this very important field. I think rapid progress has been made. The committee has made an excellent recommendation which has met with the approval of all concerned. I commend the Secretary of the Interior for his leadership in this field. I hope that progress will continue to be made.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I thank the Senator from Texas for his generous comments. He well commends the Secretary of the Interior for the interest he has taken in this matter. I believe that even as of today he scarcely makes a speech when he does not refer to the saline water program as one of the outstanding programs to which the energies of his Department have been devoted.

In the same connection, Dr. A. L. Miller, a former Member of the House, is now Director of the Office of Saline Water. He, too, has given the program a great deal of "push." Also, Mr. Jenkins, who has been with the program for a long time, is entitled to much of the credit for the progress which has been made.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Can the Senator from Arizona state the position of the Director of the Federal Aviation Agency with respect to the \$2,450,000 which is appropriated for the construction of a sewer system to serve the Chantilly Airport?

Mr. HAYDEN. My recollection is that General Quesada was very much in favor of it. He testified strongly in favor of it.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Was there any opposition expressed to it by any of the governmental agencies?

Mr. HAYDEN. The only comment on it, was, on the part of some individuals who wanted to connect their sewage disposal with the system, but our idea was that the system proposed would connect up with the disposal of sewage in the District on its own, and that private persons would have to find other ways of disposing of their sewage.

Mr. LAUSCHE. It is my understanding that the item was rejected by the House, because originally in planning the airport sewage disposal plant, they felt that a \$750,000 expenditure would be adequate to take care of the sewage at the airport.

Mr. HAYDEN. But it was determined that there was no presently feasible way adequately to take care of the sewage by the method proposed at that time, and that this was the only feasible way to do it. So General Quesada recommended this change.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I should like to speak just a few words of commendation for the action taken by the Committee on Appropriations on this supplemental bill.

The committee has acted wisely in providing funds for our national forests. On the surface the increases may look large, but in reality they are not. The increase for forest land management is approximately \$5 million above the 1959 level. This will permit some acceleration in every major national forest activity.

In forest research, the increase is approximately \$2 million above the 1959 level. This will permit the construction of essential laboratory facilities throughout the Nation. The laboratories include every type of needed study, and, of course, the findings of one laboratory in one region, will be useful in other parts of the country. I am most gratified that an Insect and Disease Regional Laboratory is scheduled for Corvallis, Oreg. We have an outstanding school of higher education there, with one of the finest deans in the profession. The plant site and facilities are adequate and there will be a great opportunity for cooperative work with the Oregon State College of Forestry.

I am especially pleased to see that the committee has included funds for access roads. The \$2 million added here will permit the program to proceed at the full authorized level. As the senior Senator from Arizona knows, the authorization in 1959 was \$32 million, and we provided enough money to fulfill it. This year's authorization is only \$30 million and these added funds will permit full scale operations. The committee has also wisely provided an additional \$5 million to permit the Forest Service to acquire non-Federal roads needed to provide access to national forest timber. By this action alone, revenue will be enhanced by \$19 million. This certainly is a good investment, and one which will help balance the budget.

To my way of thinking, the language of the Secretary of Agriculture which is quoted by the committee provides a complete justification for the action taken. The Secretary said:

What is done in the next 10 to 15 years will largely determine whether these vastly important public lands will contribute by the year 2000 their fair share to a greatly expanded national economy.

The committee deserves warm congratulations for its decision to move promptly to meet this challenge.

I would like to close, making brief mention of two other actions by the committee. The full request of the administration for the O. & C. forestry program in the Bureau of Land Management has been allowed. This \$525,000 will permit the sale of 1 billion board feet, an increase of 163 million board feet over that planned originally. This is practical because the allowable cut for sustained yield has been increased. This additional timber will bring an estimated \$2½ million into the Treasury.

I am also delighted that the committee has provided the funds needed for

the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. As a member of that Commission, I can assure the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the members of his committee that we will spend the funds wisely and carefully. Finally, I would like to mention the valuable service that the staff members of the Appropriations Committee provide. The excellence of this bill and the many other bills that we have considered reflects to a large extent the dedicated work of fellows like Bill Woodruff on our side and Mr. Gene Wilhelm on the staff in the other body.

As the junior Senator from one of our leading lumber-producing States, I wish to say that we are aware that the senior Senator from Arizona knows our problem and does his very best to meet and solve it, and I express my gratitude to him.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator from Oregon. I yield to the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. President, I strongly recommend that the Senate approve H.R. 7978, the supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal 1960.

I am particularly interested in that section of the bill dealing with the expansion of our forestry research program.

The approval of the funds that would increase our forestry research program is long overdue.

The importance of forestry to our economy cannot be over emphasized. For many years, we have neglected our forests, and unless drastic measures are taken we will be in grave trouble in the near future. The best estimates show clearly that if the per capita use of timber products continues to increase at its present rate, wood consumption will double in the next 40 years. This fact alone paints a serious picture for the future when we give consideration to the fact that our expanding population is reducing the total number of acres available for woodland.

Even with present-day production as high as it is, we are still importing a considerable amount of wood products, mainly pulpwood, woodpulp, and paper.

Because of increased consumption and a growing population, we have reached the point where we must depend on research and sound management of our forestry resources for the answers. It is not a simple matter of planting more trees. Additional forest land is one of the answers, but only one, and in fact a minor one over the long haul.

The most serious need today is the finding ways and means to utilize wisely the timberland we have as well as land which is being reforested. In order to do this, we must control insects and diseases and at the same time encourage in every way possible sound management practices.

A recent study by the Forest Service gives a good illustration of the importance of controlling insects and diseases. The study shows that in 1952, which was a typical year, insects killed seven times as much saw timber as fire, and disease killed three times as much. These facts speak for themselves, and they show clearly that we are losing the produc-

tivity of more timberland because of insects and disease than because of the fearful forest fire.

According to the Forest Service, the immediate requirements—the short-term needs—call for an annual sustained yield of 11 billion board feet of saw timber from the national forests. Only 6.4 billion feet were cut in 1958. These facts speak for themselves and clearly indicate the emergency nature of the problem we face in getting our house in order.

The need for the programs which would be supported under this bill is great. There is no doubt about that.

The total appropriation for forestry items would be \$22 million under this bill. The largest category is forest land management projects, which would receive \$15 million. A total of \$4.5 million would be used for expanded research, including \$2.5 million for the construction of research facilities. Another \$2.5 million would be used for the acquisition of lands and forest roads and trails.

In the long run, I feel the need for additional research facilities is the greatest single need. In the interest of time, I will not discuss the merits of each of the proposed research facilities for which funds are included in the bill.

I would, however, like to mention specifically the need for a regional laboratory in North Carolina, which will require about \$775,000 to construct.

In North Carolina we produce in commercial quantities practically every type of timber common to the eastern half of the United States. We take pride not only in the large volume of our production, but in the variety of our production as well.

We also take pride in the fact that we are the Nation's leading State in the production of wood furniture. Furniture is one of our top industries, and it is of utmost importance to our overall economy.

Through the years, we in North Carolina have been keenly aware of the importance of forestry not only to our State, but to the Nation as a whole. As a result of this awareness, we have in North Carolina two of the world's finest schools of forestry—one at North Carolina State College in Raleigh, and one at Duke University in Durham.

In addition to these two outstanding schools of forestry, we have for a number of years carried on important, but a necessarily limited amount of forestry research at the Forestry Research Station, State College in Raleigh.

Our greatest need at the moment is to increase the volume of basic research in order to bring it up to a realistic level.

The location of a regional laboratory in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area, which we in North Carolina refer to as the research triangle, would be a natural.

In the research triangle scientists and technicians would have access to three of the most outstanding research and educational centers in the entire Nation. In addition to the facilities of the State-operated forestry research station at State College in Raleigh, and the schools of Forestry at State College and Duke University in Durham, the University of

North Carolina at Chapel Hill would also make valuable contributions.

Just as important, a regional laboratory in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area would be located in an area that is capable of producing an unusually wide variety of timber and wood products.

Thus far, basic research in forestry has been meager. But even with the modest amount of work now going on, the immediate outlook is unusually bright. Already, work is being done to develop fast-growing hybrid trees and trees which are resistant to insects and diseases.

The possibilities are unlimited, and we in North Carolina sincerely feel that we can make a positive contribution not only to the future development of our own State, but of the entire Nation.

I want to emphasize that while we are fortunate in having two fine schools of forestry in North Carolina, the proposed forestry research regional laboratory would serve not only North Carolina, but the entire Southeast as well as all those areas in the Eastern half of the United States with problems common to those in the Southeast. We have all of the basic ingredients, and we are eager to put them to work.

I hope the Senate will approve the bill without delay in order for badly needed work to get underway in the near future.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the senior Senator from Montana.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, an appropriation bill never comes before the Senate but that I marvel at the effort the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], and his committee members have made to bring the best possible bill before us.

I am exceptionally pleased, and I know that I can express the warm appreciation of every conservationist both in Montana and across this Nation, when I commend the decision to provide \$27 million of additional money for our national forest system. We have been alerted that a tremendous conservation effort must be made in the next 10 years if the resource needs of our people are going to be met in the future. We have a diminishing natural resource base and an expanding population. The only solution is to develop, conserve, and wisely use our renewable resources.

I am proud to have worked to help bring about this substantial increase in Forest Service programs. The Senator from Arizona has done a remarkable job of providing vitally needed funds for

each and every essential national forest need.

I recall to the attention of the Senate that this \$27 million increase is far less than we spend on foreign aid in many countries where this program operates. I do not believe that we can deny the needs of our people at home while we continue to pour billions of dollars abroad. If we are to help the other nations of the world, and I think we must, our first responsibility is to keep ourselves strong. No one can look objectively at the condition of our national forest resources and say that we can delay as much as 1 year the revitalization and conservation of these great federally owned forests.

I commend the committee for its timely action and for the consideration it has given to all of us in the Senate who have been urging this course of action. It is my hope that the administration will promptly advise the conferees that it favors the decision of the Senate, and that it recognizes that conservation of our natural resources has complete and strong bipartisan support.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join my distinguished senior colleague from Montana in commending and complimenting the distinguished Senator from Arizona and chairman of the Appropriations Committee for the consideration he has shown toward the Forest Service in the supplemental appropriation bill now before us.

Mr. President, I should like to speak for a moment about the gratifying action taken by the Senate Appropriations Committee in providing \$27 million in new funds for the Forest Service for fiscal year 1960. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the other members of the committee have acted in their usual thorough and conscientious manner. We all recall that when the regular bill for the Forest Service was before the Senate the chairman said that he would consider adding funds in the supplemental bill. At that time he indicated that the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of Agriculture would be asked to submit a request for funds. Twenty Senators representing all parts of the country then asked the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of Agriculture to comply quickly with the committee's desire. We were later advised by these administration spokesmen that funds would not be sought until fiscal year 1961. Following this, 15 Senators joined with me in requesting that the Appropriations Com-

mittee consider adding the necessary funds. In that letter we said:

We believe the Congress has made enough savings in the overall budget to demonstrate to the people that implementation of the forest program now is sound. We also believe we can make a good case that by taking positive action on a conservation program with widespread interest we are doing a job that our people expect and want done.

I know of no man who has given greater service to conservation than the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. This is not because he comes from the West, but because he understands the role that resource conservation plays in having a strong and vigorous Nation. He understands the responsibility we have as elected representatives to promote the general welfare of our people. The action his committee has taken is another of many demonstrations of his understanding and his wisdom.

Our national forests are valuable assets which benefit all our people. They are a prime source of water. They supply the greatest opportunities for healthful outdoor recreation. They contribute significantly to our forest products industry and to our livestock industry. Hunters and fishermen know that forest lands are important to them. The research which the Forest Service conducts is essential to a sound conservation program. The money this bill provides will advance each and every one of these activities. I find it difficult to single out any one program and indicate a preference for it, because each of them is a part of the overall need. The most significant action, however, which I think the committee has taken is in the money added for roads and trails, recreation, reforestation and range improvement, and insect and disease control. In the report submitted earlier this year by Secretary Benson these were among the activities which were lagging farthest behind. In order that the action by the committee can be gaged against the total needs which are known to us at this time, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks a table setting this forth.

I thank the Senator from Arizona and all the members of the committee for the excellent and constructive work they have done in providing badly needed funds for our forests.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

National forest short-term program, national total

Item and project	Recurrent work maximum annual level	Nonrecurrent work short-term program total	Funds provided by Senate for fiscal year 1960 ¹	Work needed
Forest protection and management:				
Timber resource management:				
Sales administration and management.....	Thousands \$25,200	Thousands	Thousands \$1,700	Develop plans for 8,500,000 acres. Keep plans current. Cut 11,000,000,000 board feet.
Reforestation and stand improvement.....		\$375,160	1,000	10,600,000 acres of cultural treatment. Plant 3,900,000 acres (including reinforcement and recent burn planting).
Recreation-public use.....	16,300			National Forest Outdoor Recreation Resources Review. Complete management and development plans. Maintenance, sanitation, and cleanup of existing facilities.
Wildlife habitat management.....	2,980	122,880	6,000	Construct 102,000 family units.
		33,600	400	Management and administration of wildlife resources.
Footnotes at end of table.				Improve 1,900,000 acres habitat, 7,000 miles stream, 56,000 acres lakes, 2,000 small watering facilities for wildlife. Rodent control 11,200,000 acres.

National forest short-term program, national total—Continued

Item and project	Recurrent work maximum annual level	Nonrecurrent work short-term program total	Funds provided by Senate for fiscal year 1960 ¹	Work needed
Forest protection and management—Continued				
Range resource management:	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Management.....	\$4,191	\$11,561	\$200	Management and administration of range resources. Complete analysis and plans for 10,000 allotments.
Revegetation.....		30,772	300	Revegetate 4,400,000 acres.
Improvements.....	1,605			Maintain existing improvements.
	1,345	26,067	200	Construct 18,000 miles fence and 9,500 water developments.
Soil and water management.....		83,320	500	Management and administration of soil and water resources. Watershed rehabilitation on 1,300,000 acres, and 22,000 miles of gullies, roads, and streams. 160 pollution control structures and 420 flood prevention projects. Soil surveys on 33,000,000 acres. Initiate inventories and water yield studies.
Mineral claims, leases, and other land uses (including land classification and ownership adjustments).	4,896			Examine mining claims. Administer mineral leases and special uses. 5,000 miles of property line maintenance. Administer land exchange.
		53,595	1,000	Prepare new status records system. Accelerate cadastral surveys. 133,000 miles property line surveys and posting. 224,000 square miles topographic mapping.
Land purchase.....		1,515	500	Boundary canoe waters, Superior National Forest, Minn., 9,000 acres. Small tracts within Cache National Forest, Utah, 1,000 acres.
Ranger district management.....	11,277			General supervision and management of ranger districts.
Land utilization projects.....	2,110	10,420	200	Management and development of timber, recreation, range, wildlife, and water resources on 4,600,000 acres of land utilization lands.
Forest fire protection.....	19,313			Intensified protection, including increased manpower and equipment, approximately 2½ times present level.
		73,200	1,000	Fuel reduction on 4,200,000 acres and 12,000 miles of firebreaks. Construct 1,800 heliports and spots.
Structural improvements for fire and general purpose.	7,600			Maintenance of all existing improvements, including radio replacements.
		98,600	1,500	Construct 2,700 housing units and related improvements; 3,200 service buildings, lookouts, and special structures; betterment of existing structures; 2,000 new radio installations; replace 3,000 miles of telephone lines; construct and reconstruct 62 landing fields.
Insect and disease control.....	9,000		1,000	Intensified and accelerated detection, prevention and control of forest insects and diseases to reduce current timber losses.
Total, protection and management.....	105,817	920,690	15,000	
Forest research:				
Forest and range management research:				
Forest genetics and planting.....	2,510			
Silviculture.....	3,125			
Timber growth and yield.....	810			
Watershed management.....	3,485			
Range management.....	1,450			
Recreation and wildlife.....	2,455			
Forest protection research:				
Forest fire.....	2,200			
Forest insects.....	2,210		2,000	The amounts shown are for recurrent research program of broad regional or national character that relate to national forest problems.
Forest disease.....	1,440			
Forest products utilization research:				
Forest products.....	5,636			
Forest engineering.....	1,700			
Forest resources research:				
Forest surveys.....	470			
Forest economics.....	850			
Marketing.....	1,000			
Construction, research facilities.....		34,354	2,500	Construction of 5 experiment station headquarter office-laboratories, 17 specialized laboratories, and 25 research center office-laboratories, minor field laboratories, utility buildings, related facilities and minor structures on about 100 experimental forests and ranges.
Total, research program.....	29,341	34,354		
Forest roads and trails:				
Construction.....		719,600	7,000	Construction and reconstruction of 46,000 miles of roads, 8,000 miles of trails, and assistance in construction of roads by timber purchasers.
Maintenance.....	20,500			Maintenance of existing roads and trails.
Grand total.....	155,638	1,674,644	27,000	

¹ 1960 funds not segregated between recurrent and nonrecurrent items.² Timber purchasers will construct an additional 44,000 miles of road costing approximately \$564,000,000 as the purchasers' share.³ Timber purchasers will maintain existing purchaser-constructed roads at an estimated annual cost of \$4,500,000.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, in the foreword of "Timber Resources for America's Future," published in January 1958, Dr. Richard McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service stated that "tomorrow the Nation's need for timber will be strikingly greater than today or at anytime in the past." That in essence is the finding in the Forest Service appraisal of the timber situation in the United States.

I have found in this Forest Service report much valuable information in regard to our timber resources. It will be helpful to all of us in dealing with our problems on the national forests. We cannot, however, limit our interest to timber and timber products. The forests have many other values and when we speak of forest resources it has a

much broader meaning than sawtimber for lumber.

We hear much talk these days about critical and strategic materials and needs. Timber is a critical material either during a war or in peacetime, but in speaking of things critical and strategic in this connection, we must take a look at the other values in our national forests. There is nothing more critical to the arid West than water. This commodity is fast becoming a concern of many of the cities of the East also. The manner in which our forests are managed to a great degree controls the water supply of the entire country.

Not only are our forests important to all of us for the water and timber products, but they are especially significant

to the people of the West in contributing a great deal to the production of beef and wool. As we all know, both of these critical items greatly affect the economy of hundreds of communities.

Last but not least in importance are the recreation resources of our forests. The facilities and accommodations in the forests are already inadequate to care for the increasing number of people visiting the forests each year. The expansion and improvement of the recreation areas is essential to the health and well-being of our population.

We have been falling behind in our schedule for protection and development of our national timber lands. I was therefore happy to see the Department of Agriculture in March of this year

submit its "Program for the National Forests." I did regret, however, that this was not accompanied by a request for funds to implement the program. I therefore joined with 19 of my colleagues in the Senate endorsing the recommendation of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to the Department of Agriculture, that a budget request be submitted to Congress during the present session so that this program could be gotten underway. I was disappointed when the Department advised that it did not intend to request funds until budget time for 1961. I, along with many of my colleagues in the Congress, have felt for some time that this type of accelerated program on the forest is urgent. Each year we have gone before the Appropriations Committee urging more funds, but we have had little cooperation from the Bureau of the Budget.

Much of the proposal of the Department is an expansion or extension of some of the very fine programs now in effect, but which have never been fully implemented. I have been before the Appropriations Committee a number of times urging that such programs as the Anderson-Mansfield reforestation and revegetation program, Operation Outdoors, and our research programs be put on schedule. I have urged increase of funds for insect and disease control and eradication as well as funds for research; therefore, I am happy to lend my support to this stepped-up program and to urge that the funds suggested by the Appropriations Committee be made available now.

There is a great deal of discussion going on all over the country and in Congress about balancing the budget and holding down inflation. I am receiving a good many letters about this problem from my State, but never a word against this sort of a program. In fact, I have received letters each year urging that funds be made available to improve our forest programs. We have made some cuts in the budget where it appeared in the interest of the country. We should make further cuts in items that neither bring a return on the investment nor enhance the prestige of this country in the eyes of the world, or with the people at home.

What we propose in the way of funds for this program is a mere pittance compared to our overall budget and the amount of technical aid and other help given foreign countries, much of which brings no return in any manner. I know our forest program will return manifold both in tangible and intangible benefits.

Our forests are revenue-producing property. A good businessman does not willingly allow such property to deteriorate and become unproductive. Failure to provide and carry out the type of program that will adequately protect our watersheds, that will provide lumber and forest products, that will provide for the recreation needs of our people, now and in the future, means we will go out of business in those particular products unless we invest to protect these resources.

The schedules we have been following are putting us a little farther behind each year. It is the height of folly to close our eyes to the needs of the country in this area. We are doing just that and I give you one or two examples:

In the matter of infestation by insects and diseases, the loss is appalling. It is even far greater than destruction by fire. For the United States as a whole, the loss from destructive causes is estimated to be 92 percent of net sawtimber growth. Of this total, insects and disease make up 65 percent. This loss should and can be cut down by additional funds to do the job. Yet, we see this loss each year without doing very much about it.

In the case of recreation, the use of forests is increasing by leaps and bounds. In 1945 the visits to the forests were near 38 million. The number of visits in 1958 was 68.5 million and it is estimated that by 1969 recreational use of the National Forests system will reach 130 million. This would put into trade channels a total of nearly a billion dollars. It is impossible with the funds available to even maintain in good condition the facilities we have, let alone provide for the increased need.

We know there will be a continued fast growth of the population and along with this growth we must have a continued expansion of our economy. Timber and forest products, water, beef, wool and recreation are some of the important factors in any expanding and firm economy. We must not have a famine in these items. This will surely occur if we do not take steps today to provide for the future. Timber does not grow in a year or a few years. It takes 25 to 100 years. The proposed program is needed to take care of this situation. It must be started now and it must be kept on schedule. I urge that the Senate stand behind and support the recommendations of the Appropriations Committee and approve the funds for this purpose in this bill.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I also should like to commend the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for his vigorous support of the program submitted by Secretary Benson and the Forest Service to accelerate the development of our public forests.

In this regard it should be emphasized that there was almost if not completely unanimous support within the Appropriations Committee on a bipartisan basis. The members of the committee recognized that in the conservation and expanded use of our forest areas for recreational development, for watershed protection, and access roads

to market timber, this is a very constructive and worthwhile program. Insofar as finances are concerned, the investment of small sums now will accelerate the marketing of overripe timber and result in increased revenues to the Federal Treasury.

It is most encouraging to me, coming from a western State which has 20 million acres of U.S. forest lands, to note that there is such excellent cooperation between the Forest Service in the executive department and the Members of Congress in stimulating and promoting this very fine program. I hope these funds will be retained in the conference report on this bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I doubt whether there is any labor quite so tedious at times as the business of shepherding a supplemental appropriation bill through the Senate Appropriations Committee. It contains many items, small, some large, and its consideration is a test of fidelity and devotion. I know from my own experiences on that committee that the chairman was always there. Other members could absent themselves, but the chairman was always in his place.

So, Mr. President, I salute the chairman and I salute the staff, Bill Woodruff, Thomas Scott, Harold Merrick, Bill Kennedy, and all the others who have been so helpful.

Particularly I wish to say that I thought the Senator from Arizona did an excellent job on the Aeronautics and Space Administration item. I intend to ask consent to have printed in the RECORD a little fact sheet and also some pointed editorials on the matter.

I am glad the bill has been reported precisely as it is. There is a timetable involved between us and other countries, and so money is important in narrowing any gap which may exist and to take us out in front.

So I salute the Appropriations Committee for a job well done.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent in connection with my observations to have printed in the RECORD the fact sheet and editorials.

There being no objection, the fact sheet and editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FACT SHEET

1. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was created by Public Law 85-568 and approved in the 2d session of the 85th Congress. The NASA officially was in operation October 1, 1958.

2. In the 1st session of the 86th Congress, two budget requests for funds (a 1959 supplemental item and regular fiscal year 1960) were submitted to the Congress.

3. House action:

Year	Amount requested	Appropriation Committee action	House action	Final reduction
1959 supplemental	\$45,000,000	\$41,400,000	\$18,675,000	Percent 59
1960 regular	485,300,000	443,400,000	443,400,000	9
Total	530,300,000	484,800,000	462,075,000	13
Net cut		-45,500,000	-68,225,000	

Several technical points of order by GROSS (Iowa) were sustained on the House floor so that the Appropriations Committee recommended reductions were actually increased.

Senate action: The Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended full restoration of budget amounts for NASA for 1959 supplemental and fiscal year 1960 operations.

4. Effect of any reductions in NASA's budget requests: The NASA is faced with a critical money situation due to the fact that much of its research and development funds must be allocated to obtaining space engines to place larger payloads into orbit. In addition, the NASA must obtain competent scientific and technical personnel to manage its programs and must acquire modern research and tracking facilities to carry on the Nation's aeronautical and space programs. In view of the considerable lead enjoyed by the Soviet Union in the space field, prior to organization of the NASA, a reduction in operating funds when the Nation is beginning its space efforts can only increase this time differential. No reasons were assigned in the House Appropriations Committee report for the reduction in funds. In view of the modest increase in personnel and funds requested by the NASA, a cut in its appropriations must be absorbed by reducing the pace on research and development for space engines and vehicle systems now planned to put this country on an equal basis with the Soviet Union.

[From the Cleveland Press, July 17, 1959]

**"WHY THE COMPLACENCY?" SPACE BOSS
GLENNAN ASKS**

A year ago this month, Congress passed the National Aeronautics and Space Act: unanimously in the House, overwhelmingly in the Senate.

One of the chief mandates laid down in the legislation was: "The preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology."

What has happened since then to give anyone a sense of complacency?

Have we—who started serious work in the space field 6 or 7 years after the Soviets were pouring unlimited funds and their best brains into the drive to dominance in space—suddenly achieved some enormous advantage?

If so, I would like to know about it. I would sleep better at night.

If Congress slices an already-lean NASA budget at a time when this nation has barely begun its space effort, the world will conclude that the United States is having second thoughts about facing the Communist challenge in this field.

Realistically, a research and development program of the complexity and magnitude of this one cannot be turned on and off at a moment's notice. Having made the decision to enter the race, we must pursue with vigor an imaginative, well-planned program.

Our agency became operative on Oct. 1, 1958—one year after sputnik began beeping ominously overhead. From the outset both Houses of Congress have given us the strongest possible support.

Consequently, I am unable to grasp the reason for the House cut.

As administrator, I have resisted the temptation to indulge in Sunday supplement speculation about the coming wonders of space exploration.

At the same time I have tried to convey my deep conviction that space research holds the promise that it may soon be paying for itself many times over in tangible economic benefits.

We have every right to count on developments in satellite meteorology, communications, navigation and geodetics that will dramatically affect the lives of all of us.

Here, in brief, is what the reduction could mean to our national space program in terms of time and progress:

Development of the Vega rocket propulsion system might have to be drastically cut back. It will be one of the first space vehicles capable of making extensive television surveys of the moon's surface.

We might have to retard Centaur which should be capable of soft-landing a 730-pound scientific payload on the moon.

We would have to eliminate or drastically reduce the \$30 million needed for the 1,500,000-pound-thrust, single-chamber engine. Only with this vehicle will it be possible to carry our manned expeditions to the moon and back.

Even our top priority Project Mercury, the manned satellite project, would certainly be affected.

Let me assure you that I am not crying wolf.

The decision in this Nation's space exploration is up to Congress. Whatever decision you make, we will attempt to carry it out with diligence and devoted effort.

[From the Washington Evening Star, July 1, 1959]

MONEY FOR SPACE

Not many months ago, after the Kremlin had successfully launched the first man-made moon in history, our Congressrang with eloquent and even hysterical speeches calling for bold and imaginative action (without a moment's delay, and hang the expense!) to insure that our country would be second to none in space.

Then, in a series of unusually swift hearings and admirable moves, the House and Senate agreed upon the establishment of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. As proclaimed at its birth, this civilian agency—headed by Dr. T. Keith Glennan—was brought into being to establish American leadership on the pathway to the stars. To that end, as soon as it began to operate, it drafted a far-ranging program of satellite launchings, lunar probes, and such other fantastic ventures as Project Mercury—a project in which the United States has committed itself to try orbiting a man around the earth before the Soviet Union does.

All this, despite the great and inescapable expense implicit in it, won the enthusiastic approval of Congress. It did so as a program deemed essential both to the prestige and security of our country. Yet, strangely enough, with an inconsistency which even big minds ought to view as a hobgoblin, the House has just voted to slash more than \$68 million from the \$530 million requested by President Eisenhower for NASA's operations during the coming fiscal year. This economizing action, moreover, has been taken in the teeth of an administration warning, as voiced by Dr. Glennan, that the Agency's original budget, because of rising costs in the meantime, "has become tighter and tighter until there is less than any slack in it."

What does it mean to take \$68 million out of such a budget? Because of the nature of the work involved, precise answers are difficult, but this much may be viewed as a certainty: The House cut, if it prevails, will require a sharp curtailment (more than 10 per cent) of planned research and development regarded as of vital importance to our national effort to attain leadership in space. Further, again if it prevails, the cut will slow down Project Mercury in a way that will increase the possibility, if not the probability, that a Russian will be the first man into orbit safely around the earth. This is a point that speaks for itself, and

Congress and the country at large can ill afford to shrug it off.

In these circumstances, the Senate ought to restore to the NASA all of the funds that the House has taken away. Senator JOHNSON, the majority leader, has been one of the most eloquent advocates of American supremacy in space, and we hope he will use his powerful influence to see to it that the people who are supposed to lead us along that line are given enough money to do it.

[From the Washington Star]

MISTAKE IN SPACE

Dr. T. Keith Glennan, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has pulled no punches in his appearance before the Senate Appropriations Committee. Speaking in somber and urgent tones, he has flatly declared that the House, in recently voting to cut \$68 million from his agency's budget for the current fiscal year, has taken a step that threatens to result in "disastrous consequences," and there is no reason to doubt the soundness of his warning.

The sum sought by NASA, with the strong and unqualified backing of President Eisenhower, is \$530 million. As Dr. Glennan has said, this represents a tight budget with "less than any slack in it." In other words, it is the rockbottom minimum needed to give our country, for the sake of both its prestige and its security in a dangerous world, a fighting chance to catch up with the Soviet Union in space, and to go on from there to achieve genuine leadership in the field—an unchallengeable second-to-none position.

This is the objective that the American people want to see attained with the least possible delay. It is why Congress not many months ago, after the Russians had successfully orbited the world's first earth satellite, acted with extraordinary speed and unanimity in bringing NASA into being and in recommending that no expense be spared to establish our country's supremacy in space. Yet with massive inconsistency and a certain measure of recklessness, the House now has slashed a great chunk out of the money the President has requested to do the job that must be done if such supremacy is ever to be realized.

Why such economizing? In Dr. Glennan's words, "What has happened * * * to give anyone a sense of complacency? * * * Have we—who started serious work in the space field 6 or 7 years after the Soviets were pouring unlimited funds and their best brains into the drive to dominate space—suddenly achieved some enormous advantage?" Of course we haven't. Actually, we still lag behind in several vital respects, and so we can ill afford to pinch pennies in dealing with a situation in which "the United States must bend every effort to achieve a position of leadership. * * * And we are all agreed that leadership in a race where there are only two participants cannot conceivably mean running second."

In saying this, and in admonishing that there will be "disastrous consequences" if the House cut is sustained, Dr. Glennan has backed himself up with a chapter-and-verse documentation of what is likely to happen unless Congress restores the money that has been taken away. Among others, the consequences will involve a slowing down, a curtailment or a shelving of key projects—including the one aimed at sending an American into orbit in 1961—designed to make us look reasonably impressive in our spatial competition with the Russians.

Accordingly, it is good to know that space-minded Senator JOHNSON, the majority leader, is in agreement with all this. As he put it, it would be "a great mistake" not to provide NASA with every penny it has asked

for. We hope that Congress as a whole, when the issue is finally decided, will act in keeping with the warning that he and Dr. Glennan have both sounded.

[From the Washington Daily News,
July 23, 1959]

CAPITAL CIRCUS

(By Jerry Greene)

WASHINGTON, July 22.—It may well be that Russian rocket successes with animal space flights have become so common, and U.S. missile failures so usual that the public has lost much of its earlier interest in the regions between here and the moon.

Certainly there is considerable evidence in Congress that this is true and as a result probably the most perplexed official in the capital is Dr. T. Keith Glennan, chief of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

He is being told by one congressional committee he isn't spending enough and asked why he can't get along faster with his work in space. Then when he asks for the dough, he is blasted for extravagance, his budget is mercilessly slashed and he is sternly instructed to quit wasting the taxpayers' money.

Only last night in a little noted speech here, Dr. Glennan declared that Russia's head start in the space race represents a real threat to our security.

"We are given the choice," said Glennan, "of competing with Russia in the new realm of space research, or else resigning ourselves to the role of onlooker in the most inspiring enterprise of our time."

Obviously, there is a big rash of confusion spreading over the entire issue and today the alarmed Representative OVERTON BROOKS, Democrat, of Louisiana, decided to take action. As chairman of the House Space Committee, Brooks called for extended hearings to begin next Tuesday to find out how badly we have bogged down and why.

On the surface, Brooks wants to study the five recent successive failures of the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile. At present, the Atlas is intended to be the launching vehicle for Project Mercury, which is to put the first American into orbit 2 or 3 years from now. (Washington is buzzing with reports that the Russians will make this big attempt by October of this year.)

But Brooks is going a lot further than a study of the Atlas and will try to give the people a solid picture of the situation and some reassurance, if there is any to be found.

THE ROOT OF ALL WASHINGTON TROUBLE

As is usual here when trouble creeps over the horizon, the cause can be traced to money, rightfully or wrongfully. Few can be found who will say that Glennan's NASA has not done a remarkable job in getting started in just 12 months. But those same Congressmen who had been screaming in near hysteria about Russia running faster toward the stars, just a few days ago cut \$68.2 million from NASA requests.

NASA had asked that another \$45 million be added to this year's budget of \$385 million, and a 1960 appropriation of \$485.3 million. The total House cut in both requests of \$68.2 million was taken over the vigorous opposition of Brooks and a number of his worried colleagues.

The House Space Committee, after long hearings, had approved the full amounts NASA wanted.

Now the measures are under consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee, which is expected to report in about 2 weeks.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED? ASKS THE DOCTOR

Less than 10 days ago, Dr. Glennan went before the Senators to plead his case.

"Wholesale expression of congressional support for NASA was evident until very recently," Glennan testified.

"Today, the situation is strangely changed. NASA is faced, not with having to decline a plethora of funds, but with the prospect that vital projects will have to be curtailed or even put on the shelf because funds for them are being denied."

Last year, he recalled, NASA got every dime it asked.

"What has happened since then to give anyone a sense of complacency?" he asked.

In danger of elimination or facing long delay should the reductions stand, as outlined by Glennan, were half a dozen major space projects now under way.

Best known of these, of course, is Project Mercury, the man-in-space operation, when and if the Air Force can get the kinks out of the Atlas and give the first astronaut at least a better than 50-50 chance of getting off the ground.

THESE SPACE VEHICLES LISTED FOR THE AX

Then there would be drastic cuts in development of the VEGA rocket propulsion system. If this gadget works, it is expected to put a 5,000-pound payload in orbit, and be one of the first vehicles capable of making TV surveys of the moon.

VEGA, the NASA chief said, "will be our first which is capable of matching the payload lifting capability of the Soviets."

Then on the danger list is Centaur, designed to put 8,000 pounds in a 300-mile orbit and should be able to land a 750-pound package on the moon safely.

Facing elimination entirely for the time being is the cash needed for continuing work on the million and a half pound thrust rocket engine which is intended to supply power to send the first manned expedition to the moon—and back. They figured it would take at least 6 years to build.

Brooks, hurt and baffled by the refusal of the House to go along with the wholehearted recommendations of his Space Committee, is not unmindful that his hearings next week might help light a fire under the Senators and some of his reluctant House colleagues when the appropriations bill goes to conference, as it surely will.

If not, and the United States falls further behind in the drive beyond the skies, first blame must rest squarely on the Congress itself.

EXCERPTS FROM EDITORIAL IN THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER OF JULY 22, 1959

Originally, a model of the capsule that was to carry the first U.S. airman into space was to have been launched this month by an Atlas.

Whether that can now be done is doubtful, but the sooner the space capsule experiment can be successfully concluded the better it will be for U.S. prestige and security.

EXCERPTS FROM EDITORIAL IN THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER OF JULY 8, 1959

Ever since the Russians put the dog Laika into orbit aboard Sputnik II late in 1957 there has been no letup in their experiments with animals in space. * * * The Soviet goal, of course, is to be first in space with a man.

Despite U.S. progress the odds probably favor Russia getting a man in space first because the Moscow masters would not hesitate to jeopardize a man's life in the interests of achieving a great propaganda victory over the United States. This country should put a man in space as soon as it can be done with reasonable safety.

The payload of the American rocket that carried two monkeys into space was only one-eighth the weight carried in the latest Soviet experiment. Russian satellites put in orbit around the earth have been from the very beginning much heavier than U.S. satellites.

Moscow radio commentators, in describing the missile that launched the two dogs and

a rabbit said the projectile was powered by engines "much stronger than anything the Americans have."

Security of this Nation and the entire free world requires full speed ahead in our space and missile program. * * * The Russians are not resting on the laurels of past achievements and neither should we.

EXCERPTS FROM EDITORIAL IN THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL, MEMPHIS, TENN., JULY 20, 1959

The blame can be laid on public lethargy—the unconcern which preceded the sputnik scare and which has persistently crept back since the flurry of activity immediately following sputnik.

Of even more concern than the mere fact that textbooks lag and teachers are far behind the times is the speed with which Russia is systematically moving ahead of America in the science field.

The lethargic American asks: "What good is all this expensive research in things that have nothing to do with my life?"

The answer has been urgently underlined by the Rand Development Corp., a private advisory agency. The Rand Corp. has reported:

"The technical pace of modern life does not permit a society here—in the United States of America—to operate at a leisurely pace. We stand being outstripped economically, militarily, and even philosophically (by the Russians) if we do not act with speed and thoroughness."

SPACE MENAGERIE FROM THE LOS ANGELES EXAMINER, JULY 11, 1959

The Noah's Arknik, a catchy term of the London Daily Mail for the Soviet achievement in putting up a rocket with two dogs and a rabbit and bringing them back safely, is impressive. Particularly so is the announced overall weight of the missile as more than 2 tons. The maximum height was not stated, but it seems probable it was no more and perhaps less than our feat of rocketing two monkeys and recovering them after a trip that reached 300 miles up and extended 1,500 miles over the Atlantic.

For our side the Russian accomplishment is more warning to keep on our toes.

[From Space Business Daily, Apr. 14, 1959]

America still is not awake to the peril of Communist dominance in outer space, is the view of Dr. Wernher von Braun, expressed during one of his latest public statements. Dr. von Braun said "the peril is so grave it cannot be overstated—and we must understand the total implications to our future welfare if the Soviets succeed in their drive to achieve a dominant position in outer space." Dr. von Braun listed four conclusions drawn from known facts of the Soviet program: 1. That the Russian space program parallels much of the current and planned space programs of this country. 2. That a substantial part of the Soviet effort is directed toward manned space flight and the eventual exploration of the moon and nearer planets by human crews. 3. That Soviet scientists and technicians are exclusively concerned with their work and pay little heed to any possible competition from another quarter. 4. That there is an ominous absence of any reference to possible military implications—"The great mass of their work is shrouded in secrecy." The Russians appear so sure of their technological leadership and their ability to retain the initiative that they do not even consider the possibility someone else might beat them to the moon, Dr. von Braun stated. "Frankly, I do not know who could," he added.

[From Space Business Daily, Mar. 19, 1959]

The U.S.S.R. has the means to build large solid propellant cases. W. H. Zim, president

of General Nuclear Engineering Corp., in surveying Soviet atomic progress reported recently to the United States Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that the Reds are producing very large pressure vessels. Mr. Zim noted that one installation was producing cases up to 14 feet in diameter which could take pressures of 900 psi. By a strange coincidence, 900 psi appears to be a standard working pressure for liquids and solids. Should these connections be true, it would mean that the Russians are already producing test vehicles for an all-solid ICBM and booster rockets for various liquid and manned rocket planes plus manned space stations. Conservative estimates place this activity in casing work about two years back—so that testing of truly large solid rockets in the Soviet Union may be expected this year. This would mean that the Russians are about 1 or 2 years ahead of us in the application of large solid propellant weapons and space systems.

[From Missiles and Rockets, July 13, 1959]

NASA BRACES TO FIGHT CUTS

(By Paul Means)

WASHINGTON.—Two Russian dogs named Snowflake and Daring, and an unnamed Russian rabbit could be NASA's best bet to rejuvenate Congress's flagging interest in space research.

The latest Soviet space experiment came after the House lopped off \$68 million from NASA's supplemental fiscal year 1959 and fiscal year 1960 budgets, and just before the Senate began its deliberations.

Congress leaped into action after the Russians orbited Sputnik I in October of 1957, claiming that the administration had been stingy with space research money. NASA hopes that the latest Russian experiment will similarly shake Congress out of its present lethargy.

WHAT COULD HAPPEN

If the space agency has to make do with \$68 million less it may mean that the whole NASA schedule for space research, including Project Mercury's attempt to orbit the first man in space, will have to be revised.

Schedules for the big space boosters, such as Vega, Centaur, Nova and Saturn, will have to be lengthened so that they do not run out of money. First firings of Vega, expected in late 1960, may have to be delayed.

The cut will also mean less space research, without the insurance in some cases of back-up shots in case the first experiment fails.

ONE-TWO PUNCH

The House's about-face on money for space research culminated last week when the House Appropriations Committee voted to cut the NASA budgets by \$45,500,000. Committee member Representative ALBERT THOMAS, Democrat of Texas, defended the cuts by stating that NASA had more money than it could spend wisely.

Adding to space agency's woes was a technical point of order raised by Representative H. R. Gross, Republican, of Iowa, which eliminated what was left of the \$48,354,000 in the NASA fiscal year 1959 supplemental. Representative Gross pointed out that a recently passed law forbids the House to appropriate money for NASA not hereafter authorized by the House Committee on Sciences and Astronautics. The committee had authorized the supplemental before the passage of the law (Public Law 8645) not "hereafter" as the language of the law requires.

The House then salvaged \$18 million of Project Mercury research and development funds in the supplemental by tacking them onto fiscal year 1960 budget. Lost was \$22,725,000 for construction and equipment, bringing the total loss to the NASA budget to \$68 million.

NASA officials are confident that the House space committee will either reauthorize the

funds kicked out by Representative Gross' technicality, or amend Public Law 8645 so that the words "hereafter" do not apply to their earlier authorization of this money.

THE REAL DANGER

What they are worried about is the \$45,500,000 cut, which NASA Administrator Dr. Glennan warns will cripple efforts to establish U.S. leadership in space research.

NASA spokesmen point out that the \$35,145,000 cut in research and development funding would severely cut into the funds available for the development of advanced systems, such as Vega, Centaur, Nova, and Saturn. They point out that \$310 million of the \$354 million NASA asked for in research and development money goes for fixed costs required to continue contractual obligations started in 1959, and to pay for operational costs of already ordered items.

To cut \$35,145,000 out of the research and development budget—as the House has done—leaves NASA with only \$8,305,500 for development of advanced systems. In order to rebalance the program, NASA scientists say they will have to delete scheduled space flights, slow down procurement of equipment for these flights, and delay important elements of the NASA flight program.

Such delays could have international repercussions as well as denying NASA scientists needed knowledge. The cut in Project Mercury research and development funds in the fiscal year 1959 supplemental by 10 percent will mean according to NASA spokesmen, a slowing down of the program, thereby jeopardizing the United States chance of being the first nation to place man in orbital space flight.

Other important programs, such as the meteorological and communications satellite programs, and nuclear engine research under Project Rover, may have to be delayed.

TRACKING THREATENED

Another cut NASA officials say the program cannot sustain is the \$7,325,000 slash in the construction and equipment allocation. If the funds trimmed out by Representative Gross's technicality are included, NASA's construction and equipment budget would be cut by \$30,050,000.

Much of this money is needed for the Project Mercury tracking range, without which the astronauts cannot take their first ride into space. The importance of the new tracking facilities was underlined recently when NASA attempted to award the contract for construction and integration of the range by July 1.

The House cut also reduced the NASA proposed salaries and expenses budget by \$3,030,000, which will deny the use of 100 new employees to the space agency. Many of the new NASA employees were to man the expanded worldwide tracking and observation installations.

ROCK BOTTOM

NASA had pretty well wrung its budget dry before submitting it to Congress. In fact, some observers had felt that the NASA budget was too small, and that the space agency would have to ask for more funds later in the year. (See Missiles and Rockets Apr. 20, p. 24.) Dr. Glennan admitted as much in criticizing the House cut, stating that the space agency had learned that money for certain projects did not go as far as it had originally seemed it would.

NASA hopes for restorations of the House cuts rest first with the Senate Appropriations Committee, chaired by Senator CARL HAYDEN, Democrat, of Arizona. If the space agency gets by this hurdle, then action by the Senate as a whole and the Senate-House conference will decide the budget's fate.

FRIEND IN POWER

A strong ally on the side of the space agency should be Senate Democratic Leader LYNDON JOHNSON, of Texas, chairman of the

Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, which has already authorized the NASA budget in total, and an advocate of space research since the launching of Sputnik I.

If the majority leader can swing the support of his party, then prospects are good that the NASA budget cuts will be restored. In the House, the Republicans in general favored the total NASA budget and the Democrats favored the cuts.

[From Missiles and Rockets, July 13, 1959]

BOSTON—"HUB" OF SPACE RESEARCH

(By William E. Howard)

BOSTON.—Few cities physically show the Nation's explosive growth in missile/space manufacturing and research more than Boston—a culturally endowed community which long ago laid claim to being the "hub of the universe," and where industry today is in the process of making this extravagant boast come true.

The entire metropolitan area is rapidly emerging as the country's leading research center. Scientists in hundreds of laboratories are conceiving and putting together the sophisticated offensive and defensive weapons of tomorrow. And they are responsible for much of the brainwork going into astronautic systems which one day will enable man to explore space.

Nowhere is the magnitude of this fast-expanding activity more eye arrestingly apparent than along a 65-mile stretch of super-highway skirting the city from north to south in a great arc. Down the length of this busy artery there already are more than 200 modern plants employing more than 30,000 persons.

This is Route 128—Boston's "golden industrial semicircle." Less than 10 years ago, it did not exist. Route 128 was only a country road meandering through meadows and woods, and connecting suburbs.

Where there were pig farms only a few years ago, today industrial parks are springing up. Once quiet towns are the scene of more development. Industrial brick and mortar investment alone is estimated at \$140 million. The entire complex, including business and home development, is valued at more than \$500 million, and the figure is increasing.

Land values have shot up from \$1,000 an acre to as much as \$26,000, with plenty of takers. All segments of industry are represented in this booming new area. But electronics is far and away the most predominant.

KEY TO GROWTH

Originally, conversion of Route 128 into an expressway was conceived primarily as a way to divert traffic around Boston's congested streets. But by the time it was opened in 1951, developers were already making plans to attract new industry. Electronics manufacturers just beginning to open a vast new market were the first to see its advantages for locating efficient one-story plants, with the highway affording quick transportation and the historic old towns offering pleasant living.

Gravitation to Route 128 was slow at first. Then research took over, mushrooming the growth of the electronics industry and forcing the construction of new plant facilities. Concurrently, in the early fifties, came the development of missiles with their heavy electronic requirements.

One after the other, Raytheon Manufacturing Co., CBS Electronics, Sylvania Electric, Avco, and other well-known companies moved out to the new highway.

Paving the way for the migration were such real estate developers as the Boston firms of Cabot, Cabot & Forbes and R. M. Bradley & Co. They were the ones that launched the industrial park plan, offering in one package a ready-prepared site, well-

located, and engineering facilities to design any type of plan for purchase or lease. Both firms are credited with contributing greatly to the orderly development of Route 128.

Thirteen industrial parks are either completed or in final construction stages and three more are being started. These parks are absorbing, too, an ever-mounting number of new firms spawned in the dawning of the space age.

Illustrative of what is happening is the case of Itek Corp. Founded about 2 years ago by 4 Boston University engineers, Itek now has more than 700 employees engaged in classified reconnaissance satellite and other space work. In quick order it bought one plant on 128, leased 65,000 square feet of the Waltham Watch Co. works, and is planning to build a laboratory on a 43-acre site in Lexington near the "Golden Semicircle." Incidentally, Itek also has a new west coast installation.

Another spectacular example is Transatron. Founded 6 years ago with 8 employees, it now has 3,000—and is the second-largest semiconductor producer in the nation.

In the past 2 years more than \$52 million has been poured into new plants along Route 128—and developers feel there is room to double the present total. Visibly supporting their optimism, the fabulous expansion pace keeps on accelerating.

AIR FORCE MILLIONS

Perhaps the biggest single contributor to the amazing boom—not only along 128—but elsewhere in the metropolitan area, is the Cambridge Research Center of the Air Force's Air Research and Development Command. CRC has been and still is funneling millions of dollars into research.

As of May 31, CRC has outstanding 1,199 contracts totaling \$320 million. Millions more in contracts—production and research—are being poured into the area by the AMC, NASA, ARPA, the Army and Navy, and private industry as well.

[From Missiles and Rockets, Aug. 13, 1959]
NASA BUDGET CUT IS DANGEROUS ECONOMY
(By Clarke Newton)

If some pollster were to query the 436 Members of the House of Representatives with a question which would read like this: "Do you want the United States to have a space program commensurate to her place in the world of nations and second to no other country on earth?"

The replies undoubtedly would add up to virtually a unanimous "Yes."

Why then did the House cut \$68 million from the budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration early this month before sending it to the Senate? In the words of NASA Administrator T. Keith Glennan:

"During the hearings on our fiscal 1959 budget request, some Members of Congress raised serious questions about our not having requested far greater sums than we felt, after careful study, that we needed to organize NASA and initiate the (space) program.

"What has happened since then to give anyone a sense of complacency? For I can only interpret the action of the House as an indication of a lessening in the sense of urgency which has been expressed so often on the floor and in committee.

"Have we—who started serious work in the space field 6 or 7 years after the Soviets were pouring unlimited funds and their best brains into the drive to dominance in space—suddenly achieved some enormous advantage?

"If so, I would like to know about it. I would sleep better at night."

NASA is requesting a fiscal 1960 budget of \$485,300,000. In addition NASA has requested \$45 million in supplementary funds for 1959.

The House Committee on Appropriations cut the combined requests by \$45.5 million.

The House itself, on points of order, further reduced both requests by \$22,725,000—a reduction of \$68,225,000 in all.

What could these cuts mean to NASA? In the words of the Administrator and his qualified associates:

Vega: Drastically cut back. Vega is a modified three-stage Atlas capable of putting a 5,800-pound satellite in orbit to make television surveys of the moon, among other things. It is an essential preliminary for moon flight. Budget funding: \$42.5 million.

Centaur: Retarded. Centaur is similar but more powerful than Vega, designed to put 8,000 pounds in orbit or to soft-land a 730-pound scientific load on the moon. Budget funding: \$41 million.

Nova: Eliminate or drastically reduce. Nova is the 1½-million-pound-thrust, single-chamber engine, producing in time a 6 million-pound-thrust cluster necessary to carry manned expeditions to the moon. Budget funding: \$30.2 million.

Rover: Reduce. Rover is the nuclear rocket for space travel.

Mercury: Probably slowdown. Mercury is the manned satellite project.

Tracking and data acquisition networks—delayed. As necessary to space probes as precinct support to a Congressman.

New personnel—reduced by 15 percent. People are skills and training and competence. Without them no project can be accomplished.

What is likely to happen in the Senate or in Senate and House compromise?

The \$22,725,000 lost on the points of order technicality will probably be restored. But the \$45.5 million cut by the House Appropriations Committee will probably be lost entirely or at best partially restored. And, in the words of one high NASA official, the loss of even \$20 million would affect the projects listed above.

The NASA budget request seems to us more than ordinarily reasonable. Some \$100 million of it goes to support NASA research centers. Less than \$375 million is new money for the space field. Compare this to a \$40-plus billion defense budget in these days of a cold war where Russia uses her space exploits as an instrument of power politics; when she has convinced much of world opinion that success—or failure—in the space field is a measure of a nation's scientific progress.

At the risk of stepping on Pentagon toes, we would say—and earnestly—that the value of the United States of placing a man in space first, or of making a landing on the moon first—that either of these things is of more value to this Nation in the cold war than a squadron of intercontinental missiles—which costs just about \$100 million.

We believe that Administrator Glennan and his associates at NASA are doing a good and conscientious job. They don't pretend to have a magic formula for space exploration. If someone has such a formula they would like to see it.

Furthermore, we believe the NASA budget is honestly and tightly prepared. If for no other reason—and there are other reasons—the budget is too small to be otherwise.

[From Aviation Week, July 20, 1959]

SPACE PROGRAM IN DANGER

(By Robert Holtz)

The national space exploration and research program has been placed in serious danger by two thoughtless and irresponsible votes in the House of Representatives. The first was a secret vote by the House Appropriations Committee slicing both the regular fiscal 1960 budget request and the fiscal 1959 supplemental budget request of the

National Aeronautics and Space Administration by \$46 million below what both House and Senate had previously authorized. The second was a voice vote by the House upholding a nit-picking legal technicality that deprived NASA of another \$22 million for its current fiscal year's program.

The actions by the House Members, who only a few months ago were criticizing NASA officials for not seeking more funds and hysterically demanding that the U.S. space program outreach the Russians immediately if not sooner, were punctuated by a pair of Soviet announcements of successful experimental space research rocket shots in which various types of animals were recovered. The character, frequency and recovery results of the Soviet animal space shots carry the unmistakable warning of a new stage of advance in their space exploration progress and a strong hint of something even more spectacular to follow soon. In view of all the chest thumping, outraged indignation, and demands for U.S. action in this field that has come from Capitol Hill since Sputnik I went into orbit, it is utterly inconceivable to understand the mental processes by which these supposedly responsible legislators blithely slashed \$68 million from a program that has barely begun technically.

CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE

As we have pointed out before (AW June 22, p. 69), NASA has done a remarkable job in getting underway since last July when Congress passed the National Aeronautics and Space Act by unanimous vote in the House and an overwhelming majority in the Senate. At that time the Congress demanded: "The preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology."

This was then and still is a worthy purpose.

The initial NASA budget request has been modest considering the magnitude of the task it has shouldered. It requested \$485 million for fiscal 1960 and followed with an additional \$45 million supplementary request for fiscal 1959 to bolster key development areas where progress was promising. Its leaders have been remarkably frank with Congress in warning that this is a bare beginning sufficient only for the organizational and early research phase. They have stated clearly that as the program gathers momentum and produces results it will require as much as \$2 billion annually to maintain the pace of leadership demanded by the President, the Congress, and the American people. Keith Glennan, NASA Administrator, who has a reputation as a hard-headed, able Administrator and certainly cannot be confused with the wildly imaginative space cadet type, has made a cold, detailed analysis of how these budget cuts which are relatively small in dollars will undermine the pace of the key programs aimed at laying a sound foundation for future space exploration and capturing the lead in this endeavor, now unquestionably claimed by the Soviet Union. Mr. Glennan's analysis is reported in detail on page 26 of this issue. He is strongly supported in his position by Senate majority leader LYNDON JOHNSON, Democrat, of Texas.

WAVERING SUPPORT

The current mood of the House in capriciously whittling "across the board" percentage cuts from almost every phase of NASA operations and nit-picking over the wording of a legal clause is all too typical of the wavering support of technical programs in both military and civil research that has put this country in the unenviable position of losing leadership in some critical fields and watching the gap close in others with alarming rapidity. It is the type of muddle-headed action that dooms long term technical programs to inevitable financial and administrative frustration because of a

series of short term "whim of the moment" decisions by responsible Government agencies both in the executive and legislative branch of Government. It is there, and not with our scientific and industrial leaders, that any responsibility should be firmly fixed.

How indeed can a Congressman who has voted for these piddling dollarwise but technically critical NASA budget cuts look squarely into the eyes of a Project Mercury space capsule pilot who has unhesitatingly volunteered to risk his life facing the uncharted dangers of the unknown for the benefit of his country and all mankind? We wish to exempt from this charge of irresponsibility the members of the Senate and House Science and Space Committees who have worked so hard and effectively to establish and support a national space program.

SENATE DECISION

Now the decision is up to the Senate where the NASA fiscal bills are being considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee. We hope this group will take a more thoughtful and responsible approach to the problem and restore all of the House-inflicted cuts. This will not only enable NASA to continue a brisk pace in its key projects but will also serve as adequate notice to the thousands of young scientists and engineers who might be attracted to this program that the Congress of the United States means what it says and that they can look forward to reasonable support if they devote their technical lives to this fascinating endeavor.

If the Senate and a joint conference do not take this vital action, the national space program will be in serious danger and the full blame for this country's failure to wrest leadership in this field from the Soviet Union must be placed squarely where it belongs—on the legislators who voted against it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAUSCHE in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues in commending the Senator from Arizona for his accomplishments in connection with this bill.

The Committee on Appropriations has again shown its leadership and its sound judgment by providing additional funds for national forest programs. When I appeared before the committee earlier this year, I pointed out that this year's budget was deficient in two respects; it had not provided for carrying out programs at needed levels, and it permitted substantial revenue losses. Since that time, I have been alternately pleased and dismayed. I was pleased when the committee decided to provide funds later, as it is doing now; and I was dismayed that the administration expressed a reluctance to make a budget request for the additional funds.

In looking over the committee action, I think it is significant to note that while the actual increase over 1960 funds is \$27 million, the increase over the 1959 funds amounts to only about \$12,500,000. This will permit us to start on the program for the national forest submitted by Secretary Benson. I consider the action by the committee wise and forward-looking. It represents the positive

philosophy that I outlined in my testimony before the committee.

The Senator from Arizona and the members of his committee are using the scales that we should use. They are balancing national resource development and the needs and aspirations of our people. If this Nation is going to continue to spend billions of dollars abroad on foreign aid, we are going to have to do the things at home that we know must be done to keep our Nation strong. The amount provided here is a mere pittance, when weighed against the billions we are spending on foreign-aid programs. The 180 million acres in the national forests are underdeveloped, areas in our own economic framework. We cannot afford to do less for these lands than for any other underdeveloped lands; and we must do more, for they are our own. I commend the excellent work of the committee and its staff, and I hope that the committee conferees will be successful in persuading our good friends in the other body that the action of the Senate is reasonable and in the public interest.

I call attention to the concept of multiple use which applies to our forests. Multiple use includes multiple benefits—tangible and intangible. For example, for our hard-pressed counties—for local government—the payment in lieu of taxes that is present only when there is revenue from a national forest is an important element we must recognize. The committee estimates that its action on access roads providing \$5 million will bring in \$19 million in revenue. The counties will receive one-fourth of this for local schools and roads. This tangible benefit will strengthen local government. It represents the type of cooperation between the United States and subdivisions of our States that we should foster and encourage at every opportunity.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a release on this general subject which I issued Saturday, August 1, 1959.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MORSE LAUDS SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE FOR \$27 MILLION FORESTRY APPROPRIATIONS

In a statement issued today, Senator WAYNE MORSE praised the Senate Appropriations Committee and its chairman, Senator HAYDEN, for recommending a \$27 million program for development, management, and improvement of our great Federal forest resources.

Referring to the supplemental appropriations bill, H.R. 7978, just reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee, MORSE said:

"The Senate Appropriations Committee, agreeing with requests I have made repeatedly, along with other western Democratic Senators, for appropriations to implement the administration's program for the national forest, has approved \$22 million to be applied to items such as timber resource management, recreation development, range management, fire protection, and forest research.

"The committee's action on forest research included a recommendation of \$2.5 million for construction of nine research facilities,

including a regional laboratory on insects and diseases at Corvallis, Oreg.

"The administration has talked much about its program for the national forest, but has shied away from asking for funds to put the program into operation," said MORSE.

The action taken by Senator HAYDEN's committee in recommending these sizable supplemental appropriations will give us a real opportunity to learn whether the administration will now do something about its much-heralded forestry program. The Hayden committee is to be congratulated for giving us action instead of talk.

The senior Oregon Senator said that he was particularly pleased over the committee's recommendation of \$5 million to acquire private access roads to national timber. "This action would free thousands of acres of Federal timber now becoming over-ripe and disease-infected due to our present inability to get access to these vast resources over certain roads. If acquired, these roads will bring huge returns to the Federal Treasury," said MORSE.

The supplemental appropriations will be acted upon in the Senate early in the coming week and will then go to a Senate-House conference.

"I shall give strong support to this appropriation in the Senate and will do everything possible to assure that the \$27 million increase is held in the conference with the House," the Oregon Senator stated.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I have prepared a brief statement on the action of the Appropriations Committee in recommending that \$200,000 be made available for the textile industry program of the Department of Commerce. I ask unanimous consent that my statement be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR COTTON ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

I want to express my approval of the action of the Appropriations Committee in recommending that \$200,000 be made available for the textile industry program of the Department of Commerce. I hope the Senate will approve this item.

The committee deserves special thanks, in my opinion, because it has provided these funds for the textile program by transferring them from another appropriation, thus avoiding an increase in the total appropriations.

The funds will be used to carry out the recommendations of the Special Textile Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. As a member of that subcommittee, and as the author of the Senate resolution which created it, I believe this appropriation is fully justified. It can produce substantial benefits to the industry and to the Nation as a whole.

There is no need for me to go into great detail regarding the findings and recommendations which our special subcommittee made after a careful investigation into the problems of the domestic textile industry. It is enough to note that we found the domestic industry to be confronted with a number of serious problems, which must be solved if the industry is to continue to meet the requirements which our national economy and our national security demand of it.

The textile industry is aggressively price competitive. It is composed of many firms and most of them are small. Textile plants tend to operate as close to capacity as possible in order to reduce the overhead cost per unit of production. This leads to periodic

floodings of the market, and a constant downward pressure on prices. When the textile market becomes glutted with production prices fall, some mills are forced into liquidation, and others attempt to compensate for the falling prices by still greater production. At some point the market will absorb no more and there is a general cut-back in production. The mills go on short hours until the surpluses are cleared away and the market gets back to normal. Then a new upward trend begins. Experience has shown that this cycle in the textile industry may only take about 2 years.

Our committee found that one factor contributing to these periodic fluctuations in the industry is the lack of adequate current information about production, inventories, and similar data which would enable the industry to gage its situation at any given moment.

The purpose of this appropriation is to secure improved statistical information to fill these gaps. The fluctuations in production, which, are so disruptive of employment, wages, and stability in the industry, could be smoothed out, at least to some extent, if more timely information were available. Statistics to be collected under this program would permit production to be regulated by the industry to more nearly meet the current state of demand for textile production.

At the present time, the textile industry, fortunately, is in an upward swing. I hope this appropriation can be put to work fast enough and effectively enough to prevent, or at least reduce, the downward swing which in the past has regularly followed the upturn.

The item merits the full approval of the Senate and the Congress.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to join the many Senators who have complimented and thanked the chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. HAYDEN] for his excellent leadership in seeing that the Congress provides necessary funds for forest protection and utilization.

I should also like to extend the congratulations of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee for his efforts on behalf of our forest industry.

Unfortunately the Senator from Mississippi is today in his home State, participating in the primary election. However, before he left, he and I discussed the pressing need for funds to implement the program for the national forests.

We were both in agreement that an early start on this much-needed program to preserve and conserve this Nation's forests is a dire necessity. We must preserve one of this Nation's most precious natural resources—our forests—for the millions of Americans yet unborn.

It will be recalled that many of us attempted to include in the regular appropriation bill an item to inaugurate this program. At that time the distinguished Senator from Arizona promised that he would make every effort to obtain a budget authorization for the item, and that if he failed in that effort, when the supplemental appropriation bill came along he would incorporate such an item in it. He has done so.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an excerpt from the committee's

report, beginning at the bottom of page 10, with the title "Forest Protection and Utilization," down to the bottom of page 11, where we find listed some of the projects which are being cared for by means of this appropriation.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 597) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION Forest land management

Appropriation, 1959-----	\$87,661,400
Appropriation, 1960-----	77,815,800
Supplemental estimate-----	None
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation---	15,000,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15 million for "Forest land management" for implementing projects proposed in the "Program for the National Forest" that are financed from this appropriation.

The funds recommended are for the following projects:

Timber resources management:	
Sales administration and management-----	\$1,700,000
Reforestation and stand improvement-----	1,000,000
Recreation—public use-----	6,000,000
Wildlife habitat management---	400,000
Range resource management:	
Management-----	200,000
Revegetation-----	300,000
Improvements-----	200,000
Soil and water management---	500,000
Minerals claims, leases, and other land uses-----	1,000,000
Land utilization projects-----	200,000
Forest fire protection-----	1,000,000
Structural improvements for fire and general purposes (construction and maintenance)--	1,500,000
Insect and disease control-----	1,000,000
Total-----	15,000,000

Forest research

Appropriation, 1959-----	\$16,681,400
Appropriation, 1960-----	14,026,400
Supplemental estimate-----	None
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation---	4,500,000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$4,500,000 to implement the various research programs included in the "Program for the National Forests." Of the sum recommended, \$2 million is to strengthen forest research programs throughout the country. While no part of the funds have been allocated to specific projects, the committee directs the officials of the Forest Service to review the requests made to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for increases in various projects and allocate reasonable sums to those requests that are in accord with the projects included in the program.

The balance of the recommendation—\$2,500,000—is for the construction of research facilities at the following locations:

Wenatchee, Wash.: Watershed management regional laboratory.

Corvallis, Oreg.: Insects and diseases regional laboratory.

Flagstaff, Ariz.: Office and laboratory, regional research center for forest range management.

Boise, Idaho: Range timber management regional laboratory.

Bottineau, N. Dak.: Shelter belt planting regional laboratory.

Stoneville, Miss.: Hardwood regional research laboratory.

Durham-Raleigh, N.C.: Insects and diseases regional laboratory.

Warren, Pa.: Recreation and wildlife habitat regional laboratory.

West Thornton, N.H.: Watershed regional laboratory.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I am very glad that this supplemental appropriation bill includes the additional \$2,500,000 for forest research construction, and, in particular, that that item includes an item of \$75,000 for the Wildlife Habitat Laboratory at Warren, Pa. These provisions of the bills are in accord with the general program for conservation which is in the interest of the entire Nation; and I am very happy to be able to support this bill.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. I desire to associate myself with the remarks of the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] in congratulating the Senator from Arizona for his splendid work on this appropriation bill.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement by me in regard to the Forest Service.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CARROLL

PROGRAM FOR THE NATIONAL FORESTS—1960 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION

I strongly endorse the action of the Senate committee in recommending an appropriation of \$22 million to implement the special program for the national forests.

In my opinion, the amount requested is modest. If we can spend billions of dollars on foreign aid, we can certainly afford this essential program of resource development which will yield great constructive returns to the American people.

My own State of Colorado is vitally affected by this program in that about one-third of Colorado's total area, or 19,900,000 acres, is forest. Eleven national forests lie wholly, and one partially, within Colorado. The total income from use and sale of forest resources of the national forests in Colorado amounted to \$1,042,994 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

The proposed increase in research funds will be helpful in stepping up the basic research program to improve management, protection, and use of forest, range, and watershed resources being conducted at field research centers in Colorado.

The primary values in much of Colorado's mountainous terrain are in forest, range, and watershed—most important of these forest resources is water.

The State of Colorado yields more than 16 million acre-feet of water annually with most of the water coming from the high mountainous country, the greater portion of which is in national forests.

Within the State's boundaries are headwaters of four important rivers: The Colorado, Rio Grande, Arkansas, and Missouri.

Through the years, Colorado's forests have been subjected to devastating insect attacks and the control job is expensive and difficult. The largest insect epidemic known in recent forest history—the spruce bark beetle—occurred in Colorado forests. This insect has killed an estimated 5 billion board feet of spruce and some lodgepole pine. Continuing threats, too, are the Black Hills bark beetles as well as the spruce bud

worm which is also doing material damage in many other sections of the United States and Canada.

Big fires in the national forests in Colorado continue to be a major problem. Following is data on fire damage in Colorado for the period 1952 through 1956:

Total fires, 2,747.

National forest area burned over, 7,700 acres.

State and private land burned over, 22,288 acres.

Use of Colorado's national forests for recreation is an important factor in attracting tourists and serving as a source of diversion for Colorado residents and visitors. During a typical year, more than 6½ million visits were made to the forest areas and facilities.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, I am happy to join the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] in support of these vital appropriations for the special national forest program.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement made by the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] before the Appropriation Committee in support of the appropriation items to implement and expand the program for the national forests.

Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi has made an extensive study of our forestry problems, especially in the field of research. His advice and counsel has greatly benefitted the Committee in its consideration of funds for the programs of the National Forest Service.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR STENNIS BEFORE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF EXPANDED FORESTRY PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman, this supplemental appropriation bill includes \$22 million to strengthen our program of improving and managing the national forests. I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from Arizona, Mr. HAYDEN, and his committee for their foresightedness in adding this important item. I firmly believe that favorable action on this proposed increase will be an important step toward assuring that our forest lands will better provide the products and services needed by present and future generations.

The program for the national forests presented in March to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture outlines both long-range objectives and short-range proposals for the protection, development, and utilization of our vital national forest resources. The short-term proposals would increase the annual harvest of sawtimber from the national forests to 11 billion board feet by intensifying sustained-yield management of present timber stands, growing more and better trees, reducing disease, insect, and fire losses, and improving forest land utilization. Forested lands that contain the headwaters of our most important rivers would be better protected and managed to improve yields of silt-free water so vital to all parts of our country. National forest rangelands would be improved and more intensively managed to provide increased forage for domestic livestock. The tremendous upsurge in recreational use of the national forests, a sevenfold increase since World War II, would be provided for by improving and increasing sites and facilities for picnicking, camping, hiking, boating, and improving fish and wildlife habitats. Highly important is the provision for increased protection of these for-

ests from the destructive impact of fire, insects, and disease. The net sawtimber growth in 1952 could have been nearly doubled and the income to the Treasury correspondingly increased were it not for the effect of these severe and costly losses.

I would like to point particularly to the provision in the proposed appropriation for strengthening the program of forestry research. I deem this of paramount importance because advances in protection, management, and utilization techniques can be realized only as rapidly as research shows the way. Those charged with the responsibility of protecting and managing our natural resources must look to the scientists to decipher the laws of nature and provide the information needed as a basis for sound forestry operations and management. In the "Program for the National Forests" research needs are set forth as an integral part of the program. On the basis of my experience, and this is supported by the views of many others who have been in touch with me, I am convinced that we should start now to provide for an orderly expansion in the forestry research program and to construct the laboratories and other facilities that will speed the research along. One of the soundest investments we can make is in basic research which leads to discoveries of better forestry methods and provides the knowledge to guide forestry practices along progressive lines.

An expanded research program should be aimed at determining improved methods of regenerating and managing timber stands, of stabilizing soils and improving water yields, improving wildlife habitats, developing better grazing practices, and increasing recreational opportunities. Also needed is increased research on biological control of forest insects and diseases to prevent disastrous epidemics, and development of improved control methods for pests. Forest fire research should be strengthened to provide better guides for fire prevention and control. Utilization and marketing research needs expansion to obtain better and fuller use of harvested timber; to find increased uses for poorer quality trees, species that at present are little used; and to discover new uses for timber residues on the national forests.

I have observed repeatedly that the forestry research scientists are severely hampered in doing the most efficient work because of the lack of adequate, modern laboratories and related research facilities. Tremendous advances in other research fields have been made possible through modern equipment, techniques, and well-equipped laboratories. Our forestry scientists cannot make progress without these vital aids. We are making real progress, but many forestry research teams must still use makeshift quarters. This bill includes \$2.5 million to continue this so necessary program of construction of modern laboratories and related facilities necessary for an adequate program of basic research.

The advances in the total forestry program that would be made possible by the \$22 million increase would be of tremendous value to all parts of the country. The need for action at this time is due to the fact that acceleration of the program during the next few years will largely determine whether these highly important forest lands will contribute their fair share to this country's future economic growth and well-being.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the President, on June 23, 1959, recommended that a prototype regional defense center be constructed at Denton, Tex., at a cost of \$2,700,000. This center would serve as a guide for later construction of seven similar regional facilities throughout the Nation.

Important in the selection of Denton was the fact that it has been previously designated in the national plan for civil and defense mobilization as the first alternate relocation site of the Federal Government.

As an alternate Federal relocation center it would be available to the President, Cabinet officers, and the Director of OCDM, if such use became necessary under the impact of nuclear attack.

Protected regional centers—such as that proposed for construction at Denton—bear a strong relationship to national survival.

Test exercises conducted by the OCDM have demonstrated the necessity of strengthening the capability of the Federal Government to operate at the regional level under emergency conditions.

Additionally, these exercises have shown that under the initial impact of nuclear attack, there would be islands of survival throughout the United States which must have the capability of independent action.

The Denton project is designed to meet this need. But it should be stressed that this facility would be used not only in the event of attack, but in the day-to-day operations of the OCDM region 5 headquarters.

In addition to offering protection in the event of a national emergency, this underground facility would replace rented quarters now occupied at Denton by the OCDM.

Planning has taken into consideration the fact that there are now employed in the Dallas-Fort Worth area—about 35 miles away—more than 16,000 Federal employees.

The structure is designed to house 200 employees on a day-to-day basis, and 500 in an emergency.

There would be two underground levels. The upper level embraces the operations room, communications center, decontamination chamber, and office space. The lower level would contain emergency sleeping areas, much of the mechanical equipment, and additional office space.

In addition to providing 30 pounds per square inch blast protection, the proposed prototype will incorporate a filter system against radioactive particles and biological and chemical hazards.

I am advised that after thorough testing of the Denton structure, construction of other regional centers will be recommended in the 1962 budget.

I congratulate the committee on its wisdom in including the full amount proposed in the supplemental estimate—\$2,700,000—for the construction of a prototype center.

I regard this project as basic to the defense of the Nation, and respectfully urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. THURMOND. I should like to congratulate the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the other members of the committee for the item in regard to the Department of Commerce, to transfer \$200,000 from the Bureau of the Census,

as requested in Senate Document No. 43, for the expenses of the Interagency Textile Committee, established in accordance with the President's letter of May 18, 1959, to the Secretary of Commerce. The amount thus provided will be for the collection of statistics and the preparation of economic analyses of the textile industry. These statistics and the analyses are very greatly needed. I am very glad, indeed, that the committee has seen fit to include this item; and I desire to express my appreciation to the able chairman of the committee.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to refer briefly to the matter mentioned by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND]. The Senate had included in the annual appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce the \$200,000 which has been referred to by the Senator from South Carolina; but in conference the Senate conferees could not retain the money in that bill, because there was no budget estimate for it.

In the meantime we have obtained the budget estimate, which the committee thought was particularly well placed, because these funds would come from an appropriation of \$6 million already made for the censuses of business, manufacturers, and mineral industries for this year. The use of \$200,000 from that item for this purpose will allow the entire activity to proceed, and the only impact of it would be to increase slightly the appropriation required next year, in order to complete the very necessary work.

I wish to say that the full committee felt that it should back strongly the request of the legislative committee, headed by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and that of his able subcommittee, headed by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], to "get on the road" a special effort to aid the textile industry. We hope that will be successful.

Let me also refer briefly to the item at the top of page 4 of the report, relating to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. Senators will note that the supplemental estimate which had reached the Senate was for \$12 million, but that the committee recommends only \$3,650,000. We did so because of the feeling that this was not the time to go into any new activities which were proposed to be commenced with the \$12 million; and we found that \$3,650,000 was required to continue actual activities which have been underway during the fiscal year 1959, and which are very important, and would suffer if an appropriation for them were not made. In fact, some of them would be destroyed entirely, and others would be destroyed in part, if the \$3,650,000 appropriation were not made available.

So I thank the distinguished Senator from Arizona; and I wish to supplement what has previously been said, by stating, as a member of the committee, that I have never known any other

Senator to work so hard, so faithfully, so unremittingly, and so conscientiously as has our distinguished chairman, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. In fact, in connection with this supplemental appropriation bill, I believe he outdid himself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, when the Forest Service budget was in the Appropriations Committee, I submitted a statement pointing out that it was false economy to hold back our forest service programs by delaying the construction of roads, timber marketing, and other development operations. In this area of activity, the wise spending of money returns monetary benefits greatly exceeding the outlay. On two occasions recently I have joined with other Members of the Senate in urging the very action which the Committee on Appropriations has taken in increasing the Forest Service appropriation by \$22 million to implement a major part of the program for the national forests in the 1960 supplemental appropriation bill. With 19 other Senators, under the able leadership of the senior Senator from Montana, I urged the administration to support the Committee on Appropriations request for a supplemental budget submission for the Forest Service. I joined with 15 other Senators led by the distinguished junior Senator from Montana in suggesting that the Appropriations Committee proceed to add funds for the Forest Service budget despite the fact that the administration was reluctant to seek money.

The committee has restored some programs to the 1959 level, and has advanced other programs slightly above 1960 levels. It has paved the way for putting into full operation a real development program on our national forests in fiscal year 1961. It has made certain that the increases are reasonable so that there will be no waste or mismanagement of funds. They have paid particular attention to three programs that are of vital importance: Basic research, roads and trails, and recreational facilities. But at the same time they have not forgotten other programs which have long range and important benefits.

Congress adds funds to the budget submitted by any administration at the risk of having the money impounded. This risk should be taken here. I agree fully with the position taken by the senior Senator from Arizona on this matter. He, and the junior Senator from Mississippi, who has given this matter special study and leadership, are deserving of great credit.

Idaho has some 20 million acres of national forest. In the towns of my State that are dependent upon the forest and its resources, the program upon which the Appropriations Com-

mittee has embarked will have real and lasting value.

I commend the Senate Appropriations Committee for its action, and express the hope that its conclusions will find ready acceptance, and that these funds will be provided and made available.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I want to commend the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the illustrious Senator from Arizona, for the outstanding way in which he has handled and presented the supplemental appropriation bill. I believe the committee as a whole deserves the thanks of the Senate for the care and discretion that has been exercised in dealing with the large variety of programs and items covered by this bill.

As chairman of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, I want to voice my wholehearted support for the action taken by the committee to restore the drastic cuts made by the House in the budget requests for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. These cuts could well have crippled our Nation's space program.

We certainly should not hobble ourselves in the space race at the very time that our Vice President must publicly acknowledge that the Soviets are ahead of us in the thrust of their rockets.

Mr. President, the Space Committee held long and detailed hearings on NASA's supplemental request for fiscal year 1959 and the request for 1960. The subcommittee headed by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] unanimously recommended approval of the full amounts requested—\$45 million in supplemental 1959 appropriations and \$485,300,000 in 1960 appropriations. These recommendations were endorsed unanimously by the full committee and the authorization bills were approved by overwhelming votes in both the House and Senate.

The House made several cuts in the NASA budget, reducing the \$530,300,000 total by \$68,225,000. Dr. Glennan, the able Administrator of NASA, has stated flatly that "to sustain these cuts or to compromise them will hamstring the U.S. space program."

I will not take time to enumerate the possible consequences of these cuts, since I am confident that the Senate will endorse the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee to grant the full amount of the NASA budget request. This is only half the battle, however, since we must make the record crystal clear as to our deep concern over the need to provide the funds required for our space programs.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to insert at this point in the Record a statement made by Dr. Glennan in testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Mr. President, last November the great nuclear physicist, Dr. Teller, was asked by a reporter what Americans might find on the moon. Dr. Teller's reply was brief: "Russians."

Even though our man-in-space program has been given the same high priority accorded the ballistic missile pro-

gram, we are told that the Russians have the capability to put a man in space first.

While we must not sell ourselves short, it is clear that this is no time for complacency. We must continue to work harder and faster, for we must realize that the Soviets are not going to stop so that we can catch up with them. This, of course, applies not only to the field of space, but to most everything else we do.

We must show the world that in a free and independent society, democracies, based as they must be upon the coordinated efforts of men of good will, can produce successful unified results.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY DR. T. KEITH GLENNAN, ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, JULY 13, 1959

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome the opportunity to appear before this committee for the first time. I am here to discuss H.R. 7978, which is now before you. In particular, I want to discuss the crippling reductions in the budget requests of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration that are embodied in H.R. 7978. These cuts, if sustained, would have disastrous consequences, and I am impelled to point them out.

The degree of success or failure of the U.S. space effort, vis-a-vis that of the Russians, will be gravely influenced by what Congress decides in this crucial matter.

A year ago this month, the Congress passed the National Aeronautics and Space Act: unanimously in the House, overwhelmingly in the Senate. One of the chief mandates laid down in the legislation was: "The preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology."

During later hearings on our fiscal 1959 budget request, some Members of Congress raised serious questions about our not having requested far greater sums than we felt, after careful study, that we needed to organize NASA and initiate its programs.

What has happened since then to give anyone a sense of complacency? For I can only interpret the action of the House as an indication of a lessening in the sense of urgency which has been expressed so often on the floor and in committee.

Have we—who started serious work in the space field 6 or 7 years after the Soviets were pouring unlimited funds and their best brains into the drive to dominance in space—suddenly achieved some enormous advantage?

If so, I would like to know about it. I would sleep better at night.

Or has it come about in some way that we know that the Soviet satellites and space probes, which our scientific devices have tracked and reported, were somehow gigantic hoaxes?

Gentlemen, tracking devices such as our are not easily misled. We believe that the Russians have done exactly what they have announced they have done. And perhaps they have achieved much more than they have not revealed.

Wholesale expression of congressional support for NASA was evident until very recently. Today the situation is strangely changed. NASA is faced, not with having to decline a plethora of funds, but with the prospect that vital projects will have to be curtailed or even put on the shelf because funds for them are being denied.

I will not be challenged when I say that the United States must bend every effort to achieve a position of leadership in the space field. And we are, all agreed that leadership in a race where there are only two participants cannot conceivably mean running second.

I do not have to tell you that we must have the facilities to exert that leadership. Also, we must have the men, we must have the money necessary to the task.

The goal all of us seek—U.S. supremacy in space—was set by Congress last year and reaffirmed this year when Congress authorized the full NASA budget request. This authorization reflected the awareness of Congress that we cannot win the race in which we are engaged during this turning point in history should we be deprived of the all-out support of our legislators.

Therefore, I request, with all the earnestness I can muster, that the cuts in the NASA budget be fully restored.

The reductions in the NASA budget total \$68,225,000. They represent cuts both in the \$45 million supplemental budget request for fiscal 1959 and from our \$485,300,000 budget request for fiscal 1960. Actions in the House caused the reductions.

First, the House Committee on Appropriations cut the combined requests by a total of \$45,500,000.

Second, technical points-of-order passed during debate in the House resulted in a further reduction of \$22,725,000 in both requests.

I am urging the members of this committee to make full restoration because to sustain those cuts or to compromise them will hamstring the U.S. space program.

Moreover, if the Congress slices an already lean NASA budget at a time when this Nation has barely begun its space effort, the world will conclude that the United States is having second thoughts about facing the Communist challenge in this field. Realistically, a research and development program of the complexity and magnitude of this one cannot be turned on and off at a moment's notice. Having made the decision to enter the race, and for many other important reasons, we must pursue with vigor an imaginative, well planned program.

Well aware of the implications of the Russian's commanding space lead, Congress created NASA last year around the nucleus of the highly respected National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics which had been serving the military services and the aircraft industry for 43 years. Our agency became operative on October 1, 1958—1 year after Sputnik I began beeping ominously overhead. With NASA personnel and facilities, we were off to a good—if late—start.

From the outset, both Houses of Congress have given us the strongest possible support. House and Senate space committee have devoted many weeks of hearings to our problems and programs. The House Committee on Science and Astronautics has heard 300 witnesses from NASA, the military services, and private industry during 70 days of hearings so far this year. The Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences has devoted a great amount of its busy schedule to NASA's program and the Nation's space effort. In connection with our 1960 budget the committee has published technical hearings of NASA work which are the most comprehensive, understandable, and educational documents on the Federal Government's aeronautical and space activities that exist today.

Both Houses of Congress have this year overwhelmingly approved the requested authorizations for our 1959 supplemental and fiscal 1960 appropriations.

Consequently, I am unable to grasp the reasons for the House cut.

As Administrator, I have resisted the temptation to indulge in Sunday supple-

ment speculation about the coming wonders of space exploration. I have been doing my utmost to see to it that the taxpayers' money is spent wisely as we venture into this new realm and reap its benefits. I have made it a point, however, to be explicit with the Congress about the inevitable costliness of space research. Repeatedly I have stressed during congressional hearings that NASA budgets will grow in the years ahead.

At the same time, I have tried to convey my deep conviction that space research holds the promise that it may soon be paying for itself many times over in tangible economic benefits. We have every right to count on developments in satellite meteorology, communications, navigation, and geodetics that will dramatically affect the lives of all of us.

Taking these considerations into account, last year we put together a budget for fiscal 1960 which we felt would get us well into space exploration. As has been said time and time again, inventions are not conceived on schedule, and vast sums of money, spent without adequate thought and planning, particularly in the early phases of a program, may hinder rather than facilitate projects.

Because space technology is an expensive, fluid affair, it requires continuous review. Since January, when the President submitted our fiscal 1960 budget request, we have found means to get considerable more space mileage per dollar in some areas than originally had seemed possible. We have also discovered that others of our programs will cost more than our original estimates.

When we prepared our first budget estimates back in November 1958, we based our space flight program upon Juno II and Thor-Able boosters. Our studies have taught us, however, that future reliance upon these vehicles would be uneconomical, in fact, that it is almost impossible to justify their use because of their limited load-carrying capacity and lack of versatility. We will, of course, use them for special purpose tasks in connection with particular projects already underway. However, building on the technology developed out of the missile program, we have initiated development of Thor-Deltas, Vega, and Centaurs which—within 2 years—will enable us to launch much larger scientific payloads far more efficiently and cheaply.

This decision required that we pare our funds for basic research and for other activities. Subsequent studies have also indicated the need for additional tracking and data reduction installations and for the immediate modernization of existing stations. To meet this need, we have again had to trim elsewhere in the budget.

Adjustments like these are by no means unusual in a research program, particularly as we work at the frontiers of a new technology. We must deal with a new order of complexity and cost. We need to build and manage systems that are more than global in scope. Organization of the myriad components into a working whole is a staggering task.

At one and the same time, we find that advances of science generate a flood of new proposals and an unprecedented rate of obsolescence, thus making appraisal, selection, and phasing more and more difficult and complex. Direction and control of technology has become one of today's most pressing and managerial challenges.

As I brought out earlier, our present budget has no slack whatsoever. As further evidence of our tight belts, I would like to state that we do not have a single "backup" vehicle for any of our scientific experiments. Each must be a "one shot" affair, and if the booster malfunctions, we will simply have to lay the experiment aside.

Before spelling out for you just what this cut will mean to our program, I would like to point out that our research centers, which are deeply involved in aeronautical

as well as space research, account for slightly more than \$100 million of our 1960 request. Actual new money for the space field is somewhat less than \$375 million. Some or all of the large budget, long lead-time items in our space program, would be affected by the House action, if sustained. Here, in brief, is what the reduction could mean to our national space program in terms of time and progress:

1. The development of the Vega rocket propulsion system might have to be drastically cut back. A key vehicle in our future plans, Vega will be capable of placing more than 5,000 pounds in an earth orbit. It will be one of the first space vehicles capable of making extensive television surveys on the moon's surface. It will also be used for communications satellite relay experiments and will have the capacity to launch two-man satellites. It will be our first which is capable of matching the payload lifting capability of the Soviets.

2. In addition to cutting back Vega, we might have to retard Centaur, another key space vehicle which will be able to place more than 8,000 pounds in a 300-mile orbit and should be capable of soft-landing a 730-pound scientific payload on the moon. The Department of Defense, as well as NASA, has a strong interest in this vehicle.

3. We would have to eliminate or drastically reduce the \$30 million needed for the 1½-million-pound-thrust, single-chamber engine. This is a long lead-time project to provide in about 6 years time propulsion units capable of 6 million pounds thrust. Only with this vehicle will it be possible to carry our manned expeditions to the moon and back. The budget cut will set this back at least 1 year.

4. Among other long lead-time items on which we would have to reduce the pace is Project Rover which concerns the development of nuclear propulsion for space travel.

5. We would have to delay completing additions to our tracking and data acquisition networks.

6. Even our top-priority Project Mercury, the manned satellite project, would certainly be affected if we are to carry on with any semblance of a balanced program. This, of course, would increase the probability of the Soviets scoring still another beat in this aspect of space exploration.

Let me assure you that I am not crying wolf. While we have not had the time to evaluate in detail the effect of the proposed cuts, it is clear that the items enumerated would be those most likely to be affected.

A final, serious matter that I want to mention is the House action which reduced NASA's request for personnel increases and supporting costs. You will recall that when the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was absorbed by NASA, 7,699 employees were transferred to the new agency. Along with the transfer went NACA's heavy aeronautical research responsibilities. Since that time, only 1,269 employees have been added to carry the additional responsibilities.

Now, we have requested funds to employ an additional 1,027—a modest increase in view of NASA's mission. The House cut the number by 15 percent. These people are urgently needed to help make up the time that has already been lost. And the management—the sensible management—of a budget of the size under consideration is done by people in adequate numbers and of high quality. We have said that we propose to limit the size of our own staff in favor of contracting a substantial part of the space program. But we need men for planning, contracting and monitoring those contracts. And we must have a sufficiently large in-house operation to assure that we have people knowledgeable in the field to provide the technical judgments necessary to the development of a sound program. Without

the men to do the job, we will break our stride and fall even further back.

The decision in this Nation's space exploration program is up to the Congress. Whatever the decision you make, we will attempt to carry it out with diligence and devoted effort.

The work we are now doing is an important instrument of international prestige. By utilizing their space exploits as an instrument of power politics, the Russians have convinced a large segment of world opinion that success or failure in these experiments is a valid measure of our scientific progress and general cultural status, as opposed to theirs. And there is no blinking the fact that the uncommitted nations are influenced by space achievement.

In conclusion I want to say that in my judgment, and in the judgment of the scientists and engineers who are with me here today, our 1959 supplemental and 1960 budgets as originally submitted are sound—and conservative. They cannot be reduced without placing in jeopardy some of our most important programs.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I heartily approve of the Senate's restoration of the funds requested by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in its 1959 and 1960 budget.

When the House cut \$68,225,000 out of the appropriation for NASA in these 2 highly crucial years—the first years of its existence—I was shocked. Of course, I recognize the vital need for overall economy in Government expenditures. But I had not expected that this commendable trend toward self-restraint in spending would extend to the already lean budget of NASA.

At the time of the first hearings on the supplemental request for 1959 and the proposed 1960 budget, last January, we were told that the President had already pared his estimated requirements for NASA to the barest minimum needed for its effective operation.

I remember that the Administrator, the Honorable T. Keith Glennan, was asked at that time whether he could speed up the fulfillment of the NASA program if more money were provided. In effect, we offered then to increase the budget for NASA beyond the amount requested by the President.

Dr. Glennan's answer was loyal to the planning of his Chief Executive; it was direct and to the point. He said that the sum requested was the amount which he and his advisers felt would get the program off to a good, solid start, and that—for reasons inherent to the nature of research activities—the provision of more money at that time would not necessarily make these important space experiments advance any faster.

Dr. Glennan said nothing about the possibility that less money might be provided, because it was then inconceivable to any of us that the funds for this program—which is of historic significance to our progress as a nation—might be cut. Our mood at that time was one of grim determination to accept the challenge of the Soviet Union in space, and to grasp the initiative. Our colleagues on the other side of the Capitol were equally resolute.

I cannot believe that our resolution to meet the Soviet challenge has weakened in only 7 months. If so, what can we expect in 2 or 3 more years? That our

national space program will be cut back to impotence again? That we will resign to the Russians in the contest for mastery of space? I refuse to think that this is what the Congress intends.

How, then, has the situation changed? In the past few months, have we shown we can surpass the Russians with our existing space vehicles? On the contrary. Difficulties with the instrument package delayed our hoped-for shot toward Venus, early in June, until it was too late; and the chance will not come again for 18 months. Troubles with our most advanced booster vehicle—the Atlas—have set back the missile program for several months, and may cause postponement in the testing of this basic rocket powerplant for NASA.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has again demonstrated twice that it can send living creatures aloft into space, and bring them back unharmed. It may not be long before the Russians get ahead of us once more—this time by launching the first manned satellite.

I can only assume that a fleeting instant of confusion—brought about by the conflicting needs of thrift, on the one hand, and a discriminating liberality, on the other, caused the House of Representatives to vote to reduce the funds which it had previously authorized for NASA.

Respectfully—but with a sense of utmost urgency—I ask the Senate conferees who are members of the Appropriations Committee, when they meet with the House conferees on House bill 7978, to stress the vital necessity of retaining the \$68,225,000 balance which the Senate has voted to restore in the 1959 and 1960 budget for NASA.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD a statement I have prepared.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CASE OF NEW JERSEY

Less than a year ago, after exhaustive hearings on U.S. space operations, the Congress passed and sent to the President the National Aeronautics and Space Act.

The effect of the act was to detach space exploration and research, for nonmilitary purposes, from the Department of Defense, turning it over to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration which the legislation created.

Looking back on the reasons why this was done, I think you will agree that two were foremost in our minds. One was to separate the scientific aspects of space activities, with their possible benefits in weather surveillance, communications, and so on, from the purely military applications. The other was to make clear to the world that this country has no aggressive designs on its neighbors in the exploration of space.

By divorcing these two efforts, we also assumed a grave responsibility. It was to give strong support to the new civil agency which we had created so that it can carry out its far-reaching mission.

Before the adoption of this legislation, space research was carried on by the Department of Defense, as an extension of missile research. This arrangement had its drawbacks—among them the ones I have suggested, which we rectified in establishing NASA. But it also had certain advantages.

One was the fact that space projects with delayed or long-range benefits were closely associated with the immediate needs of national defense. Hence, it was comparatively easy to show the importance of supporting them.

Another advantage was that the Defense Department has an enormous budget, and a good deal of latitude in allotting funds to the development of obscure or exotic weapons of great potential effectiveness. Thus it was a fairly simple matter to include the cost of many space projects in the funding of larger missile projects with which they were connected.

In this way, for example, it was possible for the Army to have its Explorer satellites ready for launching less than 4 months after the first Russian sputnik, because they had been built as a byproduct of the Jupiter missile.

Similarly, the first experimental Pioneer space probes launched by the Air Force could be put together in a short time, because they were based on the existing Thor weapon system.

On the other hand, Vanguard was delayed until after the Russians had achieved their spectacular success, primarily because it was detached from the missile program, and was given an extremely limited budget for its development.

I raise this point to remind my colleagues in the Senate that we have now removed the entire program of nonmilitary space activities from the Defense Department program, with its impressive budget. We have done so for reasons that seem to us good and necessary. But we also are obligated to see that the end result is not to deprive NASA of the funds required to carry on its work.

I am glad to say that the Senate has recognized this obligation by restoring the \$68,225,000 cut by the House of Representatives from NASA's 1959 and 1960 budget. The appropriation bill now awaits joint approval by the Senate and the House in conference.

I urge the members of the Senate committee to back the full appropriation for NASA with all its force. The alternative—if the drastic cut ordered by the House is allowed to stand—will be to establish the United States firmly in second place behind the Russians in space technology.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the supplemental appropriation bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, before the Senate proceeds to vote on the bill, I should like to call the attention of Senators to the item of \$450,000 to pay the deficit for inquiries and investigations conducted during the past fiscal year. This \$450,000, then, is in addition to what has already been spent for investigations, bringing the total expended for this purpose during fiscal 1959 to almost \$3½ million.

Senators were very much surprised when they learned the total amount of money they have already approved for investigations this year by way of resolutions—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator desist for a moment, so the Chair may inquire on whose time he is speaking?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Louisiana such time as he may need.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Arizona has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask the acting minority leader [Mr. JAVITS] to yield to the Senator from Louisiana such time as he may need.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Louisiana such time as he may desire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as I indicated, quite a number of Senators on the Appropriations Committee expressed surprise when they learned that expenditures for investigations during the present fiscal year could possibly aggregate around \$5 million. As I have often pointed out on the floor of the Senate in my annual battles against this ever-growing trend, about 12 or 13 years ago the amount spent for investigations by Senate committees and subcommittees was in the neighborhood of from \$140,000 to as much as \$200,000.

This clearly shows the way that these investigations are growing. What we are doing is allowing the creation of little "kingdoms" here in the Senate while the taxpayer foots the bill. I predict that if this trend is allowed to continue unchecked, then expenditures for these so-called investigations could very well reach \$5 million for the current fiscal year. Of course, the only way to check such a trend is for Senators not to vote for the many resolutions authorizing these investigations, many of which are useless, that are presented to the Senate each year.

I hope that next January, when the time comes for the presentation of resolutions authorizing investigations for the next fiscal year, the Committee on Rules and Administration will examine carefully each request with an eye to reducing expenditures.

I also hope to see other Senators join with me to bring an end to many of these investigations, which have as their only purpose, the creation of well-paying jobs.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield 4 minutes to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New York for his kindness in yielding to me.

Mr. President, in this bill there are moneys for the improvement of our national forests. The item includes \$15 million for forest land management, \$4.5 million for forest research, additional moneys for forest roads and trails, and one-half million dollars for the acquisition of lands for national forests.

It is my belief, Mr. President, that the program which would be made possible by this appropriation is one of singular import when viewed against our Nation's mushrooming national forest needs—and is deserving of our most serious attention. It is my sincere hope that the Senate will see fit to approve the appropriation of moneys for such a program, and that the House of Representatives will concur in its inclusion in the bill.

For the inclusion of this important appropriation in the bill, I would like to express my gratitude to Chairman

HAYDEN and the Appropriations Committee. I commend the committee for its foresight and good judgment.

There are few programs, Mr. President, which I feel are as valuable to the long-range interests of our country as is the program for the development and maintenance of our national forests. The virtues—both for the immediate future and for the distant future—of an adequate national forest program have been repeated often in this Chamber, but I would like to again set forth some of the reasons for this vital undertaking.

The national forests of America are priceless national assets. In 39 States and Puerto Rico, there are 180 million acres of national forest land, contained in 148 national forests. One acre out of every 12 of the land area of the continental United States is in national forests. In the West, the ratio is nearly 1 acre in every 5. These Federal holdings—consisting of forest lands, range lands, and high mountain watersheds—are owned by all Americans. It could be stated that every man, woman, and child in America owns roughly one acre of national forest.

The immense worth of the national forests is becoming increasingly apparent to our Nation. The national forests are coming more and more to mean wholesome recreation for all families, stable water supplies for large regions, huge yields of timber and wood products, forage area for great herds of livestock, habitats for game and other wildlife, as well as sources of important mineral supplies and other resources. Western agriculture and industry depend heavily on water flowing from national forest watersheds. Timber grown in national forests provides jobs and incomes for hundreds of thousands of persons who process that timber. The number of livestock grazing in national forest ranges goes into the millions. And for millions of Americans, the national forests mean rest, relaxation, and spiritual uplift.

The estimated total monetary worth of our national forests—judged by purely physical standards, such as the value of land and improvements—has been appraised at more than \$7 billion. Yet, the forests are not a costly millstone around the necks of the American taxpayers, for they are relatively inexpensive to maintain, and are, in part, self-sustaining. To illustrate that our national forests are indeed a responding investment, I should like to quote a few sentences from Miscellaneous Publication No. 794 of the Department of Agriculture, titled "Program for the National Forests."

On page 2, the publication states:

The national forests are revenue-producing properties. Twenty-five percent of such revenues is distributed to counties in which national forest lands are located, in lieu of direct taxes. Current annual revenues are about \$100 million, and more than a billion dollars has been received in total from the sale of national forest goods and services. National forest payments received by the counties, coupled with Federal expenditures for roads and fire control which States or counties would make, substantially exceed the taxes that the national forests would pay if subjected to ordinary assessment and levy.

Then on page 3, the report says:

Nearly half of all softwood sawtimber in the Nation and more than half of the commercial forestland in the West is found in the national forests. About one-fourth of the timber cut in the West comes from the national forests.

And on page 5, it states:

In 1953, 5.2 billion board feet of timber, with a stumpage value of \$70.6 million, were cut (in the national forests) * * * 8 billion board feet, with a stumpage value of more than \$100 million, are expected to be cut in 1959.

And, finally, on page 7, it says:

In 1953, the total receipts from the sale of timber and from the use of the range and other surface resources was \$76 million. It is anticipated that these receipts for fiscal year 1959 will be about \$110 million. With these anticipated receipts for 1959, almost \$600 million will have been received by the Federal Government since the close of 1953. This is almost 60 percent of the first billion dollars of national forest receipts reached on November 21, 1958.

Thus, Mr. President, it is obvious that America's national forests are helping to pay their own way. While the appraised worth of the entire national forest system is only \$7 billion, the forests already have repaid to the taxpayers more than one-seventh of their value in solid cash. Of this repayment, 25 percent has gone, and is going, directly to the counties in which the forests are located, to be used for improved schools, roads, and other facilities.

At this point, I should like to emphasize that the financial returns from the national forests—while very substantial in the past—are expected to rise rapidly in the near future, until they far overshadow the accomplishments of the past. I should like to quote a paragraph from a statement by Representative GAVIN, of Pennsylvania, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 27, which very well sums up the matter of monetary return from the forests. He said:

The national forests are an operating public enterprise. The timber, wildlife, recreation, water and other resources are not locked up or withheld from orderly public use. The total cash receipts from the sale of timber and related resources now exceed a billion dollars. The second billion dollars should be reached within the next 10 years.

Mr. President, I have been speaking primarily of the tangible, cash return from the forests. The many, many other benefits which cannot be listed in dollars and cents—such as recreation for millions of families, steady water supplies for cities and farms, preservation of land and wildlife—all add up to a much more impressive return on our investment in national forests.

Therefore, I feel it is imperative that we support this portion of the supplemental appropriation bill which would augment our national forest program.

If we approve these funds for increased national forest work, it will mean added advantages to be reaped from our valuable woodlands. It will mean expanded research to find still better ways to utilize the richness of nature. It will mean greater insurance against floods, erosion, forest fires, insect destruction, and wood diseases. It

will mean the construction of still more and better recreational facilities for the millions who relax in and enjoy the forests. It will mean an improved system of forest roads and trails. It will mean the creation of a substantial number of forestry jobs, which will help the areas of our country still plagued by unemployment. And, finally, it will contribute toward the realization of the U.S. Forest Service's much-discussed long-range plan to make our national forests ready to meet the needs of our growing Nation as far into the future as 2000 A.D.

All these worthwhile goals will be served to some degree if we give approval to the supplemental funds for national forest work.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the Committee on Appropriations has again brought before this Senate an excellent bill. When the President submitted his so-called balanced budget last January we all knew that the Committee on Appropriations would give careful study to each and every item requested. We were aware the committee would be guided by opportunities to obtain real savings or improved operations amounting to \$1.2 billion. The committee has recommended savings of \$142 million and, at the same time, has provided funds not requested by the administration. I am pleased that among these is an item of \$27 million for the forest service. This money will be used to step up conservation work in every vital field, and, at the same time, it will provide urgently needed income.

One of the great problems we face in America is that our national forests usually lie in areas of low economic activity. In West Virginia they are lands purchased by the Federal Government after they have been partially stripped of their timber and the watershed denuded.

These are the underdeveloped regions of our Nation fully as deserving of consideration as is money we may spend abroad.

The committee has presented a domestic aid program which has as its purpose the maintenance of a strong and vigorous nation with natural resources developed to meet the need of a rapidly expanding population.

I commend action taken by the distinguished chairman and his colleagues of the Committee on Appropriations, and I recognize the warm cooperation and splendid achievements of my able colleague from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. He has just spoken in reference to the importance of the national forests of the United States and the imperative need for the conservation and development of this part of our national domain.

In the State of West Virginia we have two national forests, the Monongahela and the George Washington. When I addressed this forum on April 30, it was my privilege to call attention to this fact. Federal funds expended in forest productivity return real monetary benefits to our State and to our citizens.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield back the time remaining to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate has been yielded back.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, as I understand the situation, all time has been yielded back on both bills.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum; and at the conclusion of the call of the roll we will have a vote on both bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to state for the RECORD at this point that the AEC appropriation bill is \$6,886,000 under the budget estimate and the supplemental appropriation bill is \$141,904,447 under the amount requested by the President in the budget estimate.

This is the result of the careful work of prudent men who are determined to effect economies rather than merely talk about them. I believe it is clear that at the conclusion of the session, the administration budget will have been cut substantially and without any "back door spending" which the President has not either requested or approved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The vote is on the passage of the supplemental appropriation bill, is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent because of illness.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from

Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent because of illness in his family.

If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 79, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—79

Aiken	Ervin	Martin
Allott	Frear	Monroney
Anderson	Gore	Morse
Bartlett	Gruening	Morton
Beall	Hart	Mundt
Bennett	Hartke	Murray
Bible	Hayden	Neuberger
Bush	Hennings	Pastore
Butler	Hickenlooper	Prouty
Byrd, W. Va.	Hill	Proxmire
Cannon	Holland	Randolph
Capehart	Hruska	Russell
Carlson	Jackson	Schoeppel
Carroll	Javits	Scott
Case, N.J.	Johnson, Tex.	Smith
Case, S. Dak.	Johnston, S.C.	Sparkman
Chavez	Jordan	Symington
Church	Keating	Talmadge
Cooper	Kefauver	Thurmond
Cotton	Kerr	Wiley
Curtis	Kuchel	Williams, N.J.
Dirksen	Lausche	Williams, Del.
Douglas	Long	Yarborough
Dworschak	McClellan	Young, N. Dak.
Eastland	McGee	Young, Ohio
Ellender	McNamara	
Engle	Mansfield	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—19

Bridges	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Byrd, Va.	Kennedy	Robertson
Clark	Langer	Saltonstall
Dodd	McCarthy	Smathers
Fulbright	Magnuson	Stennis
Goldwater	Moss	
Green	Muskie	

So the bill (H.R. 7978) was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the supplemental appropriation bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. HOLLAND. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and

that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. LAUSCHE in the chair) appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH, and Mr. DWORSHAK conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 577. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, section 2431, to authorize the United States Coast Guard to sell certain utilities in the immediate vicinity of a Coast Guard activity not available from local sources;

S. 903. An act to amend section 1622 of title 33 of the United States Code in order to clarify the meaning of the term "change of program of education or training" as used in such section;

S. 1110. An act to amend the act of August 4, 1955 (Public Law 237, 84th Cong.), to provide for conveyance of certain interests in the lands covered by such act;

S. 1337. An act to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard", to authorize the Coast Guard to sell supplies and furnish services not available from local sources to vessels and other watercraft to meet the necessities of such vessels and watercraft;

S. 1694. An act to extend the existing authority to provide hospital and medical care for veterans who are U.S. citizens temporarily residing abroad to include those with peacetime service-incurred disabilities;

S. 2153. An act to authorize the Coast Guard to accept, operate, and maintain a certain defense housing facility at Yorktown, Va., and for other purposes; and

S. 2183. An act granting the consent of Congress to interstate compacts for the development or operation of airport facilities.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 697) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to acquire certain real property in the county of Solano, Calif., to transfer certain real property to the county of Solano, Calif., and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 994) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Spokane Valley project, Washington and Idaho, under Federal reclamation laws, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. ROGERS of Texas, Mr. UDALL, Mr. WESTLAND, and Mr. HOSMER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 6940) to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 in order to increase certain acreage limitations with respect to the State of Alaska, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL PLACED ON CALENDAR

The bill (H.R. 6940) to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 in order to increase certain acreage limitations with respect to the State of Alaska, was read twice by its title and placed on the calendar.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8283) making appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill (H.R. 8283) having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] are absent on official business.

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The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent because of illness in his family.

If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the Senator from Massa-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to extend authority for refinancing farm loans. Senate committee voted to report bills to: Establish experimental food stamp plan; exempt durum wheat from allotments and quotas; revise procedures for electing ASC committeemen. House passed bill for preservation of acreage allotments histories. Sen. Williams, Delaware, criticized Federal loans to poultry producers.

SENATE

1. FARM LOANS. Passed with amendment H. R. 7629, after substituting the language of S. 1941, which extends until June 30, 1961, the authority of the Farmers' Home Administration to make real estate loans for refinancing farm debts. As passed by the House the bill would have extended this authority indefinitely. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 13864-5
Sen. Williams, Del., criticized loans by "six different agencies of the Government" to poultry producers, particularly the Small Business Administration, charged that a "\$27,000 loan had been made to a top official in the Department of Agriculture" to build a commercial broiler house, and inserted a letter from the Small Business Administration defending its loans to poultry producers and a table showing such SBA loans through April 1959. pp. 13836-9

2. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D715
 - S. 662, with amendment, to revise the procedures relative to the selection of members and operation of State, county, and community ASC committees,
An original bill "establishing an experimental food stamp allotment program";
 - S. 861, to authorize State officials to enter upon Federal lands within a State, under certain conditions, for the purpose of destroying noxious plants
 - S. 623, with amendment, to exempt the production of durum wheat in the Tulalake area, Calif., from the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938;
 - H. R. 4938, to continue the exemption of green peanuts from acreage allotments and marketing quotas.
3. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed plans: Boggs Creek, Inc.; Gilbert Run, Md.; Marsh Run, O.; Martinex Creek, Tex.; French Creek, Wash.; and Marshland, Wash. p. D715
4. ELECTRIFICATION; COOPERATIVES. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee on Aug. 12 will consider S. Res. 21, expressing the sense of the Senate regarding a GAO decision relative to loans for the construction of facilities to bring electric service to persons who are not receiving central-station service; and that a subcommittee of the committee will hold hearings on Aug. 13 and 14 on S. 2014, to amend the Capper-Volstead Act so as to provide for farmer association ownership of marketing facilities by exempting such associations from the anti-trust laws. p. D715
5. FISHERIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 2398, to authorize the Interior Department to construct a fish hatchery in northwestern Pa. for stocking streams in that area (including Forest Service streams). p. D716
6. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. Res. 151, to authorize a study of transportation problems in rural areas. p. D716
7. NOMINATIONS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported the nomination of Frederick H. Mueller to be Secretary of Commerce. p. 13813
8. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Sen. Anderson was included as a member of the conferees on this bill, H. R. 7978. p. 13822
9. FORESTRY; CONSERVATION. Sen. Church inserted and commended a newspaper editorial praising Sens. Murray and Mansfield for supporting measures for the conservation of our natural resources, particularly forestry. pp. 13821-2
10. ACCOUNTING; PERSONNEL. The Finance Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2282, to provide that no department or agency shall accept compensation from any State or Territory for services rendered in withholding State or Territorial income taxes from the salaries of employees of such departments or agencies and provision for the compensation of employers or employers other than the U. S. for such services shall not be regarded as subjecting the U. S. to a more burdensome requirement than is imposed upon other employers. p. D715

responses counted were received before the Nixon trip to Russia.

Respondents voting for one of five leading Democrats gave KENNEDY 42.5 percent, Stevenson 29.5 percent, HUMPHREY 17.3 percent, SYMINGTON 6.5 percent, and JOHNSON 4.2 percent. KENNEDY led in each of Wisconsin's first eight congressional districts. HUMPHREY led by better than a 2 to 1 margin over his nearest competitor in the 9th and 10th. Stevenson was second to KENNEDY in each of the first 7 Wisconsin districts and second to HUMPHREY in the 10th.

KENNEDY and HUMPHREY both received 32 percent of the rural vote cast for Democrats.

PROXMIER qualified the results of the poll in this way: "While I think the result of this poll is an accurate overall indication of relative strength today, it is likely that if a primary contest should develop both Rockefeller and HUMPHREY would do better next April 6. NIXON has the advantage of being far better known to Wisconsin voters than Rockefeller, an advantage that would at least partly fade in the event of a vigorous campaign between the two.

"The KENNEDY advantage over HUMPHREY outside of the 9th and 10th (northwestern) Wisconsin Districts might also be challenged by a vigorous campaign that widely promoted the HUMPHREY name. An interesting result of the poll, however, is the very decisive advantage KENNEDY enjoys over HUMPHREY in each of the districts in which KENNEDY leads. The KENNEDY margin varies from nearly 2 to 1 in the 3d (southwestern) to more than 5 to 1 in the 4th and 5th (Milwaukee). Similarly, HUMPHREY leads KENNEDY by better than 2 to 1 in both the 9th and 10th districts (northwestern).

"This suggests that even though a campaign might change the proportionate advantage of one or the other democratic contender, as conditions now stand it will take a very vigorous HUMPHREY campaign to prevent a KENNEDY victory by a 24 to 4 margin, assuming Wisconsin receives the same number of delegates in 1960 as in previous years, and they are distributed as before—2 to each of the 10 districts and 8 at large.

"The results of this poll in no way change my determination to remain completely neutral in any contest that might develop in Wisconsin between KENNEDY and HUMPHREY. Both are fine U.S. Senators, excellent prospective candidates, and are well qualified for the Presidency. I wish them both good hunting and good luck."

Results of the Wisconsin poll are attached.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS (QUESTION No. 3)

Whom do you favor for President in 1960 (Hubert Humphrey; Lyndon Johnson; John Kennedy; Richard Nixon; Nelson Rockefeller; Adlai Stevenson; Stuart Symington)?

I. Percent of total party vote:

Candidate	Percent of Democratic vote	Candidate	Percent of Republican vote
Kennedy.....	42.5	Nixon.....	82.1
Stevenson.....	29.5	Rockefeller.....	17.9
Humphrey.....	17.3		
Symington.....	6.5	Total.....	100.0
Johnson.....	4.2		
Total.....	100.0		

II. Percent of party vote by urban and rural breakdown, Democratic:

Candidate	Percent of urban Democratic vote	Percent of rural Democratic vote
Kennedy.....	46.7	32.0
Stevenson.....	31.6	24.4
Humphrey.....	11.3	32.0
Symington.....	6.5	6.5
Johnson.....	3.9	5.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0

III. Percent of party vote by urban and rural breakdown, Republican:

Candidate	Percent of urban Republican vote	Percent of rural Republican vote
Nixon.....	81.5	84.4
Rockefeller.....	18.5	15.6
Total.....	100.0	100.0

IV. Percent of party vote received, by congressional district:

Candidate	Percent of vote cast for top 3 Democrats ¹	Candidate	Percent of vote cast for top 2 Republicans
1st District (southeast Wisconsin; biggest city, Racine)			
Kennedy.....	44.1	Nixon.....	83.3
Stevenson.....	39.7	Rockefeller.....	16.7
Humphrey.....	16.2		
2d District (south central Wisconsin; biggest city, Madison)			
Kennedy.....	51.0	Nixon.....	78.6
Stevenson.....	38.5	Rockefeller.....	21.4
Humphrey.....	10.4		
3d District (southwest Wisconsin; biggest city, La Crosse)			
Kennedy.....	43.8	Nixon.....	93.1
Stevenson.....	33.3	Rockefeller.....	6.9
Humphrey.....	22.9		
4th and 5th Districts (Milwaukee County; biggest city, Milwaukee)			
Kennedy.....	54.2	Nixon.....	79.5
Stevenson.....	35.8	Rockefeller.....	20.5
Humphrey.....	10.0		
6th District (eastern Wisconsin; biggest cities, Oskosh and Sheboygan)			
Kennedy.....	46.0	Nixon.....	83.3
Stevenson.....	38.1	Rockefeller.....	16.7
Humphrey.....	15.9		
7th District (central Wisconsin; biggest city, Wausau)			
Kennedy.....	47.8	Nixon.....	80.0
Stevenson.....	28.3	Rockefeller.....	20.0
Humphrey.....	23.9		

Candidate	Percent of vote cast for top 3 Democrats ¹	Candidate	Percent of vote cast for top 2 Republicans
8th District (northeast Wisconsin; biggest city, Green Bay)			
Kennedy.....	69.1	Nixon.....	82.4
Humphrey.....	16.2	Rockefeller.....	17.6
Stevenson.....	14.7		
9th District (northwest Wisconsin; biggest city, Eau Claire)			
Humphrey.....	67.7	Nixon.....	72.7
Kennedy.....	23.1	Rockefeller.....	27.3
Stevenson.....	19.2		
10th District (northern Wisconsin; biggest city, Superior)			
Humphrey.....	54.0	Nixon.....	91.3
Stevenson.....	25.4	Rockefeller.....	8.7
Kennedy.....	20.6		

¹In computing percentage only the votes cast for the 3 Democrats receiving the largest proportion of the vote were included.

SENATORS MURRAY AND MANSFIELD AND A PROGRAM FOR CONSERVATION

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, on March 24, when there was transmitted to the Congress a long overdue program for the national forests, it was welcomed here in the Senate because of the great interest we have shown in developing our national forests. The Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] with his customary wisdom, had this report referred to both the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

I have noticed a large number of editorials and stories giving recognition to the role that we in the Senate have played in bringing about this development. In particular, I am pleased that the press has noticed the hard work and constant effort on the part of the Senators from Montana [Mr. MURRAY and Mr. MANSFIELD], in seeking to promote the wise use of our forest and range resources. They are men of vision, action, and leadership.

In a 1956 report the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] asked all of the agencies to submit adequate long-range programs to the Congress on natural resource programs. This report pointed out that the Congress had found it necessary to increase appropriations substantially over the amounts in the executive budget. The report also pointed out that inadequate consideration was given to the business-type nature and the revenue producing potential of the operations of our natural resource agencies. Again in 1958 the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] reiterated

the need for full development of public resources in a report bearing that title. With his customary vigor he followed this with a special study prepared for the Montana delegation by the Forest Service on one facet of the problem, developing the forest resources of Montana. During the fall of 1958 as chairman of the committee, he directed a review of special timber-sale problems in the western regions of the Forest Service. The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] has asked Secretary Seaton to submit a long-range program for the Bureau of Land Management and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Thus, I think it is both clear and proper to state that not only the senior Senator from Montana, but all of the members of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, regardless of party, have shown a constant and sincere interest in defining the goals that we should have before us in resource management.

The junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] has sponsored Senate Joint Resolution 95 to accelerate the reforestation programs on public and private lands. He has helped greatly to achieve needed funds for forest roads and highways and for conservation programs. He is leading efforts to provide vitally needed funds.

As good as it is to have this long-range program, such as Secretary Benson submitted, it must be considered within the framework of the facts as they exist in the record. Programs are only statements of desire and what counts is what has been done and what will be done to fulfill these desires. We could be much further along on the road to meeting these goals if during the last 6 years Secretary Benson and his associates had earlier obtained a realistic picture of the need for national forest development. His report says that an adequate system of roads and trails is essential to proper management of forest lands. But in the 83d, 84th, and 85th Congresses he has opposed legislation which would increase the authorization level for forest roads and trails. Thus today we only have 19 percent of the roads needed to meet long-term obligations. The administration's budget for this year called for supplying only \$24 million of the current \$30 million road authorization.

Let us consider Operation Outdoors, the \$85 million program to develop recreational facilities on the national forests. This year, according to the plan the Secretary announced, \$19,500,000 should be requested to meet the mounting demand for recreation out in our forests. His budget request is for only \$8,500,000. Last year when he should have sought \$15,500,000, the Secretary asked for only \$8 million. Fortunately, last year with bipartisan unanimity, the Congress made \$10 million available for this important program. In his report, the Secretary states that almost 6,000 dwellings and related service buildings are needed to properly serve the national forests. He says that to facilitate resource management these needs must be met "at an increased rate in the short-term period." This year's budget for

this program has been cut back in the budget by \$2,375,000. During the last 6 years there has been available for range revegetation and reforestation the authorization in the Anderson-Mansfield Act. In order to restore desirable vegetation and control poisonous plants on 4,400,000 acres and to seed and plant trees on 3,300,000 acres, which is called for in this report, all the Secretary had to do was to request the funds authorized by this act and we could be well on the way toward a solution.

The story is the same in each and every conservation program. The administration's response to leadership is too often a brochure followed by an inadequate budget. The Senators from Montana [Mr. MURRAY and Mr. MANSFIELD] have not been deterred—they have fought for a proper conservation budget. The scales they use balance the needs of our growing population against the condition of our natural resources.

On Monday the Senate passed by a vote of 70 to 0 a supplementary appropriation bill which includes \$27 million to get the "Program for the National Forests" underway. It was pointed out when this bill was before us that the actual increase over 1959 funds was \$12,500,000. The Murray-Mansfield team deserves real credit for the constructive way they worked with two other great conservation Senators—the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] to bring this about. Their statements when the bill was before the Senate demonstrate more completely than I can how they reinforce each other while complimenting others for the work that has been done.

The contributions the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] has made toward promoting conservation are legion. The junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] has constantly stood shoulder to shoulder with him in this conservation battle.

I am pleased to see the Great Falls, Mont., Tribune of July 26 call attention to their constructive efforts. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WESTERN SENATORS PUSH SPEEDUP OF NATIONAL FOREST DEVELOPMENT

Montana interests in many fields are directly involved in the move of western senators to push for an immediate appropriation to start in the current fiscal year a national forests conservation development program which the Agricultural Department has recommended for 1960. Senators MANSFIELD and MURRAY, both active advocates of the earlier start, report that 22 western senators have agreed to support the speedup idea.

Whether or not this effort succeeds, the projected program seems pretty certain of passage in 1960. It includes a speedup in construction of access roads to timber and tree planting and involves most every phase of developing and conservation. It would cost the Federal Government an estimated \$3,400 million over a 12-year period. This however, would be a profitmaking investment by the Government. Forest Service officials say the cost would be more than offset by

revenues from timber cut alone on the Federal forests.

The impact this program will have in Montana will depend in no small part on the manner in which we prepare to take advantage of it.

As Ross A. Williams, dean of forestry school, MSU, pointed out in a Tribune guest editorial a few weeks ago, we in Montana have scarcely touched the greatest potential that lies within our timber industry.

Our present end product still is mainly lumber—plain boards, dimension stock and timbers. Dean Williams cited some Montana examples, however, which illustrate the real development potential. Several years ago one medium-sized mill decided to produce instead of plain lumber some of the essential parts used in many of our modern homes. It tripled its man-hour requirements per thousand feet of lumber handled, and the income from its product in similar manner.

There is a varied field for processing development in Montana and a need for a lot more forest research. Some of the needed research will be supplied by the Federal Government and some by private industry. The State's only forest experiment station is at the university forestry school at Missoula.

Its budget is too small for the job it could and should do.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960—ADDITIONAL CONFEE

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] be included among the number of conferees heretofore designated to represent the Senate on the bill (H.R. 7978) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIRE in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE NEED FOR LABOR REFORM LEGISLATION

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I learned a short while ago with a great deal of interest that the President intends to go on television tomorrow night to discuss with the people of the country the need for good labor reform legislation. I feel this is a very timely appeal on the part of the President.

After 2½ years of service on the McClellan committee, which has been investigating the irregularities in regard to labor and management dealings, I have come to the full conclusion that the proposed legislation now being considered, which has come from the Committee on Education and Labor in the House of Representatives, is totally inadequate. It is a much weaker bill than that which was passed by the Senate, and the Senate bill was weak enough.

Mr. President, every day I live I become more proud of the one dissenting vote which I cast, when the Senate passed a bill which completely ignored 2 years of hearings before the McClellan committee.

For instance, there was nothing in the bill to prevent a continuation of the secondary boycott, which, by the way, was prohibited by the Taft-Hartley Act. That was overruled by the National La-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of August 18, 1959
86th-1st, No. 141

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared bill to extend Public Law 480. To be considered today, Aug. 19. House subcommittee voted to report bill to provide incentive payments for light-weight hogs. House committee voted to report employee health insurance bill. Senate passed housing bill.

HOUSE

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7978 (H. Rept. 943) (pp. 14829-31). The following actions were taken on items relating to this Department: Provides \$4,000,000 for "Forest land management" and \$500,000 for "Forest research," which may be used for small research facilities, instead of \$15,000,000 and \$4,500,000, respectively, for these activities as proposed by the Senate; provides \$2,000,000 for "Forest roads and trails" as proposed by the Senate, but deletes Senate language providing that the funds shall remain available until expended; deletes the Senate proposal to provide \$500,000 for the acquisition of lands for the Superior National Forest; a Senate proposal to provide \$5,000,000 for forest access roads was reported in disagreement. A Senate item to provide \$3,650,000 to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization for allocation to Federal agencies for

civil defense and defense mobilization functions was reported in disagreement; the statement of House conferees states that a motion will be offered to appropriate \$3,000,000 for this activity, of which \$1,900,000 shall be for the Commerce Department and \$50,000 shall be for the Defense Air Transportation Administration. The bill also includes funds for the Outdoor Recreation ^{Resource} Review Commission; river basin study commissions for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida and for Texas; Office of Saline Water, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior; and missions to international organizations. A Senate proposal to provide \$1,235,000 for construction of a salt water distillation facility in the Virgin Islands was deleted.

2. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3609, to extend Public Law 480 (p. 14905). Rep. McCormack announced that this bill will be debated today, Aug. 19 (p. 14850)
3. HOG PAYMENTS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 8394 to authorize the Secretary to make market incentive payments on lightweight hogs (p. D785). A committee release describes the bill as follows:
 - "Provides that the Secretary of Agriculture make payments to producers who market hogs at live-weights of not less than 175 pounds or more than 190 pounds.
 - "The Secretary, not later than 10 days before the first day of each month, would fix the rate of payment to be made for the month at such level as he determines necessary to assure that the live-weight price to be received by producers shall be NO less than \$14 per hundredweight, but no such payment could be in excess of \$3 per hundredweight.
 - "Payments would be made directly to producers who present evidence of bona fide sales of hogs at live-weights within the limits of 175 and 190 pounds.
 - "A limit of \$1,250 would be placed upon the amount of such payments received by one producer.
 - "No producer would be eligible to receive a payment if he entered into a contract with a prospective purchaser of hogs, or a supplier of feed for hogs, under which the purchaser or supplier contributed in any manner to the financing of all or any part of the cost of producing the hogs with respect to which payments are requested.
 - "The Secretary would be authorized to use not to exceed \$150,000,000 in any calendar year of funds already available under Sec. 32 of Public Law 320 of the 74th Congress. The authority under the bill would terminate on March 15, 1961."
4. CASEIN IMPORTS. Passed as reported H. R. 7456, to extend for 3 years, until March 31, 1963, the suspension of the duty on imports of casein. p. 14847
5. SILK IMPORTS. Passed as reported H. R. 2886, to suspend for 3 years, beginning 60 days from date of enactment, the import duties on certain classifications of spun silk yarn. p. 14849
6. PUBLIC LANDS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report with amendment H. R. 7042, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to classify, segregate, and dispose of certain public lands chiefly valuable for urban and business purposes (as introduced the bill excluded national forest lands). p. D786

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

AUGUST 18, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 7978]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7978) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 28, 34, 36, 40, 48, 49, 50, 65, and 70.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 6, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43, 45, 46, 51, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 67, 69, 71, and 72, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$108,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$2,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$4,000,000, and "Forest Research", \$500,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails", \$2,000,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,550,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

LOAN PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Loan Program", \$5,147,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$7,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

To finance the participation of the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank, to remain available until expended, \$280,000,000, of which \$230,000,000 is for the purchase of capital stock in said bank (including \$200,000,000 for callable capital stock and \$30,000,000 for the first installment on the paid-in capital stock) and \$50,000,000 is for payment of the first installment of the subscription of the United States to the fund for special operations of said bank.

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 5, 11, 18, 27, 31, 32, 33, 39, 41, 52, 54, 60, 61, and 64.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
JOHN C. STENNIS,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7978) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$108,000,000 for the revolving fund, Defense Production Act, instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$116,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Amendment No. 3: Reported in disagreement. A motion will be offered to appropriate \$3,000,000 for salaries and expenses, of which a total of \$1,900,000 is for the Department of Commerce, which shall include \$1,700,000 for the Business and Defense Services Administration and \$50,000 shall be for the Defense Air Transportation Administration.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$2,400,000 for construction of facilities instead of \$2,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$22,470,000 for construction and development, additional Washington airport, as proposed by the House instead of \$27,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Authorizes \$450,000 for an access road instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House and \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 9: Authorizes not to exceed \$2,885,000 for expenses of travel as proposed by the House instead of \$3,181,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$91,400,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$94,430,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13: Delete Senate provisions relating to administration.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Authorize purchase of 32 passenger motor vehicles, of which 19 shall be for replacement, as proposed by the House instead of 65 and 38, respectively, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$318,675,000 for contractual research, development, etc., as proposed by the House instead of \$333,070,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Restores House language relating to expenditures of a capital nature.

Amendment No. 18: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19: Restores House provision relating to the condemnation of real property at Cleveland, Ohio.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$52,000,000 for construction and equipment as proposed by the House instead of \$57,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Restores House provision relating to notification of intention to construct or modify laboratories.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA,
ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$740,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$666,000 as proposed by the House.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$720,000 as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 24: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for "Forest land management" and \$500,000 for "Forest research", which may be used for small research facilities, if desired, instead of \$19,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for "Forest roads and trails" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$500,000 for acquisition of lands for the Superior National Forest.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment Nos. 29 and 30: Provide headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 32: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

Amendment No. 34: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$30,000,000 for aircraft procurement.

The Senate and House of Representatives in considering the Department of Defense appropriation bill for 1960 have previously refused funds for the Military Air Transport Service to purchase 10 new swing-tailed jet airplanes. However, it is evident that the denial of funds turned on the purchase of new planes which were essentially passenger vehicles, and not on the present request for funds to develop an advance cargo aircraft and powerplant. The item in this bill before us is being passed over pending a further study by the Committees on Appropriations of the issues and interests involved before next year when regular annual estimates for the Department of Defense are considered for fiscal year 1961.

It appears that the Air Transport Association of America is opposed to anything affecting the modernization or strengthening of the Military Air Transport Service. It also appears the Air Force is not ready to purchase new planes, but wants funds instead for further development of the turboprop T-61 engine which it has supported for several years and says requires about \$20 million in 1960. To confuse the matter more, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, who is advocating a program of Government-insured loans for commercial carriers, states that these requested funds should be denied; that private industry should develop its own cargo plane, and intimates that the Military Air Transport Service should be on its way out.

It is suggested that any step which weakens or tends to weaken the Military Air Transport Service would be a serious matter. MATS has an important national defense function and must be preserved. It must be modernized, and its costs of operation reduced to a minimum through efficient and economical operation. To be caught in a national emergency without a working unit of MATS would be like not having guns or planes or ammunition under the same circumstances.

It is disturbing that the Air Transport Association actively enters into the MATS picture every year, and on every other phase of aviation that even remotely affects its interests. Civilian aviation has grown by virtue of the generous subsidy it has received from the Government. It is now a giant grown fat by Government subsidies and high rate charges.

The new Federal Aviation Act continues to promote its progress. The act is extremely broad, and a careful reading will disclose that authority exists therein for the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to do practically everything to support and promote air

commerce. This is indicated by section 312(b) which even authorizes him to undertake research, development, and service testing of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers and other appliances, whether these be civilian or military. No funds have been provided for such purposes yet, and the inclination is to withhold any such funds from the Federal Aviation Agency. If the FAA were to enter into this field, it would appear to be an unnecessary duplication and expense in view of the fact the Air Force, Navy, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the successor agency to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, have been given that specific job through the years.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 35: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$70,000 for the "Metropolitan Police".

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$10,602 for settlement of claims and suits as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Inserts Senate language relating to payments from the general fund of the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$100,000 for "Communicable disease activities".

HOSPITALS AND MENTAL CARE

Amendment No. 41: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendments Nos. 42 and 43: Insert heading and appropriate \$400,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Saline Water, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$1,550,000 for "Construction", Office of Saline Water, instead of \$2,550,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$775,000 for "Management of lands and resources" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$425,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$2,225,000 for "Education and welfare services" as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$5,147,000 for "Loan program" as proposed by the Senate.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

Amendments Nos. 48, 49, and 50: Delete Senate proposals to appropriate \$1,235,000 for loans to operating fund and \$1,240,000 to the revolving fund.

THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 51: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$18,000 for salaries and expenses of the "Customs Court" as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 54: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics instead of \$1,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—SENATE

Amendment No. 56: Inserts headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57: Appropriates \$12,500 for furniture as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 58: Appropriates \$450,000 for inquiries and investigations as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59: Appropriates \$222,500 for miscellaneous items as proposed by the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Amendment No. 60: Reported in disagreement.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—SENATE

Amendment No. 61: Reported in disagreement.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 62: Appropriates \$7,000,000 for "Transportation" instead of \$7,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates \$3,000,000 additional for extension and remodeling, State Department Building, instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed is to complete the funding for this building.

Amendment No. 64: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 65: Appropriates \$450,000 for "Operation and maintenance", International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, as proposed by the House instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66: Appropriates \$400,000 for "Construction" instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 67: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 68: Appropriates \$280,000,000 for "Investment in Inter-American Development Bank" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69: Appropriates \$25,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Accounts as proposed by the Senate

Amendment No. 70: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$800,000 for operating expenses of the U.S. Coast Guard. This additional appropriation was proposed to implement registration and numbering provisions for small boats. The conferees are agreed that the Coast Guard may use \$100,000 of funds already appropriated to carry out this program.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

Amendments Nos. 71 and 72: Appropriate \$443,438 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$198,675 as proposed by the House and include the items set forth in Senate Document No. 42.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.



House of Representatives

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1959

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

III John 11: *Follow that which is good for he that doeth good is of God.*

Eternal God, grant that daily, in character and conduct, we may be inspired to follow the precepts and example of our blessed Lord.

Show us how we may bring relief and release to all for whom life seems to have lost its wonder and adventure because of strain and stress.

We penitently confess that we are frequently so reticent about expressing our sympathy and encouragement even to those who are near and dear unto us.

Make us more helpful in building the kingdom of brotherhood when every selfish interest shall be supplanted by the spirit of altruism and good will.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1565. An act to amend the act entitled "An act relative to employment for certain adult Indians on or near Indian reservations," approved August 3, 1956.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 7978) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, KIRWAN, CANNON, JENSEN, and TABER.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H.R. 7978), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 943)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7978) "making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 28, 34, 36, 40, 48, 49, 50, 65, and 70.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 6, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43, 45, 46, 51, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 67, 69, 71, and 72, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$108,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

"For an additional amount for 'Forest protection and utilization', as follows:

" 'Forest land management', \$4,000,000, and 'Forest Research', \$500,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

"For an additional amount for 'Forest roads and trails', \$2,000,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"CONSTRUCTION

"For an additional amount for 'Construction', \$1,550,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

"Loan program

"For an additional amount for 'Loan Program', \$5,147,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$7,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Investment in Inter-American Development Bank

"To finance the participation of the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank, to remain available until expended. \$280,000,000, of which \$230,000,000 is for the purchase of capital stock in said bank (including \$200,000,000 for callable capital stock and \$30,000,000 for the first installment on the paid-in capital stock) and the \$50,000,000 is for payment of the first installment of the subscription of the United States to the fund for special operations of said bank."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered A, 5, 11, 13, 27, 31, 32, 33, 39, 41, 52, 54, 60, 61, and 64.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
JOHN C. STENNIS,
LYNDON JOHNSON,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
STYLES BRIDGES,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
HENRY C. DOWNSHAK,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

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Amendment No. 2: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Amendment No. 3: Reported in disagreement. A motion will be offered to appropriate \$3,000,000 for salaries and expenses, of which a total of \$1,900,000 is for the Department of Commerce which shall include \$1,700,000 for the Business and Defense Services Administration and \$50,000 shall be for the Defense Air Transportation Administration.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$2,400,000 for construction of facilities instead of \$2,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

Boston National Historic Sites Commission

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Aviation Agency

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$22,470,000 for construction and development, additional Washington airport, as proposed by the House instead of \$27,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

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River Basin Study Commission for Texas

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Department of Agriculture

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Forest Service

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Amendment No. 28: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$500,000 for acquisition of lands for the Superior National Forest.

Department of Commerce

Amendment Nos. 29 and 30: Provide headings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 32: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Defense—Civil Functions

Amendment No. 33: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Defense—Military Functions

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The Senate and House of Representatives in considering the Department of Defense appropriation bill for 1960 have previously refused funds for the Military Air Transport Service to purchase ten new swing-tailed jet airplanes. However, it is evident that the denial of funds turned on the purchase of new planes which were essentially passenger vehicles, and not on the present request for funds to develop an advanced cargo aircraft and powerplant. The item in this bill before us is being passed over pending a further study by the Committees on Appropriations of the issues and interests involved before next year when regular annual estimates for the Department of Defense are considered for fiscal year 1961.

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national emergency without a working unit of MATS would be like not having guns or planes or ammunition under the same circumstances.

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District of Columbia

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Amendment No. 36: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$70,000 for the "Metropolitan Police."

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*Department of Health, Education, and Welfare**Public Health Service*

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Amendment No. 40: Deletes Senate proposal to appropriate \$100,000 for "Communicable disease activities."

Hospitals and Mental Care

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Department of the Interior

Amendments No. 42 and 43: Insert heading and appropriate \$400,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Saline Water, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$1,550,000 for "Construction," Office of Saline Water, instead of \$2,550,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Land Management

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$775,000 for "Management of lands and resources" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$425,000 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$2,225,000 for "Education and welfare services" as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Reclamation

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$5,147,000 for "Loan program" as proposed by the Senate.

Virgin Islands Corporation

Amendments No. 48, 49, and 50: Delete Senate proposals to appropriate \$1,235,000 for loans to operating fund and \$1,240,000 to the revolving fund.

THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 51: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates \$18,000 for salaries and expenses of the "Customs Court" as proposed by the Senate.

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Amendment No. 54: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Labor

Amendment No. 55: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics instead of \$1,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Legislative Branch—Senate

Amendment No. 56: Inserts headings as proposed by the Senate.

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Legislative branch—House of Representatives

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Post Office Department

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Amendment No. 66: Appropriates \$400,000 for "Construction" instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Treasury Department

Amendment No. 67: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 68: Appropriates \$280,000,000 for "Investment in Inter-American Development Bank" as proposed by the Senate.

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Claims for damages and judgments

Amendments Nos. 71 and 72: Appropriates \$443,438 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$198,675 as proposed by the House and include the items set forth in Senate Document No. 42.

ALBERT THOMAS,
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CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record for Thursday, August 13, 1959, be corrected as follows:

On page 14487 in the left hand column, line 65 be corrected to read "150 or 200" instead of "250 or 300;" also that the word "inventive" on line 78 and 79 be changed to read "incentive."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS AGAINST SEATING RED CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

(Mr. LIPSCOMB asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, it was necessary to me to be out in my district in California over the weekend to attend to various matters concerning my district, and I was therefore unable to be present yesterday for the rollcall vote on House Concurrent Resolution 369, expressing the sense of Congress against seating Red China in the United Nations as representative of China. If I had been present, I would have voted for passage of the resolution. Through its actions in Korea and Tibet, to cite just a few examples, the Communist regime in China has amply demonstrated its barbaric nature, its utter contempt for law and order, and the nominal value it places on human life. It has shown itself unwilling to abide by the principles of civilized nations. I am completely opposed to seating Red China in the United Nations and believe it is necessary and advisable at this time for the Congress to reaffirm its stance position in this regard.

CIVIL RIGHTS

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, last night I began what may prove to be a very long and fruitless vigil. Two weeks ago I saw the President come before the Nation over television and read a speech about the pending labor legislation. Since that speech I have read much in the Nation's press about the new Eisenhower—the relentless fighter for what is right and for what the people of the Nation need. Well, if this be true, this should be a very beneficial thing for the Nation.

However, I began last night to wait and see if the President would make as earnest a plea for strong and meaningful civil rights legislation as he made for punitive labor legislation. I sat up to hear the new Eisenhower speak out against violence, against the wanton destruction of churches and synagogues, against brutal deprivation of American citizens' basic rights—the right to vote, the right to an education—the right to join a nonsegregated labor union. But

I heard nothing. Perhaps the minority leader, who is of course anxious to dispel any rumors about a deal involving civil rights and labor legislation, could inform the House when the President is going to speak out for civil rights as he spoke out for antilabor legislation.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

MRS. ELLEN LESCHNER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1701) for the relief of Mrs. Ellen Leschner.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of the immigration and nationality laws, section 352 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not be held to have been or to be applicable to Mrs. Ellen Leschner, a citizen of the United States, provided she returns to the United States prior to January 1, 1963.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 7, strike out "January 1, 1963" and insert "July 1, 1961."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. JOYCE LEE FREEMAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 539) for the relief of Mrs. Joyce Lee Freeman.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

KUM HUNG SEETO AND KUM WO SEETO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1828) for the relief of Kum Hung Seeto and Kum Wo Seeto.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor children, Kum Hung Seeto, and Kum Wo Seeto, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien children of Earnest S. Joe, a United States citizen: *Provided,* That the natural parents of Kum Hung Seeto and Kum Wo Seeto shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the resolution (H.J. Res. 477) relating to the exclusion of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. June Desormeaux Bushnell may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that Act: Provided, That, unless the beneficiary is entitled to care under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212(a)(19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Francesco Grisanzio and Janis Silins may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that Act.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212(a)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Andrija Vilanj may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such Act, under such conditions and controls as the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said Act.*

SEC. 4. The exemptions provided for in this Act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this Act.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the resolution (H.J. Res. 478) relating to permanent residence and deportation of certain aliens.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

DIRECTING SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO CONVEY CERTAIN LANDS IN NAVAJO COUNTY, ARIZ.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 220) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Navajo County, Ariz.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the

successors in interest of Neils S. Hansen, deceased, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands conveyed to said Neils S. Hansen by Mrs. C. E. Amos and W. N. Amos, her husband, by a deed dated January 4, 1906, which was recorded on January 10, 1906, on page 265, book 4 of deeds, official records of the county of Navajo, State of Arizona.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEF JAN LOUKOTKA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1945) for the relief of Josef Jan Loukotka.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Josef Jan Loukotka shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 4, after the name "Josef Jan Loukotka" insert a comma and add the following: "Mieczyslaw J. Piorkowski and Jan Frantisek Sevcik".

On page 1, line 7, strike out the word "fee" and substitute "fees".

On page 1, line 8, strike out the word "alien" and substitute "aliens".

On page 1, line 10, strike out the words "one number" and substitute "three numbers".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Josef Jan Loukotka, Mieczyslaw J. Piorkowski, and Jan Frantisek Sevcik."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GERARDO A. DOBARGANES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1455) conferring U.S. citizenship posthumously upon Gerardo A. Dobarganes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Airman Second Class Gerardo A. Dobarganes, AFI4605811, a native of Cuba, who served honorably in the United States Air Force from September 6, 1956, until his death on June 12, 1958, shall be held and considered to have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his death.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 3, strike out the name "Gerardo A. Dobarganes," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Gerardo Rafael Dobarganes y Torres,".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill conferring U.S. citizenship posthumously upon Gerardo Rafael Dobarganes y Torres."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GORDON LANGLANDS JOHNSTON

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1499) for the relief of Gordon Langlands Johnston.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Gordon Langlands Johnston shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee: Provided, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OERLIKON MACHINE TOOL WORKS BUEHRLE & CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1517) for the relief of the Oerlikon Machine Tool Works Buehrle & Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any statute of limitation, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims, to hear, determine and render judgment upon the claim of Oerlikon Machine Tool Works Buehrle and Company for losses sustained as a result of the taking and use of property without just compensation and upon an implied contract with the United States in connection with the use by the United States of Oerlikon antiaircraft cannon and ammunition.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EVA GURMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1520) for the relief of Eva Gurman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Eva Gurman shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS; Both Houses agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Senate passed bills to: Permit harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage in drought areas; exempt durum wheat from allotments and quotas. House committee voted to report industrial-uses research bill and bill to permit harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage in drought areas. House Rules Committee tabled motion to clear food stamp bill. House debated bill to extend Public Law 480. Sen. Symington inserted excerpts of testimony on submission of draft of farm bill by Secretary. Sens. Ellender and Aiken introduced bill to establish revolving fund for REA loans.

SENATE

1. **SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7978, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 15004-10, 15033-9). This bill will now be sent to the President. Agreed to an amendment to provide \$1,000,000 (instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate) for forest access roads. Agreed to an amendment to provide \$3,000,000 (instead of \$3,650,000 as proposed by the Senate) to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization for allocation to Federal agencies for civil defense and defense mobilization functions. (See Digest 141 for other items of interest to the Department).

2. **SOIL BANK.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 2457, to authorize the Secretary to compensate producers under the Soil Bank

for actions based on erroneous information furnished by authorized representatives of the Secretary (S. Rept. 745). p. 14941

Passed without amendment S. 2323, to authorize the harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage in areas determined by the Secretary to be disaster areas. p. 14983

3. COMMITTEE EXPENDITURES. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 161, to provide \$15,000 in additional funds for investigations by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S. Rept. 739). The report of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee on this resolution states as follows: "The committee is presently studying the Commodity Credit Corporation and related matters and field investigations may be required. Extensive hearings also may be required on proposed changes in the farm program. Increased funds will be necessary to complete these investigations, studies, and hearings."
4. WHEAT. Passed as reported S. 623, to provide a 2-year extension of the existing provision for a minimum durum wheat acreage allotment of 8,000 acres in the Tulalake area of California. p. 14970. (This bill, as introduced, would have exempted the producers in the area from all acreage restrictions on durum wheat permanently).
Passed over, at the request of Sen. Keating, S. 2449, to extend the International Wheat Agreement. p. 14980
5. FOOD STAMPS; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Keating, S. 2522, to provide for the enrichment and sanitary packaging of certain donated commodities, and to establish experimental food stamp allotment programs. p. 14971
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment S. 2263, to authorize the Federal Power Commission to exempt small hydroelectric projects from certain of the licensing provisions of the Federal Power Act (p. 14983). The bill raises the exemption limit for such projects from 100 to 2,000 horsepower capacity.
Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, S. Res. 21, expressing the sense of the Senate concerning the making of certain loans by REA. p. 14980
Passed without amendment S. 2264, to amend the Federal Power Act to prohibit abandonment of facilities and service without the consent of the Federal Power Commission. p. 14983
7. PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Engle, S. 1654, to grant GSA additional authority for the construction, alteration, and acquisition of public buildings of the Federal Government. p. 14979
8. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Hart, S. 2504, to authorize the sale at market prices of agricultural commodities owned by the CCC to provide feed for livestock in areas determined to be emergency areas. p. 14983
9. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Symington inserted excerpts from the testimony of the Secretary before the Agriculture and Forestry Committee with "bracketed inserts of the language as it appeared after it had been edited in the Department of Agriculture" to bolster his charge that the Secretary "promised to submit in legal language an omnibus farm bill," and a newspaper editorial urging that this material be inserted in the Record. pp. 14945-6
Sen. Bush inserted a letter to the editor from a college professor urging that the Government "stop paying subsidies for farm products and use the savings to reduce taxes." p. 14962

Mr. GORE. The State of Minnesota has a State income tax, has it not?

Mr. McCARTHY. That is correct.

Mr. GORE. Suppose that two concerns did most of the cement business in the State of Minnesota, one a Minnesota corporation clearly subject to the income tax of the State of Minnesota, and the other operating only an office—whatever that means under the terms of the bill—and thereby exempt from income taxation by the State of Minnesota. Does not the Senator believe that a competitive disadvantage would be suffered by the Minnesota corporation?

Mr. McCARTHY. In relation to the firm which was a Minnesota firm, it would have been taxed in the amount of \$102,000, whereas if the Court had ruled other than it did, the Iowa firm would have escaped \$102,000 in taxation.

Mr. GORE. So in that case, all other things being equal, the out-of-State corporation would have a \$102,000 advantage over the State corporation?

Mr. McCARTHY. So far as the State of Minnesota is concerned, that is correct.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. Would not the Senator say that the difficulty today, in both the Senate and the House does not especially arise from the decisions in the Northwestern States Portland Cement case and the case involving Stockham Valves & Fittings, Inc.

In my opinion a very careful reading of those cases merely establishes the legal proposition that a tax may be imposed when the out-of-State business maintains at least an office, or a fixed business activity within the taxing State. Does the Senator agree?

Mr. McCARTHY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CARROLL. After that decision, there were a couple of other decisions. The truth is that they are really not decisions. There was denial of a writ of certiorari in two cases, namely, *Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation v. Director of Internal Revenue*, 359 U.S. 28 (1959); and *International Shoe Company v. Fontenot*, 359 U.S. 984 (1949).

I believe we agree that denial of a writ of certiorari does not have the same merits as a decision of the Supreme Court; but a certain amount of confusion has been created.

I believe the Senator from Minnesota will agree with me that the principle established in those cases was that there was no office or salable inventory or warehouse in the place of business which was maintained in the taxing State. The Supreme Court denied the writ of certiorari. This has disturbed some businessmen.

I say to the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance that the House of Representatives is working on this problem, and I believe has a sensible solution of the problem in House Joint Resolution 450. What is desired with respect to the small businessmen of the Nation is not to overrule the decisions in the Northwestern

States Portland Cement case and the Stockham Valves & Fittings case, but to say clearly at this point—and Congress can say this—"We will not permit State taxation unless there is an office, warehouse, or inventory within the State."

I believe that has always been the law. Why can we not achieve that result without opening up the laws and overturning existing decisions? As the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] has said, we may disrupt the revenue of the States. We may do great harm to existing decisions, when there is a very simple treatment available.

Mr. McCARTHY. A good case could be made for the amendment which the Senator from Georgia proposes to offer, and which he offered in committee. It is my opinion that there are other parts of the bill which we should not act upon at this time. What is needed is a special study and recommendation to Congress.

Let me give a number of reasons for postponing any action which would change the statute in any way.

The National Association of Tax Administration, in convention from July 8 to July 11, passed unanimously a resolution in which they urged that the appropriate committees of the Congress of the United States defer any legislative attention in the matter of State taxation of net income of corporations engaged in interstate commerce until a proper study can be made. This was the position taken sometime between July 8 and July 11 of this year by the National Association of Tax Administrators of the United States.

Secondly, I point out that the Treasury Department is opposed to action at this time. Making reference to Senate bill 2213, and Senate bill 2281, which are essentially, in substance, what is in the pending bill, the Treasury Department, in a memorandum to the chairman of the committee, signed by David A. Lindsay, Assistant to the Secretary, summarizes its position in these words:

The Department does not support enactment at this time of legislation to proscribe State tax jurisdiction over income derived from interstate commerce. It reserves its position on the need for such legislation and on its content to afford the States adequate opportunity to reexamine the problem in light of the recent court decision and to consider the possibility of developing a solution for it without congressional assistance. While the Department would interpose no objection to the creation of a temporary Commission on State Taxation of Interstate Commerce along the lines provided by title II of Senate Joint Resolution 113, it believes that this problem can be resolved without the creation of a Presidential Commission for this specific purpose.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised the Treasury Department that there is no objection to the presentation of this report.

Sincerely yours,

So here we have the Treasury Department and the National Association of Tax Administrators asking us to take no action, beyond the possibility of setting up, not a Presidential Commission, but a

congressional committee of some kind, if need be, to study the problem.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. McCARTHY. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. The very able argument of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota has convinced me, as did the language in the minority views, and the comments of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], that we ought to take it easy. As the distinguished Senator from Tennessee has said, we cannot legislate the fears of people out of existence. We should postpone action on this issue.

I listened very closely to the arguments of the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHEL]. The bill attempts to deal with tangibles. Some States—I do not think it is true of Colorado—have a tax on intangibles. Can we eliminate the tax on tangibles without, at some time in the future, being called upon to eliminate the tax on intangibles? We are dealing with the revenue of States. This is a vital question. We do not know what we are doing. No report I have yet read tells us what we are doing.

Two days ago I received information from Colorado to the effect that there would be a prospective loss of revenue to the State of Colorado running possibly into \$76 million.

That is why I commend the Senator from Minnesota for his statements here. No wonder the Treasury Department will not state a clear position. They do not know what their position can be. No wonder the taxing authorities cannot make a recommendation. They do not know what the situation is. No wonder this committee cannot give us a clear report because they do not know exactly how the respective States will be affected in terms of revenue loss.

We know pretty clearly what the situation is if there is a nexus, as we call it, but we do not know what the situation is under the existing law.

I should think, and I commend the Senator for his observation and his thinking, that the bill should come from the Judiciary Committee. This bill ought to originate in the Judiciary Committee. Over in the House it is my information that the Ways and Means Committee has yielded jurisdiction to the House Judiciary Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. CARROLL. Does the Senator from Minnesota have additional time?

Mr. BUTLER. I do not think we have additional time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should be glad to ask for additional time, but the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. HAYDEN] has left a committee hearing for the purpose of presenting a conference report, which is privileged.

I wonder if my friend will allow us, before he yields additional time, to call it up.

Mr. McCARTHY. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. It is non-controversial. Mr. President, I ask that the Senator from Arizona be recognized

so that he may submit the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona may proceed.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7978) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 18, 1959, p. 14829, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, does this have anything to do with the civil defense controversy, or is that in the independent offices bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is in the independent offices appropriation bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I regret to inform the Senate that two Senators who are not present would like to be present when this is considered. I just received that information. So if the Chair will indulge me, I will ask the Senate to withhold action until they arrive. They are out of the Chamber now.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may suggest the absence of a quorum without charging the time to either side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I asked unanimous consent that further proceeding under the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Arizona may be recognized for not to exceed 10 minutes to speak on the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amount of the bill as passed by the House was \$609,843,545.

The amount of the bill as amended by the Senate is \$1,076,186,000.

The amount of increase was \$466,342,263.

The amount agreed upon by the conferees is \$977,345,000.

The reduction from the budget estimates as considered by the Senate is \$240,744,000.

I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. I wish to speak not in opposition to the conference report, but to express my disagreement with what I consider to be a very erroneous statement made by the managers on the part of the House. If this statement is not corrected in the RECORD of the Senate, I fear great damage will be done to the efforts which are being made by the Senate Subcommittee on Aviation of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which I have the honor to be the head; by Gen. Elwood Quesada, Federal Aviation Administrator, and by the airlines of America, which have been trying to assist in providing an adequate airlift for our military forces.

I am certain we all know and realize that today our airlift is absolutely inadequate. It hardly exists at all. We have only a fine military passenger airline. It is competing everywhere in the world with the private scheduled airlines. It is hauling persons and some cargo at tremendous expense and is tying up large numbers of servicemen to duplicate commercial services.

This haulage could well be shared, at a saving to the Government, by having some of the traffic carried by the private airlines in the aviation industry.

The statement on the part of the managers of the House reads:

It appears that the Air Transport Association of America is opposed to anything affecting the modernization or strengthening of the Military Air Transport Service. It also appears the Air Force is not ready to purchase new planes, but wants funds instead for further development of the turboprop T-61 engine which it has supported for several years and says requires about \$20 million in 1960. To confuse the matter more, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, who is advocating a program of Government-insured loans for commercial carriers, states that those requested funds should be denied; that private industry should develop its own cargo plane, and intimates that the Military Air Transport Service should be on its way out.

It is suggested that any step which weakens or tends to weaken the Military Air Transport Service would be a serious matter. MATS has an important national defense function and must be preserved. It must be modernized, and its costs of operation reduced to a minimum through efficient and economical operation. To be caught in a national emergency without a working unit of MATS would be like not having guns or planes or ammunition under the same circumstances.

It is disturbing that the Air Transport Association actively enters into the MATS picture every year, and on every other phase of aviation that even remotely affects its interests. Civilian aviation has grown by virtue of the generous subsidy it has received from the Government. It is now a giant grown fat by Government subsidies and high rate charges.

Mr. President, that statement is in error. The Air Transport Association, which represents all the private enterprise airlines, including feeders and cargo carriers, has been interested in trying to develop, at no cost to the Government, a merchant marine of the air, so that the United States will have an adequate and reliable reserve airlift. We do not have such a reserve now.

What I cannot understand is why MATS, which is a branch of the Air Force, wishes to maintain its own transport system and does not desire to help promote a reserve auxiliary transport system to be available to the Nation in the event of a brush-fire war.

If MATS is operating an airline, it does not have the planes necessary to carry the troops or the necessary equipment to any far distant spot where a limited war may break out. We have been trying our level best throughout the past year to devise a program which will give MATS such a reserve airlift. However, the Air Force has been dragging its heels.

It has not been possible to get giant cargo planes under plans advocated by General Quesada, which have been considered by the President, and which have been approved by many departments of the Government. This plan would create a reserve airlift through Government underwriters loan guarantee insurance of 75 percent of the cost of a new type of cargo aircraft. Such planes will reduce by one-half the cost of carrying cargo and passengers by air.

Congress has been reluctant to appropriate money to buy more jet planes when the Air Force has not developed its program to provide a genuinely new type of cargo plane. It appears that the position of the Air Force is that it does not want the commercial carriers to have modern cargo planes procured through a loan guarantee program and thus equip themselves for reserve service with new cargo planes. This massive reserve airlift would cost the Government no money. The Air Force on the other hand wants millions in Government money to provide development of a plan which only the Air Force would buy.

Yet the record clearly shows that MATS—the Air Force—has never produced a good low operational cost cargo plane. Certainly if private industry is willing to put its own money up, helped only, perhaps, by the Government-insured loan they should be encouraged to do it. On this particular type of new aircraft, such loans would be on cargo plane types approved by the Secretary of the Air Force, as to its military usefulness, and approved by the head of the Federal Aviation Agency, General Quesada, for its civilian usefulness. This then would be an airplane that could be used by both. The development costs would be shared by private industry and the military. Those who would wish to buy the plane thus would help to reduce the final cost of the planes to the Government.

Congress does not have to provide separate transport service for the Army or the Navy. The Navy has a merchant

marine. The Government relies on the railroads to provide much of the transport for the Army. Certainly the Army would not insist on using its trucks to replace the surface transportation facilities throughout the United States to the detriment of sufficient railroad carrying capacity to haul cargoes in time of war.

Yet MATS seems to resent the efforts which are being made to provide a reserve airlift, something which they do not have now. The Government needs a real airlift in order to have power and speed to move our fighting men anywhere in the world with guns and other equipment, and be ready to fight on a few hours notice.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I was a member of the committee of conference, as were the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who are here. I think they will support me when I say we did everything we could in conference yesterday to include the \$30 million, which we argued to the House conferees was needed to try to develop the T-61 turbo-prop engines or jet prop engines for commercial cargo-carrying planes, planes which would help the Air Force in time of an emergency, and would also be suitable for use commercially.

The House conferees were adamant in their stand against appropriating money for this purpose. That is why the suggestion of the Senate was not adopted by the House, when the matter came up in conference.

Mr. MONRONEY. The junior Senator from Oklahoma recommended that this money be appropriated for the development of turbo-prop motors. No motor of this size and capability is produced in America. We urged that that sum be included in the appropriation.

I think this type of plane should be developed, so that private industry can share a part of the developmental cost. I do not think the United States is so rich in money that we can throw away \$25 million, \$30 million, or \$40 million, or whatever the development cost will be, when private industry is perfectly willing to participate in the cost of developing the plane and to pay its share of the developmental cost.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That argument was made yesterday. There was no criticism made of the Federal Aviation Agency, or, necessarily, of the amount. We wanted the \$20 million to be included, because we thought it could be wisely spent.

Mr. MONRONEY. I think it is a shame that such an erroneous statement on the part of the management of the House should be sent here. I am sure that the Senate does not concur in the statement. That is why I wanted to make the RECORD clear that the House statement is not necessarily the sense of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I am inclined to agree with the managers on the part of the House in their analysis of the situation so far as the Military Air Transport Association is concerned. I believe we are allowing the MATS to deteriorate through a very sad state of affairs at a time when we need to be upholding MATS, so that it can carry out its principal mission.

I have debated this matter with the Senator from Oklahoma on numerous occasions previous to this time. I believe the position stated in the conference report that the Air Transport Association of America is opposed to anything affecting the modernization or experimentation—I believe that the position stated in the conference report—namely, that the Air Transport Association of America is opposed to anything affecting the modernization or strengthening of the Military Air Transport Service—appears to be a fact.

I respectfully refer my colleagues to an insertion made in the Appendix of the RECORD for August 17, 1959, by the Honorable L. MENDEL RIVERS, in which we find inserted an article entitled "MATS and the Mission," written by Bill Borklund. I should like to comment briefly on that, and in that connection I shall read a short paragraph of it:

False charges are not MATS' only headache. Attracted by the mushrooming market, MATS' bidders list has jumped from 41 carriers in 1957 to 86 this year, is expected to reach 122 in 1960. Most of the additions are briefcase operators with one or two obsolescent aircraft, at most, purchased solely to get MATS business.

Operating under a part 45 certification (called one of the great rackets in the aviation industry by Oklahoma's Senator MIKE MONRONEY) and not subject to Civil Aeronautics Board control, these "tissue paper" firms come under the benevolent protection of a Small Business Administration umbrella—and most of the unreliable outfits spotted by the contract survey committee are in this category.

Mr. President, I say that unless we take steps to modernize MATS, so that it can carry out its principal mission of supporting the Strategic Air Command in its mission, we shall not be carrying out our responsibility.

I believe that the language contained in the conference report indicates that the committee had this matter very well in mind, and that we are being outlobbied, to the detriment of establishing and maintaining the capabilities of the Military Air Transport Service, as required by the Strategic Air Command.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I have participated in conferences on appropriation bills for many years; but never yet have I attended a conference which has given the Senate conferees more trouble than we had on yesterday. The five men who were as adamant as any men could possibly be gathered together, downstairs, and discussed this measure. We tried our best, and argued practically all the afternoon, in order to sustain the position of the Senate. But when they said "no," they meant "no."

I am glad this statement has been inserted, not because I agree with the report set forth in it, but because even they admit that something should be done in order to keep the Military Air Transport Service of the country ready and able. We do not know when we may need it. It is true that civilian aviation is available. However, we cannot always depend on it. I believe it is the duty of both the Congress and the Nation to see to it that a proper and adequate airlift is always ready, inasmuch as an emergency could develop at any moment.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND]. If other Senators wish to speak on this matter, inasmuch as I do not wish to have action on this measure postponed any further, I hope they will permit the action to be taken without further delay.

I ask unanimous consent that at this time I may yield 2 minutes to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], in connection with the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moss in the chair). Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered; and the Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I have the highest regard for the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], but I do not agree with the statement he has made.

I am in accord with the statement which has been made by the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON].

It is my firm conviction, as I stated a few weeks ago when this matter was then before the Senate, that it is highly important for us to maintain MATS in a high degree of readiness. If our country were to become involved in war, we would have to send our troops quickly; and I remind the Senate that the commercial airlines cannot operate in combat zones. So if an emergency developed, we would need our Air Force planes to transport the troops where they would have to fight.

I believe it essential that the Congress take steps to see that MATS is maintained at a high degree of readiness and capability; and I believe we shall be jeopardizing the security of the Nation if we do not meet our responsibility in that respect.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, I should like to respond in regard to the matter of cargo planes. May I have some time?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. How much time does the Senator from Colorado wish to have?

Mr. CARROLL. About 2 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Colorado may be recognized for 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MUSKIE in the chair). Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered; and the Senator from Colorado is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, as the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] knows, I took a very active part in the debate on this matter when this measure was previously before the Senate. The vote taken at that time was a very close one.

At that time I wished to know whether such action by us would help the airlift, and I wished to know about the cargo planes.

The statistics which I had received showed that the commercial airlines under MATS contracts were carrying passengers, for the most part. I thought it was nonsense for us to spend the taxpayers' money in order to take care of military passenger traffic by carrying them by two different systems. I favored development of cargo transportation. In that connection, I believe the debate which occurred was quite helpful.

In the Wall Street Journal of July 31 I read a statement to the effect that Pan American has ordered 12 long-range Lockheed turboprop air freighters, at a cost of \$60 million, for the 1962 transatlantic run.

I also read that the Flying Tiger line has ordered 10 planes and the Seaboard & Western Line has ordered 5 planes, at a cost of \$80 million; and they are to be turboprop planes, to be obtained through the Canadair Division of the General Dynamics Corp.

I also read that Slick Airlines has ordered six shorter range Lockheeds, at a cost of \$22 million.

Mr. President, if the planes obtained by those lines, as a result of the expenditure of that money, will be used for development of an auxiliary cargo airlift then I am in favor of it. This information has come since the debate the Senate held recently on this subject.

If the expenditure of Government funds in this fashion stimulates the ordering and the building of cargo planes, then I would say we are making a substantial contribution to the airlift.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] knows that I was very vigorous in trying to hold down this item of the bill to \$80 million. Let me ask what the conferees have reported.

Mr. MONRONEY. Eighty-five million dollars.

Mr. CARROLL. Then that is a step in the right direction. If this sum helps with the further development of a cargo airlift, I am in favor of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time yielded to the Senator from Colorado has expired.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Chair put the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 7978, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.
August 19, 1959.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 52, and 64 to the bill (H.R. 7978) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes," and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$3,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$16,675,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$21,825,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$175,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$425,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

"Department of the Army

"Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control

"Construction, general

"Not to exceed \$180,000 of the funds heretofore provided under this heading shall be

available to complete riprap protection of the Saint Joseph Indian School property located along the Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota pool."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 39, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$2,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 41, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment insert "\$6,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 54, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$750,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 60, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959

"For salaries and expenses necessary for the annual meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959 to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as authorized by section 702 of the Mutual Security Act of 1959, \$80,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 61, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change line 1 of said amendment to read as follows:

"ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SENATE"

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 11, 18, 27, 31, 32, 33, 39, 41, 54, 60, and 61.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table on the supplemental appropriation bill for 1960 which reflects by appropriation item the budget estimates, the amount approved by the House, the amount approved by the Senate, and the amount agreed to in conference.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 7978)

Document No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
	TITLE I				
II. 170	Transitional grants to Alaska.....	\$10,500,000	\$10,500,000	\$10,500,000	\$10,500,000
	EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION				
II. 169	Revolving fund, Defense Production Act, 1959.....	287,285,072	100,000,000	116,000,000	108,000,000
	Total, funds appropriated to the President.....	297,785,072	110,500,000	126,500,000	118,500,000

The supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 7978)—Continued

Docu- ment No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
	TITLE I				
	OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION				
H. 169	Salaries and expenses.....	\$12,000,000		\$3,650,000	\$3,000,000
H. 182	Construction of facilities.....	2,700,000		2,700,000	2,400,000
	Total, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.....	14,700,000		6,350,000	5,400,000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
	TITLE I				
	ALASKA RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION				
	Salaries and expenses.....			Language	Language
S. 44	BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION.....	20,000		20,000	20,000
	COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS				
H. 169	Salaries and expenses.....	5,000	\$4,500	4,500	4,500
	FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY				
H. 169	Construction and development, additional Washington airport.....	27,500,000	22,470,000	27,500,000	22,470,000
	FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION				
H. 169	Payment of Korean claims.....	5,670	5,670	5,670	5,670
	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION				
H. 173	Salaries and expenses.....	94,430,000	91,400,000	94,430,000	91,400,000
H. 114	Research and development, 1959.....	20,750,000		20,750,000	16,675,000
H. 173	Research and development.....	333,070,000	318,675,000	333,070,000	318,675,000
H. 114	Construction and equipment, 1959.....	24,250,000		24,250,000	21,825,000
H. 173	Construction and equipment.....	57,800,000	52,000,000	57,800,000	52,000,000
	General provisions.....		Language	Language	Language
	Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	530,300,000	462,075,000	530,300,000	500,575,000
	NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD				
H. 169	Salaries and expenses.....	85,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
	OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION				
H. 169	Salaries and expenses.....	1,050,000	850,000	850,000	850,000
	RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA				
H. 169	Salaries and expenses.....	740,000	666,000	740,000	740,000
	RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS				
H. 169	Salaries and expenses.....	800,000	720,000	800,000	800,000
	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY, PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION				
H. 169	Annual contributions, 1959.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
	TITLE II				
	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION				
S. 38	Scientific information activities overseas.....	2,000,000			
	Total, independent offices.....	570,505,670	494,871,170	568,300,170	533,545,170
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
	TITLE I				
	FOREST SERVICE				
	Forest land management.....			15,000,000	4,000,000
	Forest research.....			4,500,000	500,000
	Forest roads and trails.....			2,000,000	2,000,000
	Access roads.....			5,000,000	1,000,000
	Acquisition of lands for Superior National Forest.....			500,000	
	TITLE II				
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE				
S. 38	Salaries and expenses.....	8,000,000			
	Total, Department of Agriculture.....	8,000,000		27,000,000	7,500,000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
	TITLE I				
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS				
H. 169	Salaries and expenses.....	Language			
	BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
S. —	Salaries and expenses.....	(200,000)		(200,000)	(175,000)

The supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 7978)—Continued

Document No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	MARITIME ADMINISTRATION				
H. 169	Vessel operations revolving fund.....	Language			
	NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS				
H. 169	Plant and facilities.....	\$500,000		\$500,000	\$425,000
	TITLE II				
	NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS				
S. 38	Research and technical services.....	5,174,000			
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	5,674,000		500,000	425,000
	TITLE I				
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
	RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL				
	Construction, general.....			200,000	Language
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY FUNCTIONS				
	TITLE I				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE				
S. 40	Military personnel.....	Language (1)			
	Aircraft procurement.....			30,000,000	
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
	TITLE I				
S. 37	Metropolitan Police.....	(70,000)		(70,000)	
S. 37	Miscellaneous: Settlement of claims and suits.....	(10,602)		(10,602)	(10,602)
	Total, District of Columbia.....	(80,602)		(80,602)	(10,602)
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
	TITLE I				
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
S. 42	Assistance to States, general.....	2,026,000		2,026,000	2,000,000
	Communicable disease activities.....			100,000	
II. 182	Grants for waste treatment works construction, 1958-59.....	657,000	\$657,000	657,000	657,000
S. 42	Hospitals and medical care.....	6,089,500		6,089,500	6,000,000
	TITLE II				
	OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION				
S. 38	Research and training.....	395,000			
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
S. 38	Scientific activities overseas.....	3,707,000			
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	12,874,500	657,000	8,872,500	8,657,000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
	TITLE I				
	DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES				
	OFFICE OF SALINE WATER				
S. 37	Salaries and expenses.....			400,000	400,000
	Construction.....	1,550,000		2,550,000	1,550,000
	OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS				
H. 169	Salaries and expenses.....	100,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
II. 182	Management of lands and resources.....	525,000	425,000	775,000	775,000
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
S. 42	Education and welfare services.....	2,225,000		2,225,000	2,225,000
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
	Loan program.....			5,147,000	5,147,000
	VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION				
S. 42	Loans to operating fund.....	1,235,000		1,235,000	
S. 42	Revolving fund.....	1,240,000		1,240,000	
	TITLE II				
	DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES				
	OFFICE OF SALINE WATER				
S. 38	Salaries and expenses.....	50,000			

¹ \$53,500,000 requested in original budget submission for 10 jet cargo aircraft.

The supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 7978)—Continued

Document No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
S. 38	General investigations.....	\$2,210,000			
	BUREAU OF MINES				
S. 38	Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	2,792,000			
S. 38	Health and safety.....	125,000			
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	12,052,000	\$515,000	\$13,662,000	\$10,187,000
	THE JUDICIARY				
	TITLE I				
	SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES				
S. 37	Miscellaneous expenses.....	Language		Language	Language
	CUSTOMS COURT				
S. 37	Salaries and expenses.....	18,000		18,000	18,000
	Total, The Judiciary.....	18,000		18,000	18,000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
	TITLE I				
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM				
H. 169	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.....	Language		Language	Language
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
	TITLE I				
	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS				
S. 37	Salaries and expenses.....	1,050,000		1,050,000	1,000,000
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH				
	TITLE I				
	SENATE				
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE				
S. 37	Furniture, 1959.....	12,500		12,500	12,500
S. 37	Inquiries and investigations, 1959.....	450,000		450,000	450,000
S. 37	Miscellaneous items, 1959.....	222,500		222,500	222,500
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
	NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION				
	PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE FOR 1959				
S. 45	Salaries and expenses.....	100,000		100,000	80,000
	SENATE				
	ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS				
	Office of the Secretary.....			Language	Language
	Clerical assistants to Senators.....			Language	Language
	TITLE II				
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS				
S. 38	Collection and distribution of foreign library materials (appropriation).....	182,875			
	(Authorization to use foreign currency).....	(2,464,050)			
	Total, legislative branch.....	967,875		785,000	765,000
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
	TITLE I				
S. 42	Transportation.....	7,200,000		7,200,000	7,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
	TITLE I				
	ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS				
II. 169	Extension and remodeling, State Department Building.....	5,000,000	2,500,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES				
	Contributions to international organizations.....			3,000	3,000
II. 182	Missions to international organizations.....	30,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
	INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS				
	INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO				
II. 182	Operation and maintenance.....	500,000	450,000	500,000	450,000
II. 182	Construction.....	450,000	125,000	450,000	400,000

The supplemental appropriation bill, 1960 (H.R. 7978)—Continued

Document No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
	TITLE II				
	ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS				
S. 38	Acquisition, operation and maintenance of buildings abroad.....	(\$3, 475, 000)			
	EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE				
S. 38	International educational exchange activities.....	(1, 984, 100)			
	Total, Department of State.....	5, 980, 000	\$3, 102, 000	\$4, 480, 000	\$3, 880, 000
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
	TITLE I				
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
S. 39	Investment in Inter-American Development Bank.....	280, 000, 000		280, 000, 000	280, 000, 000
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS				
S. 37	Salaries and expenses.....	35, 000		25, 000	25, 000
	COAST GUARD				
S. 37	Operating expenses.....	800, 000		800, 000	
	Total, Treasury Department.....	280, 835, 000		280, 825, 000	280, 025, 000
II. 185 S. 42	Claims for damages and judgments.....	448, 438	198, 675	443, 438	443, 438
	Total for title I.....	1, 193, 454, 680	609, 843, 845	1, 076, 186, 108	977, 345, 608
	Total for title II.....	24, 635, 875			
	Grand total.....	1, 218, 090, 555	609, 843, 845	1, 076, 186, 108	977, 345, 608

H.R. 7978, the supplemental appropriation bill, fiscal year 1960

Amount of bill as passed by House.....	\$609, 843, 845
Amount of bill as amended by Senate.....	1, 076, 186, 108
Amount of increase by Senate.....	466, 342, 263
Amount agreed upon in conference.....	977, 345, 608
Reduction from budget estimates as considered by the Senate.....	240, 744, 947

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to have Senators be on notice of the possibility that the following measures may be brought up by motion:

Calendar No. 518, Senate bill 1748, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and for other purposes.

Calendar No. 559, Senate Joint Resolution 39, to amend the Constitution to authorize Governors to fill temporary vacancies in the House of Representatives.

Calendar No. 531, Senate Resolution 130, to express the sense of the Senate in an exchange of mortgages held by FNMA for Government bonds. In that connection let me say that I should like to have all Senators be on notice of the possibility that the resolution will be brought up; and I shall seek a unanimous-consent agreement before having it brought up.

Calendar No. 606, House bill 968, to provide for the construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the Bully Creek Dam and other facilities, Vale Federal reclamation project, Oregon.

Calendar No. 607, Senate bill 1221, to amend the act authorizing the Crooked River Federal reclamation project, Ore-

gon, in order to increase the capacity of certain project features for future irrigation of additional lands.

Calendar No. 608, Senate bill 1216, to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior adjusting certain irrigation charges against Indian-owned lands under the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming.

Calendar No. 610, Senate bill 1514, to amend the act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 618).

Calendar No. 611, Senate bill 1136, to provide for transfer of title to irrigation distribution systems constructed under the Federal reclamation laws upon completion of repayment of the costs thereof.

Calendar No. 654, Senate bill 861, to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control of the Federal Government.

Calendar No. 655, Senate bill 662, to amend section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide for administration of farm programs by democratically elected farmer committeemen.

Calendar No. 692, Senate bill 2065, to amend Public Law 85-880, and for other purposes.

Calendar No. 709, Senate Resolution 21, expressing the sense of the Senate concerning the making of loans by the Rural Electrification Administration.

Calendar No. 695, Senate bill 1737, to authorize the imposition of forfeitures for certain violations of the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

Calendar No. 699, Senate bill 1735, to repeal the honorarium provision in subsection (b) of section 4 of the Communications Act of 1934.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The majority leader has announced a great string of measures. Over what period of time are they to be considered? Tonight, tomorrow, or when?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. They will be brought up between now and the end of the session. It will not be tonight. I do not expect to bring them up until we finish the bill now before the Senate.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I did not know whether the majority leader was announcing that list for the weekend or not.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No. They are to follow the pending bill. How long this bill will take, I do not know.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Will the majority leader advise us as to what his expectations are as to the length of the present session, before we shall recess or adjourn tonight?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I hope that will be done when we complete action on the bill.

Will the Senator from Virginia give me an estimate as to when consideration of the bill will be completed?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I wish I could. I do not know. I hope it will not take very long.

Mr. HOLLAND. Several Members of the Senate have tentative plans for tonight, which we, of course, can throw overboard if we have to, but I wondered whether it was the intention of the majority leader to hold the Senate in session tonight.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I myself have two engagements tonight. I want to attend both of them. However, if we can conclude action on this bill by remaining in session until 8 or 8:30, I should like to do that. I am afraid that

that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY AND COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H.R. 8599.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file several reports.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LABOR BILL POLITICS

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, in today's Washington Post, there appears a letter to the editor by Lewis Ferrell, which seems to me has an important message for all Members of the House:

LABOR BILL POLITICS

As I listened to President Eisenhower's appeal for support for the Griffin-Landrum bill, I thought how effective it would be if Eisenhower would make such an appeal for human rights and for civil rights.

At a time when the world watches America to see what we shall do about the plight of minorities in this country, President Eisenhower remains silent except for occasional platitudes. He insists that you cannot legislate a change in men's hearts.

Apparently that is not true where the property and profitmaking ability of his golfing partners and former Cabinet members are concerned. He can speak boldly on legislation to protect their interests.

If the President is not more interested in property than he is in civil rights and human rights, let him go on television to plead for the rights of downtrodden and abused minorities. Let him plead for the rights of the Department of Justice to initiate actions to protect the minorities in the South and for the extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

E. LEWIS FERRELL,
Washington.

Surely violence, bombings, deprivation of a citizen's right to any ballot, interference, coercion, and restraint of persons who try to exercise their constitutional rights, are equally as evil when they occur outside of a labor union as when they occur in a union.

A Presidential address on the urgent need for civil rights reform legislation might have a beneficial effect on putting to rest the rumors about a civil rights fly in the labor bill ointment.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7978) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, amendment No. 70 in the supplemental appropriation bill for 1960 will cause great confusion in the Coast Guard. I always go along with the Committee on Appropriations on their bills and I am certain that proper consideration has not been given to the situation that is going to arise if amendment No. 70 is approved in this conference report. Amendment No. 70 strikes out an appropriation of \$800,000 for operating expenses of the U.S. Coast Guard in setting up and implementing the provisions that are necessary to carry out the Small Boat Act which becomes effective April 1, 1960. In the passage of the Small Boat Act we rescinded the existing law of numbering small boats throughout the United States.

There are already 37 States that have acted on the Small Boat Act. Four of these States have already been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Without this money there would be no place for the States to report to the Treasury on the activity under the Small Boat Act.

Amendment No. 7 says to the Coast Guard, "You take \$100,000 from moneys already appropriated to you and start this operation." Anybody in the Congress who has had an opportunity to study the various assignments that are delegated to the Coast Guard will find that the Coast Guard is just hanging on by a string. They do not get enough money to carry out their delegated functions. You can go anywhere and see Coast Guard vessels that are required to go out when other vessels are inshore and it takes half of the time of the crew to keep the vessel afloat which they are using for rescue purposes. That is another matter, but to take \$100,000 from their operating fund for another purpose, is not right.

Here is another thing that will happen, and many Members are interested in this. You do not want these permanent agencies setting up new establishments within their agencies. In this case you are directing the Coast Guard to set up a new agency. The Coast Guard and the Treasury propose in this instance to employ a private agency to do this work for the first 3 years and then abandon it because it will be self-perpetuating then. The \$800,000 that is provided here is merely a loan to start

this functioning. This money will be paid back to the Treasury, and in all probability they will collect more from licensing and numbering fees than the amount of \$800,000. So I just think this matter has been overlooked. The Treasury tells me in this supplemental, they did not have an opportunity to explain this to the Committee on Appropriations of the House. But they did appear before the other body, and the other body put this item in. Now they tell them to take \$100,000 that has already been delegated to the other functions of the Coast Guard and use it for this purpose.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The other body has been piling stuff into these supplemental bills no end. We are getting a little sick of it. I do not blame our good colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER]. But I do not think the gentleman needs to worry because the bill does not become operative until April 1. One hundred thousand dollars will carry them through until that time at least. By that time the House will have an opportunity to listen to gentlemen like the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] and others who are sponsoring this legislation. The gentleman from North Carolina knows there is not a Member of this House who would not lean over backward to do the things that the gentleman would like us to do.

Mr. BONNER. I have the greatest respect for my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. But, my friend, until the people of America, these people who are asking for these millions and billions of dollars finally wake up to the fact that the House of Representatives should be told about these things before we are bypassed and they go to the other body where they think they can get everything and anything they request.

Mr. BONNER. I am today introducing a bill to change the effective date of the Small Boat Act so as to meet the situation amendment 70 caused.

The SPEAKER. The Chair must inform the gentleman from North Carolina that the gentleman from Texas has asked unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report, and the unanimous-consent request is pending.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I thought I had offered a motion that the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill be voted down, and that is what I am speaking on.

The SPEAKER. We do not have anything up yet to which a motion may be offered.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the Speaker. I will speak to this matter at the appropriate time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 18, 1959.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require, first to talk with our distinguished and able colleague, the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER]. Then I will explain the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, there is not the slightest disposition on the part of the committee to prevent this act from being put into effect. It was passed last September. A budget estimate was never sent to the House. It was finally sent to the other body last month after the bill had passed the House. The act is a new program and would not go into effect until April, and we directed that the Coast Guard go ahead and spend \$100,000 of their present operating money to get it started and come back in January for another review. Of course, that action was taken not with any idea of killing the gentleman's act but to get it into operation for you. That was the intention of the conferees, and I think that is about what the gentleman wanted.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I am delighted to yield to my friend.

Mr. BONNER. It is a fact that you cannot get this to operate unless you set up the operating machinery.

Mr. THOMAS. There is \$100,000 for it to get operating so far as the Federal Government is concerned. So far as what the States do, the Federal Government cannot tell the States what they can or cannot do.

Mr. BONNER. The States have nothing to do with the funds that were requested. It was requested to put this in operation.

Mr. THOMAS. But there is \$100,000 they can use in there.

Mr. BONNER. That \$100,000 must come from moneys that are now requested for the operation of the Coast Guard.

Mr. THOMAS. For "Operating expenses." It is as broad as a barn door. They could do anything on earth they want with it under this act, and when it is gone they can come back and ask for more.

Mr. BONNER. Would the gentleman want the Coast Guard to set up a new agency in their department, spend this \$100,000, and then have to get rid of the agency?

Mr. THOMAS. Why should they do that? They will not have to get rid of it.

Mr. BONNER. It is difficult to talk to the gentleman because I do not think he understands what has really got to be done in this matter.

Mr. THOMAS. They register boats.

Mr. BONNER. The Coast Guard has to number boats in those States where the State does not take charge of the registration. And unless these funds are provided you will have in certain areas boats running around with no registration or number whatsoever.

Mr. THOMAS. That is entirely possible under your act; you can certainly have some of them registered by the State and some by the Federal Government; but we are not criticizing the act, we are going to try to implement it for you and get it started; and this will do it. There is not the slightest disposition to do anything to hinder the operation of the act.

Mr. BONNER. The amount of money there was originally requested in the Senate. They will need \$800,000 to operate this.

Mr. THOMAS. We understand the gentleman's position.

Mr. BONNER. I agree with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. I can understand your position.

Mr. THOMAS. I wonder if the gentleman will let me explain the conference report? Then if he wants a few minutes we will give the time to him.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DINGELL. Will the gentleman also yield to me at that time?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman now, if he so desires.

Mr. DINGELL. Only to say that the committee is meeting soon and will go over this matter and will see to it that the Coast Guard is provided with funds for personnel.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present. This is the first time since I have been in Congress that I have made such a motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 138]

Alford	Hollifield	Rivers, S.C.
Ashley	Horan	Rooney
Ayres	Jackson	Shelley
Barden	Johnson, Colo.	Sheppard
Blich	Kilburn	Simpson, Pa.
Bolton	Kilday	Smith, Calif.
Boykin	McSweeney	Spence
Canfield	Martin	Steed
Collier	Mason	Teller
Dawson	Merrow	Thompson, La.
Dooley	Miller, N.Y.	Udall
Elliott	Minshall	Van Pelt
Farbstein	Morgan	Wainwright
Flynt	Morrison	Westland
Gray	Moulder	Wharton
Hall	Osmers	Williams
Halleck	Pilcher	Zelenko
Hays	Powell	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 381 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, let me briefly explain this conference report which is the last supplemental appro-

priation bill for the year, and I know the House is anxious to hear that, too. When this bill left the House, it carried about \$609 million. That was a reduction of about \$256 million under the budget estimates. When it went to the other body, the other body added some 35 or 38 amendments, which totaled over and above the House figure to the extent of about \$466 million. When we went into conference, there were 72 items in disagreement. We bring back to you a conference report on which there are 15 technical points of disagreement. However, Mr. Speaker, in truth and in fact, there is not a single item in disagreement. We cut down the Senate figure by about \$99 million. But, in fairness, it should be stated that of that \$466 million increase over the House figure, there is one item of \$280 million to set up the Central and South American Bank. So with that explanation, I submit the other body did not do too badly. But even at that, it was trimmed down about \$99 million in conference, but the entire \$280 million was supplied for the bank. The Treasury thought it was absolutely necessary and the State Department apparently joined with them on it for good will purposes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is now speaking of the new Inter-American Bank?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. For which you provide in this bill \$280 million?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. \$50 million of that is for soft loans which are the same as development loans—loans that are never designed to be collected. I find this language on page 20, dealing with the appropriation for this bank:

Provided, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon enactment into law during the first session of the Eighty-sixth Congress of H.R. 7072 or similar legislation.

In other words, the appropriation committee has provided \$280 million to finance an international lending agency that was never needed because we have them all over the lot here in Washington. You not only provided \$280 million, but you approved the money even before the legislation enacted by the Congress was signed into law.

Mr. THOMAS. No; may I say to my distinguished friend, the law has been enacted and that is the reason the money was held off until the last minute.

Mr. GROSS. Then why is this language in the bill?

Mr. THOMAS. It has been stricken.

Mr. GROSS. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. THOMAS. It has been stricken by the conference committee because the authorizing act has been signed into law since the other body passed this appropriation bill. It is Public Law 86-147.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to hear that there is one saving thing about this bill, but I still insist the \$280 million was agreed to before the law actually became effective.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman may be right.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in the appropriation for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. This is a new agency. Our committee held extended hearings. We came to the conclusion that the gentlemen who appeared before our committee to testify were good, honest Americans who were doing a fine job of preparing their budget. There is no legislative history on this agency. I hoped the gentleman would tell us something about the basis for the cuts. Also because of the fact that this is a new agency and there is no legislative history, and the fact that the research is most difficult to justify, would the gentleman tell us whether or not the agency was told that they might come back and talk with the committee again or whether the committee was convinced that this would be the final appropriation?

Mr. THOMAS. I would say to my friend from Texas I am glad he has made those observations. In the first place, in my humble judgment the committee has given this agency all the funds it could use or that it justified. The gentleman is right that it came in as a brand-new agency with round figures, about 10,000 employees, and asking about \$530 million. Frankly, the big money in the bill was purely and simply for the Space Agency, which has succeeded the old National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, which had about 9,000 employees.

All that was out for research and development was \$33 million, and in conference \$16,675,000 was put back. Therefore, as far as research and development are concerned there is a reduction of about \$16 million. That is a very trivial amount of money out of \$530 million.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for one further question?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. The gentleman from Texas certainly realizes, of course, that this program cannot be on a stop, start, and go basis, but has got to proceed uninterruptedly once it is started. May I ask the gentleman from the Committee on Appropriations whether in their planning, this being a new agency, they could go back to the committee for further consideration?

Mr. THOMAS. I am sure the gentleman knows the rules of the administration. They go to the Bureau of the Budget, and if the Bureau of the Budget sends an estimate up here for a supplemental we are certainly going to look at it; and my guess is that if the Bureau of the Budget would not consider it and they came to the committee that the committee itself would hear them. I do not think that should be considered, however, as a blanket invitation for them to do so.

I am reminded of something our President said the other day. He said he was reluctantly signing the appropriation

bill for Health, Education, and Welfare. He said he thought it was tremendously too large, but he was going to sign it anyway. Then he went on to say that maybe in the matter of some items for research the money was too much. And he said this of an agency that was established, 10, 12, or 15 years ago, one of the outstanding agencies of the Government with many well-established health programs. I think maybe those words might have been a little bit too severe, but certainly on the general research proposition we ought not to force these new agencies to go beyond their capability, because the result of it is pure and simple waste. I hope this program is operated with vigor and vitality. But I think we have not been unfair in the cut we have made. We know that their program is bound to be changed by 40 percent before they go very far.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. One further observation, if the gentleman will permit. The gentleman is aware that this money has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and was in the President's budget.

Mr. THOMAS. That is true. Now I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. In the matter of research and development, I believe the gentleman said the total cut was \$16 million or \$16,500,000. Under Public Law 12 of the 86th Congress for the fiscal year 1959 the authorization was \$20,750,000. It was cut to \$16,675,000 by the conference report. On the 1960 authorization for \$333,070,000 the conference report allows \$318,675,000. The total in the bill for research and development is \$335,350,000. This is \$18,470,000 less than the total authorizations for 1959 and 1960.

Mr. THOMAS. I think that is about right.

Now I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], a member of the committee.

Mr. JENSEN. I just want to say that if this bill had called for half a billion, a billion, or a billion and a half for this Space Agency and the conferees had reduced that figure by \$20 million or \$30 million you could bet your life some Member of Congress would have stood on the floor and asked, "How did you do it?"

This goes on constantly. We on the Appropriations Committee, especially the House committee, do our level best to try to stop waste in every agency, commission, and part of the Government; and who can say that the amount of money provided in this bill is not sufficient for the Space Agency? Who can say it is not twice too much for the Space Agency? I am getting just a little bit provoked at some of the performances we see here on the floor when we in hearings before the Committee on Appropriations for weeks and weeks have been doing our level best to have a meeting of the minds and to appropriate what we feel deep down in our hearts is adequate for every agency of Government, then come to the floor of the House and have someone talk tweedledee and tweedledum when no one is sure whether

it is enough or away too much. Three hundred and some million dollars is not hay. If this Agency, young as it is, cannot operate to the fullest extent and in a very efficient manner with that amount of money, there is something wrong with the Agency.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am certain that members of our committee appreciate the high type of service which the Subcommittee on Appropriations handling this matter has given, but I know that our committee has put in 300 hours this year in hearings on this particular business. It so happens that my colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], was chairman of the subcommittee that handled this research and development program. I hope the chairman and the committee generally will maintain an open mind if this agency comes back and really needs the money, and it will cripple the program if they do not have the money, that your committee will reopen the matter and give them a chance to show that they do need additional money.

Mr. THOMAS. We will cooperate with the gentleman and with members of the committee.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Amendment No. 11 reported in disagreement, and Amendment No. 18 reported in disagreement, I do not believe the gentleman has explained.

Mr. THOMAS. It will be recalled that Amendment No. 11 was stricken out in the House on a point of order. The committee, in order to help the legislative committee in its effort, turned around and offered an amendment, and we tucked it in for the 1960 program. No. 11 dealt with 1959 money. No. 18 is about the same. It inserts money for construction and equipment which went out on a point of order.

Does that answer the question?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. And the other body restored the 1959 money.

Mr. FULTON. That is correct.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. To some extent it does, but it represents the loss of a certain percentage there of the original authorization.

Mr. THOMAS. You have to take 11 and 16 together, and what it does is restore 50 percent of the House cut.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Then it is a 50 percent loss in the authorization.

Mr. THOMAS. It was 50 percent of the cut, and it adds up to a loss of \$17 million.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I feel I must make very clear to my colleagues of the Appropriations Committee how I feel about the actions taken on the appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. I am confident that I express the thoughts of the members of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, too.

Fundamentally, I am very conscious that the committee of which I am chair-

man wants to, cooperate fully with our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee. We all work together toward a common goal—the most conscientious discharge of our responsibilities to the Congress and to the Nation. We weigh the needs of agencies of Government, and the limited finances which can be provided must be distributed to the most important uses and highest priorities of our Nation. You will understand therefore that the remarks I make are suggestions, offered in a spirit of cooperation, and collaboration, and not intended to fight the decision the Appropriations Committee has reached after its own earnest deliberations.

The record should show that both committees, the Science and Astronautics Committee and the Appropriations Committee, have been diligent, hard working, and thorough in their review and study of the needs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In the case of my committee, our members held some 300 hours of hearings largely on the problems of outer space and the NASA itself. We put in many weeks of study. Not only did the full committee conduct such hearings, but our study of proposed NASA authorizations was assigned to individual subcommittees as well, and to the staff. As a result of these extensive and intensive studies, and the building of a voluminous record of testimony and documentation, this committee came forth with a series of unanimous recommendations. These recommendations were supported by the subcommittees, and they were supported by the full committee, and they were reported out to the House, which then enacted these recommendations in the authorization bill.

Let me also remind my colleagues that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration did not find our committee an easy pushover for whatever sums they wanted. Searching questions were asked, and justifications were demanded. In the end, this committee somewhat reluctantly even cut one important budget request on the grounds that specific sums were sought for work at a site not yet selected for construction. This cut was made even though we knew the NASA would have to come back just as soon as a site for this work had been picked, because the purpose was so essential to our further progress in outer space development.

There are two specific kinds of cuts which the Appropriations Committee is supporting which I believe deserve some further discussion. I do so not in the spirit of derogation of their efforts, but rather to reflect the earnest work and results of the study and thinking by my committee. One of these relates to research and development; the other relates to personnel.

Outer space research is a new field. It is one where new discoveries in nature and new breakthroughs in inventions are coming every month. Things are changing so fast that it is extremely difficult to predict even a year in advance what needs will be. We came away from our hearings and studies convinced that the scientists and engineers of the NASA had

made the best estimates possible in a very difficult situation. Indeed, many of our committee members wondered whether the NASA really had asked for enough support from the Congress in budget requests. I will say this: when so much is at stake, if there is a zone of uncertainty, I would rather err a little on the side of overprovision. We do not know what new shocks lie in the months ahead, considered the momentum of the Soviet program. I do not want us to be "too little, too late." To be realistic, we must regard the work of NASA as having all the urgency of the efforts of the Department of Defense. The battleground is partly in the political and psychological arena; but it is also in the area of providing the technological base for the critical weapons of tomorrow—including antimissile systems of defense. I am sure I reflect the sorrow of my colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], chairman of our Subcommittee on Research and Development, who worked so diligently to insure a full and adequate program of research and development for NASA, to find that others have not agreed with this judgment based on such long study.

The personnel situation of NASA also deserves some specific mention. I think it is most important to recognize that something like eight-ninths of the total personnel of NASA came on transfer from the abolished NACA, the predecessor agency which built a long record of accomplishment in aeronautical research. We are not at the end of aeronautical development, and the work these people do in that field must go on. What this means is that in actuality, only a thousand or so people have been added to NASA who are truly newly available in the program whose goal should be to insure United States supremacy in space capabilities. It is in the light of this small number that the modest requests of NASA for higher personnel ceilings should be viewed.

So, as I have indicated throughout this discussion, I express full understanding and sympathy for the difficult job the Appropriations Committee must undertake, and I am sure the decisions they have reached are based upon the most conscientious efforts. But I also hope that the Appropriations Committee will afford equal respect to the painstaking efforts of the authorizing committee to consider the needs of the national space program in the broadest context. We want, to work with you. We hope the solid record of study which we have provided and can provide in the future will help you in your deliberations.

I also hope that the Appropriations Committee will view with an open mind the further requests of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration when it comes in for a supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1960. It is almost certain that it will have to do so. In view of the cuts being made now, presumably based upon the inability of anyone to predict exact needs in a rapidly changing field, we can expect a fresh list of requests within a few months. And I would not be surprised

if these requests had to be made higher than those we have already considered, particularly if any new breakthroughs appear. When such requests come, I pledge the careful consideration of them with proper scrutiny by the Committee on Science and Astronautics. I hope the Committee on Appropriations will undertake a similar effort in the common national interest.

I appreciate the fine statement of my colleague from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], chairman of the subcommittee on Appropriations, that he and his subcommittee will keep an open mind on the needs of NASA in the event that NASA comes back to us on the Hill showing it is hurt by these cuts. I know we all appreciate his fine statement that these people will get a fair and sympathetic opportunity to show their full needs and, if the case is made, will get the money.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. Amendments Nos. 17 and 21 are approximately the same and involve language which the House put in the appropriation bill. The language of amendment No. 17 reads as follows:

That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for other items of a capital nature which exceed \$250,000 until 14 days have elapsed after notification as required by law to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate.

What did the conferees do with that language in amendment No. 17 and amendment No. 21?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my longtime friend that he is familiar with that. That is the weakest thing in the whole bill. That is the 2-week notice matter. The original committee language that put some stability in it should have stayed in, but it was stricken out on a point of order. I will be very frank and say it was suggested in conference that the original House language, the sensible language, language that puts fiscal responsibility in the agency, should be reinserted, but we said no, not at this time, we will consider it next year. So the other body receded on their own motion.

Mr. FORD. May I say to the gentleman from Texas that I have felt consistently we have tried to hamstring this agency with a lot of duplication and reports they had to submit.

Mr. THOMAS. I know my good friend is one of the ablest men, young, old, or middle age, in this House. You are not going to hamstring any agency when you give them a blank check to spend any amount of money, and that is what we did, on merely notifying the committee that they were going to spend it.

Mr. FORD. My good friend from Texas will realize that although this language requires simple notification for a ridiculously short period of time, there are changes in basic law which requires specific authorization every year. This is only an added problem for the agency to overcome and, personally, I am op-

posed to this language or to the necessity for an annual authorization.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. I would like to address myself very briefly to amendment No. 70. The Coast Guard asked for \$800,000 to implement the small-boat bill which the Congress passed last year. That program had not been worked out when the bill was under consideration by the House subcommittee, and therefore the \$800,000 was added in the Senate.

Now, I know the subcommittee of the House insisted on the deletion of this item because they felt the new program should be reviewed by the House committee, and I think in that particular the committee was absolutely correct. There is this situation, however. The law requires that these small boats be numbered by April 1 of next year. It will be absolutely impossible to carry out that law unless this \$800,000 is appropriated at this time.

It is my understanding that the legislative committee is not going to request that this conference report be sent back to conference, but it will be necessary for them to secure the passage of a joint resolution to postpone the effective date of that provision of the small-boat law between now and the time the Congress adjourns, because the new law rescinds the law under which small boats are presently numbered. Therefore, if the Coast Guard cannot make the new law effective by April 1, we will have chaos because the boats will be without any numbers at all.

I am advised by the chairman of the legislative committee that he is going to ask that the date of April 1 be changed. I hope that this appropriation can be handled immediately after the next session of the Congress convenes, the first thing in January. Even if it is done at that time, however, it will still be necessary to move back this effective date of the numbering provision of the new law.

Mr. THOMAS. May I make this observation. In the first place, we are going to cooperate with our distinguished friend from North Carolina and our distinguished friend from Virginia who handles the money for the Coast Guard. There is no disposition to hamstring or slow down or anything else. Come January, if you need more than this \$100,000, we will cooperate with you.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BONNER. I merely want to take this time to ascertain, if I can, what would be the additional time that would be necessary to set back the effective date of the Boating Act so that we would then have the money available?

Mr. GARY. Well, I think the Coast Guard itself would have to supply that information. The Coast Guard has taken very wise action in this matter. Under the boat law these boats have to be numbered either by the States or by the Federal Government. They do not know how many States are going to

take advantage of the new law and, therefore, they do not want to set up a huge organization here in Washington for numbering these boats and then have to dissolve that organization as the States take over. Consequently, they are handling this entire program on a contract basis. They have arranged with the Post Office Department to handle the applications for the numbers. Then they have contracted with one of the electronic machine companies to process these applications. In that way it will not be necessary for the Coast Guard to build up a large organization, and they can gradually drop out of the scene as the States take over the numbering process. Remember, also, this program will bring into the Treasury more money than is spent.

Mr. BONNER. I might say to the gentleman that I have talked to the leadership of the House, and it is the intention of the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to ask for a House joint resolution so that we can change this date to meet this situation. I realize the responsibility and the great task that my friend from Texas and the gentleman from Iowa have with a bill like this, so therefore I hope that when the House joint resolution comes in, I will have your full cooperation.

Mr. THOMAS. We will cooperate with you.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentlewoman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman who is now in the well of the House that I should hope the gentleman will suggest that they do not again bypass the House. The authorizing bill for this purpose was passed by the Congress last August. They had plenty of time to come to the House Committee on Appropriations of which the gentleman himself is a member, but they did not choose to do that, as many other agencies of the Government do not choose to come before our committee with their requests for supplementals. They go to the other body. They bypass us completely. As I said a little while ago we are beginning to get sick of it, as the gentleman knows, as I have heard him speak on the same subject.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman thoroughly, except in this case I do not believe there was any attempt, certainly not any deliberate attempt, to bypass the House. But the program had not been worked out until after the bill had passed the House.

Mr. JENSEN. They all say that; every agency of the Government says that.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, there are several items in this bill I should like to mention. I notice \$100,000 for the NATO Parliamentary Conference. That is one of those newly organized inter-

national outfits that started out with a few thousand dollars and is now up to \$100,000.

Then I notice \$3,000, not for the Secretary of the Interparliamentary Union but the Secretariat. Apparently world language is now being adopted in appropriation bills.

I notice \$1,500,000 increase for the State Department building program. I wonder if, among other things, that is to be used to take care of the new dining room, the \$265,000 dining room.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, my friend is carrying me along a little too fast. Let us take these up one at a time.

Mr. GROSS. Fine.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is right. The gentlemen of the other body and gentlemen on the floor here were in favor of this. Whether it is worth the money or not I am not in a position to say, but a good many Members think it is. They wanted \$100,000. We gave it a rather severe cut of \$20,000. I hope they get along with it. Now, with reference to the State Department building, I believe it was a half a million dollars increase?

Mr. GROSS. No, \$1½ million.

Mr. THOMAS. No. They wanted \$5 million. We cut it half in two and the other body put it up to \$3.5 million. We split the difference and gave \$3 million. We hope this is sufficient to complete the building. I hope it is, and the gentleman does, too, I know.

Mr. GROSS. In view of these increased appropriations and the purposes for which the money is to be spent, I want the record to show clearly that I am opposed to this bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 2, line 18, insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and Expenses,' to be allocated for expenses necessary to discharge such civil defense and defense mobilization functions performed by other Federal agencies as may be designated by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$3,650,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$3,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 3, line 7, insert:

"ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses

"Funds available under this heading shall remain available until June 30, 1961."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 5, line 2, insert the following:

For an additional amount for "Research and Development", as authorized by Public Law 86-12, \$20,750,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$16,675,000."

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. FULTON. That is a cut of about \$4 million, is it not, from the \$30 million authorized previously?

Mr. THOMAS. No. This deals with an item that was stricken. This was for construction in 1959. It is a separate item.

Mr. FULTON. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senator amendment No. 18: Page 6, line 5, insert: "For an additional amount for 'Construction and equipment', as authorized by Public Law 86-12, \$24,250,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$21,825,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 9, line 6, insert:

"ACCESS ROADS

"For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying out the act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471, 472, 475, 476, 551), \$5,000,000 to remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$1,000,000."

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1960, as approved by the other body contained an appropriation of \$22 million to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. These funds were to provide funds in 1960 to implement the national forest program prepared after long and careful study. This is an essential program if we are to fully prepare for forest, water, and recreational needs of the future especially as related to national forests.

I regret that the conferees have cut this figure so drastically. I think it especially unfortunate that forest research funds have been cut from \$4,500,000 to \$500,000.

I sincerely express the hope that this program will be fully implemented by adequate funds in appropriations for fiscal 1961.

This program has had full hearings and approval by the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture and Forestry.

It should have full support of the Congress.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 31: Page 10, line 5, insert:

"BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$200,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for '1958 Censuses of Business, Manufacturers, and Mineral Industries' for fiscal year 1960: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the Bureau of the Census may collect statistics relating to the textile industry upon the request of the Business and Defense Services Administration."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$175,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 32: Page 10, line 15, insert:

"NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

"Plant and facilities

"For an additional amount for 'Plant and facilities', including purchase and improvement of a radio propagation field site, without regard to the monetary limitation in the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278d), acquisition of rights-of-way and construction of necessary access roads, and expenses of relocating equipment to such site, \$500,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$425,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33: Page 11, line 1, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

"Department of the Army

"Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control
Construction, General

"For 'Construction, general', an additional amount of \$200,000, to remain available until expended, for Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota, to complete riprap protection of the Saint Joseph Indian School property located along the pool."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

"Department of the Army

"Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control
Construction, General

"Not to exceed \$180,000 of the funds heretofore provided under this heading shall be available to complete riprap protection of the Saint Joseph Indian School property located along the Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota pool."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39. Page 12, line 16, insert:

"ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

"For an additional amount for 'Assistance to States, general', \$2,026,000; and the purposes for which appropriations under this head are available during the fiscal year 1960 shall include traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert "\$2,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 41. Page 13, line 5, insert:

"HOSPITALS AND MENTAL CARE

"For an additional amount for 'Hospitals and medical care', \$6,089,500; and the purposes for which appropriations under this head are available during the fiscal year 1960 shall include traineeships pursuant to section 307 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in said amendment, insert "\$6,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 52: Page 15, line 8, insert:

"SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

"Miscellaneous expenses

"Not more than \$5,000 of the appropriation under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1959, shall remain available for obligation during the fiscal year 1960 for the purchase of a portrait of the late Chief Justice Vinson as provided for by Public Law 85-20, approved April 20, 1957."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 54: Page 15, line 20, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

"Bureau of Prisons

"Salaries and Expenses

"There may be transferred from the appropriation to the Department of Defense for 'Operation and maintenance, Army,' fiscal year 1960, an amount, to be determined by the Bureau of the Budget, but not to exceed \$1,500,000, to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for 'Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons'."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$750,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 60: Page 16, line 21, insert:

"NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE FOR 1959

"For salaries and expenses necessary for the annual meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959 to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as authorized by section 604 of the Mutual Security Act of 1959, \$100,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, who hereby is authorized to advance to the Chairman of the Senate delegation such sums within the appropriation as may be necessary to defray incidental expenses, sums so advanced to be accounted for in the same manner as provided by law for Senate committees."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of

the Senate numbered 60, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959

"For salaries and expenses necessary for the annual meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959 to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as authorized by section 702 of the Mutual Security Act of 1959, \$80,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 61: Page 9, insert:

"ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

"The Secretary of the Senate may hereafter fix the compensation of the assistant parliamentarian, the legislative clerk, and the journal clerk at not to exceed \$7,620 basic per annum each.

"(a) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices which appears in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U.S.C. 60f), is amended to read as follows: 'Provided further, That no salary shall be fixed under this section at a basic rate of more than \$5,100 per annum, except that (1) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,040 per annum, (2) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,460 per annum, and (3) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,880 per annum'."

"(b) Such paragraph is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: 'A Senator may establish such titles for positions in his office as he may desire to designate, by written notification to the disbursing office of the Senate.'

"(c) The first paragraph under the heading 'Administrative Provisions' in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 60f-1) is repealed."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Change line 1 of said amendment to read as follows:

"ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SENATE"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 64: Page 17, line 4, insert:

"CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

"For an additional amount for 'Contributions to international organizations' for the expenses of the Secretariat of the Interparliamentary Union, \$3,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The motion to reconsider the votes to which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, there is a printing error in the RECORD on this report. On page 14829, of yesterday's RECORD, in the right-hand column, in connection with amendment No. 66, the figure of \$4,000,000 is shown. The correct amount is \$400,000. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION AND AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC LAW 480

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 346 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8609) to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, by extending the authorities of titles I and II, strengthening the program of disposals through barter, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the Houses with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use; and at the conclusion of my remarks I will yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] 30 minutes.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 346 makes in order the consideration of H.R. 8609, which would amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480) as amended, by extending the authorities of titles I and II, and adding the program of disposals through barter, and for other purposes. The resolution provides for an open rule and 2 hours of general debate.

Public Law 480 provides the legal basis for disposal abroad of U.S. agricultural surpluses other than those sold for cash and those financed (essentially on a grant basis) under the mutual security program.

Title I authorizes the sale of surplus agricultural commodities into export for the local currency of the purchasing country and stipulates the uses to which such local currencies may be put, pursuant to agreements with the recipient countries entered into by the President.

Title II of the act authorizes donations of surplus agricultural commodities on behalf of the people of the United States to friendly peoples in

meeting famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements.

Title III authorizes principally the barter of surplus agricultural commodities for strategic and other materials of value to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, during the consideration of this bill by the Committee on Rules the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture neglected to ask that points of order against the bill be waived. This is an open rule that provides for 2 hours of debate. It will be recalled that a similar situation happened last year, points of order were raised against the bill; the bill went back to the Rules Committee and a new rule had to be reported.

There are many instances in the bill made in order by this rule where points of order would lie, for instance section 1, section 12, and section 15 would be subject to points of order.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Rules, I offer an amendment waiving points of order.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'NEILL: Page 1, line 8, after "purposes" strike out the period, insert a comma, and the following: "and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'NEILL. As I have said, this is an open rule. I believe some amendments will be offered from the floor. I believe the gentleman from Texas will offer an amendment providing that all of the surplus must be shipped out of American ports. Personally, I am in agreement with the amendment.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. The effect of that amendment, however, if carried, would be to deprive all of the inland ports on the Great Lakes from participating in this program?

Mr. O'NEILL. No; I think the gentleman is wrong as far as the amendment is concerned.

Mr. YATES. As I understand it, this amendment will read that shipments are to be made exclusively from American ports. The effect of such a provision will be to prevent shipments from Chicago, Cleveland, and the inland cities which travel up the Great Lakes through the St. Lawrence Seaway now for additional loading at Montreal from being able to use those ports. I am quite sure I am exactly right in connection with this point.

Mr. O'NEILL. That is not the way the gentleman from Texas [Mr. CASEY] explained it.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CASEY. This language will not interfere with the Great Lakes ports. The grain shipments through the Great Lakes ports have increased over last year. Here is the reason for my proposing this amendment: You probably know of an order of the Department of

Agriculture made on the 27th of July that effective September 1, this coming September 1, inspectors, grain inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, will be put in Montreal. To you who are interested in the Great Lakes ports, and I am just as interested in the Great Lakes ports as I am in any other American port, let me say the only reason right now that you cannot have the larger ocean-going vessels come into your ports is because you have not gotten all of the bugs out of the St. Lawrence Seaway. You do not have some of your docks in adequate condition. You are soon going to have them, I do not know when, but you are going to have them because you are interested, and the Members of Congress are interested in seeing that your ports are developed to their fullest extent. But if you allow Montreal to become the marshaling point for grain, and they are building big elevators for this purpose, you are going to find that the horse is out of the barn, they have built a new stable, and you are never going to get it back.

Mr. YATES. Until the bugs are cleared out of the St. Lawrence Seaway, however, will not the gentleman's amendment have the effect that I declared it would have? Certainly at that time in the future as the bugs are cleared from the St. Lawrence Seaway, the gentleman can offer his amendment, an amendment which would require shipping from American ports. However, until this is done the inland ports which must still transship through Montreal will be very hard hit from the effect of the gentleman's amendment. It would effectively prevent lake cities—anybody who uses the St. Lawrence Seaway now—from participating in this program.

Mr. CASEY. I have a statement from the Department of Agriculture made before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in which it was stated there are now some direct shipments from the Great Lakes ports in some of the smaller ships. I am telling you, and you can mark it down, that your Great Lakes storage warehouses and ports are going to suffer if they continue to lean over backwards for Montreal where they can build large storage facilities and everyone have an inspection service. You are not going to have the ships making the longer trip through the Seaway to pick up your grain. They are not going to do it. You know every ocean vessel that calls at your ports buys supplies and spends about \$80,000 per ship in the port. That will all go to Montreal, you will find, and you will find your dockworkers and your business in general suffering from that. These primarily are foreign ships.

Mr. O'NEILL. You gentlemen can go on with your discussion in general debate.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. The question comes up why does not the sponsor of the amendment put in the reservation suggested by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. YATES? Why not put that restriction in so that we do not get into

the problem of the rest of us of voting against the Great Lakes ports because there is no restriction on that?

Second, has this been cleared with the State Department, because we may slap our neighbors to the north with the back of our hand. I think there are international implications. How does the administration stand on that?

Mr. O'NEILL. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. CASEY] will answer that after the rule is adopted.

I have been asked if there would be an amendment with regard to whether 50 percent of American shipping would be used for this purpose, and it was reported before our committee that it is in the basic law. I know another amendment is going to be offered to strike out the barter section of the bill. Personally, after reading and studying this bill, I am opposed to the barter provisions of H.R. 8609.

These provisions at least delegate—in my opinion they abdicate—to the executive branch, particularly to the Secretary of Agriculture, important responsibilities of Congress.

If we approve these mandatory barter provisions, and make no mistake they are mandatory, we rewrite our rules for we grant to the Department of Agriculture and the Committees on Agriculture authority and responsibilities now lodged with the House Committee on Appropriations and its subcommittees, with the Committees on Armed Services and with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The pending measure requires the Secretary of Agriculture to use \$350 million worth of Government property obtained under programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture, to carry out programs which should be considered, authorized, and supervised by other standing committees. The pending measure does not require that these programs be considered, authorized, and supervised by the appropriate standing committees.

Mr. Speaker, the pending measure does not require that the use of any portion of this \$350 million be authorized in appropriations acts or in acts within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services or the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield.

Mr. YATES. I agree with the gentleman's views on the barter provisions. I have one further question. In the event that this bill is voted down could the agricultural surpluses, which may be disposed of in accordance with the procedures set up in this bill, be distributed comparably under the foreign-aid program?

Mr. O'NEILL. You mean, under the present public law?

Mr. YATES. Under the foreign-aid program, yes. Cannot the surpluses be distributed to the needy peoples of the world through the foreign-aid program if this bill is voted down?

Mr. O'NEILL. I would say yes. My answer to that would be in the affirmative, section 402 of the Mutual Security Act.

Public Law 86-213
86th Congress, H. R. 7978
September 1, 1959

AN ACT

73 STAT. 437.

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, namely:

Supplemental
Appropriation
Act, 1960.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomplishing an orderly transition from Territorial status to statehood and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities hitherto performed in Alaska by the Federal Government, and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities in Alaska for an interim period, as authorized by law, \$10,500,000.

EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

REVOLVING FUND, DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

For payment to the "Revolving fund, Defense Production Act", for restoration in part of the capital impairment of said fund realized through December 31, 1958, as a result of activities conducted under sections 302 and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2092, 2093), \$108,000,000, to be available for the fiscal year 1959 and to remain available until expended. 64 Stat. 801.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses," to be allocated for expenses necessary to discharge such civil defense and defense mobilization functions performed by other Federal Agencies as may be designated by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$3,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the design, construction, and equipment of a protected regional facility for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, \$2,400,000, to remain available until expended.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Funds available under this heading shall remain available until June 30, 1961.

BOSTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 16, 1955 (60 Stat. 136), as amended, \$20,000.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$4,500.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For an additional amount for "Construction and development, additional Washington airport", \$22,470,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$450,000 of the foregoing appropriation may be used for an access road north from the airport.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF KOREAN CLAIMS

For payment of awards as authorized by Private Law 86-17, approved May 13, 1959, \$5,670.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including rental of office space within the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$2,885,000 for expenses of travel; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$91,400,000.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for "Research and Development", as authorized by Public Law 86-12, \$16,675,000, to remain available until expended.

For contractual research, development, operations, technical services, repairs, alterations, and minor construction, and for supplies, materials, and equipment necessary for the conduct and support of aeronautical and space research and development activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers and periodicals; and purchase of thirty-two passenger motor vehicles, of which nineteen shall be for replacement only; \$318,675,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for other items of a capital nature which exceed \$250,000 until fourteen days have elapsed after notification as required by law to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment of salaries of National Aeronautics and Space Administration personnel.

69 Stat. 136.

Ante, p. 16.

Notice to
Congressional
Committees.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Construction and equipment", as authorized by Public Law 86-12, \$21,825,000, to remain available until expended. • Ante, p. 16.

For construction and equipment for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and for the acquisition or condemnation of real property at Cleveland, Ohio, as authorized by law, \$52,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for purposes authorized by section 3 of Public Law 86-45 until fourteen days have elapsed after notification as required by law to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences of the Senate. Ante, p. 74.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation made available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by this Act may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation shall not be thereby increased.

The general provisions applicable to appropriations contained in title I of the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1960", shall apply to appropriations contained in this Act for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$80,000.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW
COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 238; 73 Stat. 14), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$850,000, to remain available until expended. 16 USC 17k note. 60 Stat. 810.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH
CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-850), including services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$740,000. 72 Stat. 1090. 60 Stat. 810.

RIVER BASIN STUDY COMMISSION FOR TEXAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title II of the Act approved August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-843), including services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$800,000. 72 Stat. 1058. 60 Stat. 810.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS •

For an additional amount for "Annual contributions", fiscal year 1959, \$8,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest protection and utilization", as follows:

"Forest land management", \$4,000,000, and "Forest Research", \$500,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For an additional amount for "Forest roads and trails", \$2,000,000.

ACCESS ROADS

For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471, 472, 475, 476, 551), \$1,000,000 to remain available until expended.

30 Stat. 34.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$175,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "1958 Censuses of Business, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries" for fiscal year 1960: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year the Bureau of the Census may collect statistics relating to the textile industry upon the request of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

PLANT AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Plant and facilities", including purchase and improvement of a radio propagation field site, without regard to the monetary limitation in the Act of September 2, 1958 (15 U.S.C. 278d), acquisition of rights-of-way and construction of necessary access roads, and expenses of relocating equipment to such site, \$425,000, to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 1711.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

Not to exceed \$180,000 of the funds heretofore provided under this heading shall be available to complete riprap protection of the Saint Joseph Indian School property located along the Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota pool.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

MISCELLANEOUS

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$10,602.

D.C. Code
1-901 to
1-906.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for the fiscal years involved.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Assistance to States, general", \$2,000,000; and the purposes for which appropriations under this head are available during the fiscal year 1960 shall include traineeships pursuant to section 306 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended.

70 Stat. 923.
42 USC 242d.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", fiscal years 1958-1959, \$657,000, to remain available until August 31, 1959.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount for "Hospitals and medical care", \$6,000,000; and the purposes for which appropriations under this head are available during the fiscal year 1960 shall include traineeships pursuant to section 307 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended.

70 Stat. 924.
42 USC 242e.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$400,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,550,000.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$90,000.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$775,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and Welfare Services", \$2,225,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

LOAN PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Loan Program", \$5,147,000.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Not more than \$5,000 of the appropriation under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1959, shall remain available for obligation during the fiscal year 1960 for the purchase of a portrait of the late Chief Justice Vinson as provided for by Public Law 85-20, approved April 20, 1957.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$18,000.

72 Stat. 253.

71 Stat. 17.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF PRISONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

There may be transferred from the appropriation to the Department of Defense for "Operation and maintenance, Army," fiscal year 1960, an amount, to be determined by the Bureau of the Budget, but not to exceed \$750,000, to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons".

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

FURNITURE

For an additional amount for "Furniture", fiscal year 1959, \$12,500.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "Inquiries and investigations", fiscal year 1959, \$450,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous Items", fiscal year 1959, \$222,500.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE FOR 1959

For salaries and expenses necessary for the annual meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959 to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as authorized by section 702 of the Mutual Security Act of 1959, \$80,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House. Ante, p. 258.

SENATE

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Secretary of the Senate may hereafter fix the compensation of the assistant parliamentarian, the legislative clerk, and the journal clerk at not to exceed \$7,620 basic per annum each.

(a) The second proviso in the paragraph relating to the authority of Senators to rearrange the basic salaries of employees in their respective offices which appears in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as amended (2 U.S.C. 60f), is amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That no salary shall be fixed under this section at a basic rate of more than \$5,100 per annum, except 69 Stat. 177.

that (1) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,040 per annum, (2) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,460 per annum, and (3) the salary of one employee may be fixed at a basic rate of not more than \$8,880 per annum”.

(b) Such paragraph is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: “A Senator may establish such titles for positions in his office as he may desire to designate, by written notification to the disbursing office of the Senate.”

(c) The first paragraph under the heading “Administrative Provisions” in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 60f-1) is repealed.

Repeal.

70 Stat. 359.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF POSTAL FUND)

Transportation

For an additional amount for “Transportation”, \$7,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EXTENSION AND REMODELING, STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

For expenses necessary for planning, and the extension and remodeling, under the supervision of the General Services Administration, of the State Department Building, Washington, D.C., and for expenses necessary for providing temporary office space, including payment of rent in the District of Columbia, alterations, and purchase and installation of air conditioning equipment, to remain available until expended, \$3,000,000, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for “Contributions to international organizations” for the expenses of the Secretariat of the Interparliamentary Union, \$3,000.

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for “Missions to international organizations”, \$27,000.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and maintenance”, \$450,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction”, \$400,000, to remain available until expended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

To finance the participation of the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank, to remain available until expended, \$280,000,000, of which, \$230,000,000 is for the purchase of capital stock in said bank (including \$200,000,000 for callable capital stock and \$30,000,000 for the first installment on the paid-in capital stock) and \$50,000,000 is for payment of the first installment of the subscription of the United States to the fund for special operations of said bank.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$25,000.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 42 and House Document Numbered 185, Eighty-sixth Congress, \$443,438, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Approved September 1, 1959.

